The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX. SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1879—SIXTEEN PAGES PRICE FIVE CENTS.

NOTIONS.

IT DON'T PAY!

To buy job-lot, shop-worn trash of parties who will sell to a consumer a single article at less rates than they will sell a gross to a dealer, when new, fresh, and regular goods can be bought direct from the

Manufacturer and Importer for Less Money,

And from the rush I have had during the past week I imagine country merchants, as well as city merchants, are fast finding it out.

5 and 10 Cent Counter Goods A SPECIALTY!

Of which I have the largest and most complete stock to be found anywhere, at prices too low to be quoted except to the trade.

I also have a large line of

Needles, Cutlery, Notions, Novelties, Chromos, Oil Paintings, Frames, Watches, Jewelry, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Stationery, etc., etc.,

At prices that dealers appreciate. Catalogue sent on application.

C. M. LININGTON,
45 & 47 Jackson-st., Chicago.

PIANOS.

DECKER BROTHERS' PIANOS

A Rare Opportunity to purchase a

Decker Bros'. Piano.

Good news to those desiring one of these magnificent Pianos, acknowledged to be "THE BEST" by the leading musicians of Europe and America!

Having just bought an immense stock of Pianos, for cash, for our Chicago and St. Louis Houses, we have decided to give purchasers the benefit of the very low prices and extra cash discounts thereby obtained. This offer will be continued for thirty days.

STORY & CAMP,
188 & 190 STATE-ST.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

5-NEW-5-BOOKS-5

For Temperance Gatherings.
HULL'S TEMPERANCE GLEE BOOK.
Received with the greatest favor. Great variety of songs, Temperance and Social.

For Gospel Meetings and Sunday-Schools.
THE GOSPEL OF JOY.
By Rev. S. ALMAN and S. H. SPECK. Nothing fresher, newer, brighter, or better of the kind has ever appeared. (35 cts.)

For Everybody.
PINAFORE! PINAFORE!
Almost everybody has it. All the Words, Wit, and Music, with Libretto complete, for $1.00. Send also for the SORCERER. Same authors, and quite as good music. (In press—FATINITZA, the new Opera.)

For Musical Students.
JOHNSON'S NEW METHOD of HARMONY
Emphatically a good, easy, interesting, thorough method. ($1.00.)

For Young Singers.
CINDERELLA! CINDERELLA!
New Cantata by FRANZ ABT. For Female voices. Fine Music. (50 cts.)

Send $2.00 for the "Musical Record" one year.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

JUST THE BOOK FOR SUMMER READING:

Random Shots.

Max Adeler's Latest and Best Book.
Illustrated with many humorous drawings by Arthur B. Frost. Illuminated Paper Binding, 75c.; Cloth, $1. For sale by all booksellers and newsdealers, or mailed on receipt of price by J. M. STODDART & CO., Pubs., 727 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

EDUCATIONAL.

Fifty-second Year.

CHAUNCY-HALL SCHOOL, BOSTON.

Parents at a distance from Boston, who wish their sons or daughters to be prepared, by teachers of long experience, for the course at Harvard or Boston Universities, or for general culture without a college course, are invited to send for the new Catalogue.

If they visit Boston before July 2, all the classes in the Upper Departments will be open to their inspection. The building is in the most elegant part of the city, in the immediate vicinity of the most noted churches, the Institute of Technology, the Art Museum, the Natural History Rooms, Hotel Brunswick, etc.

Every year classes are sent from the Classical Department to Harvard, and from the Scientific Department to the Institute.

YALE COLLEGE.

Written examinations for admission to the Freshman Classes in the College and the Sheffield Scientific School will be held in Chicago and in Cincinnati on Friday and Saturday, June 27 and 28. Candidates must be present at 9 a. m. on Friday. The examination in Chicago will be held in the rooms of the Union College of Law, No. 95 East Washington-st., fourth floor. For further information address by letter the Secretary of Yale College, New Haven, Conn., or apply in person to Dr. JAMES NEVINS HYDE, Room 4, No. 117 Clark-st., Chicago.

Western Normal School of Languages.

NATURAL METHOD.

H. COHN, Director.

At IOWA COLLEGE, Grinnell, Iowa. Opens July 8, 1879, for SIX WEEKS,

And at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. Opens August 18 for FOUR WEEKS.

For circulars address Mr. F. W. REED, Grinnell, Ia., or Mr. E. J. JAMES, Evanston, Ill.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

On Monday, Sept. 15, Mr. H. H. BABCOCK, twelve years Principal of Chicago Academy, will open a new School, the

ATHENÆUM ACADEMY,

At the Chicago Athenæum, 50 Dearborn-st., Chicago. For information address
T. E. FORBUSH, 50 Dearborn-st., or
H. H. BABCOCK, 11 Eighteenth-st., Chicago.

GHEGARAY INSTITUTE,

1527, 1529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Greek, Latin, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish. French is the language of the family. Please send for circulars. Madame D'HERVILLY, Principal.

MT. VERNON INSTITUTE, 46 Mt. Vernon Place, Baltimore, Md. English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. A large corps of Professors. The 20th annual session will commence Sept. 18. For circulars address the Principals, MRS. MARY J. JONES and MRS. B. MAITLAND.

YALE LAW SCHOOL—REGULAR course, 2 years; Graduate course (for degree of D. C. L.), 2 years. Full term opens Sept. 25. Address Prof. FRANCIS WAYLAND, New Haven, Conn.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

THE BABIES. BY A NEW PROCESS we take their pictures instantaneously, and without any trouble. STEVENS & REDINGTON, 85 and 87 Madison-st., over Hershey Music-Hall.

CYLINDER BOOKCASE.

THE 'BOOM'



ONLY

$35.00.

This Cylinder Bookcase is made of the Best Black Walnut; veneered with the finest French Walnut; and trimmed with the best Nickel or Gilt Rings, and is fully $10.00 under the regular price.

Will be ready to fill all orders, promptly, for the above on and after Tuesday, June 17. No extra charge for packing or delivering to depot.

Great Reductions in Prices.
INSPECTION SOLICITED.

SPIEGEL & CO.,
251 & 253 Wabash-av.,
NEAR JACKSON-ST.

FURNITURE.

The Tobey Furniture Co.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!
IN GREAT VARIETY.

Desks and Office Furniture.

THE CELEBRATED

"Champion" & "Empress"
FOLDING BEDSTEADS.

State and Adams-sts.

TO RENT.

To Rent,

IN TRIBUNE BUILDING,

Two very desirable Fire-Proof Offices on second floor, and one on third floor. Apply to
WM. C. DOW,
8 Tribune Building.

FISHING TACKLE.

A. G. SPALDING & BRO.,
Manufacturers and Importers of
FINE FISHING



Wholesale and Retail.

The largest and most complete assortment of fine Fishing Tackle ever shown in Chicago: Split Bamboo Rods, Spalding's celebrated Bass rods, and any kind of special rods made to order by experienced workmen. Repairing a specialty. Archery, Lawn Tennis, Base-Ball Goods, Croquet, and all out-door sports. Spalding's "Journal," containing rules, illustrations, and prices, furnished on application. 118 Randolph-st.

NOTICE.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.

State of Illinois, Cook County, Town of South Chicago,—ss.

Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assessor of the Town of South Chicago, together with the Supervisor and Town Clerk of said town, will meet at No. 119 Dearborn-st. in said town on the fourth Monday of June (being June the 23d) A. D. 1879, at the hour of 9 o'clock a. m. of said day for the purpose of revising the assessment property of said town assessed for the year 1879.

All persons interested may appear at such meeting and be heard, touching the assessment of property in said town.

Dated this thirteenth (13th) day of June, 1879.
FRANK DRAKE, Assessor.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CHICAGO, June 10, 1879.

Fountain Spring House
WAUKESHA, WIS.,

Enlarged and more Magnificent than ever, opens to-day.

A. CLEVELAND, Manager.
MATTHEW LAFLIN, Proprietor.

BUSINESS CARDS.

NICKEL PLATING.

CHICAGO NICKEL WORKS,
Cor. Ohio and Franklin-sts.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS under Dr. Isaac Adams, Jr., and others' processes. Patented. Are prepared to do Plating. BEWARE OF having work done by INFRINGERS.

HENRY S. MONROE. FARLIN Q. BALL.
MONROE & BALL, Attorneys,
96 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill.

JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

CHICAGO JOCKEY CLUB.

INAUGURAL RUNNING MEETING,

June 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27,

1879.

First Day, Saturday, June 21.

First Race—Association Purse, $300—$75 to second, $25 to third. Mile and a quarter.

Second Race—The Grand Pacific Hotel Stake. For 2-year-old colts. $50 entrance, half forfeit, with $600 added; of which $200 to second; third to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile. Closed with 40 entries.

Third Race—The Illinois Derby. For 3-year-old colts. $50 entrance, half forfeit; $1,000 added, of which $200 to second. $100 to third. One and a half miles. Closed with 45 entries.

Fourth Race—Hurdle Race. Welter weights. Purse, $350—$75 to second, $25 to third. Mile heats, over four hurdles.

Second Day, Monday, June 23.

First Race—The Ladies' Stake. For 2-year-old fillies, $50 entrance, half forfeit, with $600 added; of which $200 to second, third to save stake. Three quarters of a mile. Closed with 33 entries.

Second Race—The Illinois Oaks. For 3-year-old fillies, $50 entrance, half forfeit, with $1,000 added; of which $200 to second, $100 to third. One and a half miles. Closed with 32 entries.

Third Race—Association Purse, $400—$75 to second, $25 to third. Mile heats.

Third Day, Tuesday, June 24.

Selling Race—Purse, $300. Horse to sell for $1,500 to carry proper weight; to sell for $1,000 allowed 5 lbs; to sell for $750 allowed 7 lbs; to sell for $500 allowed 10 lbs. The winner to be sold at auction immediately after the race, and any excess over the price at which he was entered to go to the Club and second horse equally. Mile and one-eighth.

Second Race—The Garden City Cup. For all ages, $50 entrance, play or pay; $1,500 added; of which $200 to second, $100 to third. Two and a quarter miles. Closed with 28 entries.

Third Race—Handicap. Purse $300—$50 to second, $25 to third. One mile. Horses to be entered the evening previous to the race, and acceptances to be made by 8 p. m. to the Secretary.

Fourth Day, Wednesday, June 25.

First Race—The Allerton Stake. All ages; $50 entrance, half forfeit; $700 added; of which $200 to second, $100 to third. Mile heats. Closed with 23 entries.

Second Race—Handicap. Purse, $300—$50 to second. Entries to be made the evening previous to the race and acceptance made by 8 p. m. to the Secretary. One mile and a half.

Third Race—Association Purse, $250—$50 to second. Three-quarters of a mile.

Fifth Day, Thursday, June 26.

First Race—The Trial Stake for 3-year-olds; $50 entrance, half forfeit; $1,200 added; of which $200 to second, $100 to third. One mile and three-quarters. Closed with 55 entries.

Second Race—Sherman House Purse, $700—$100 to second, $50 to third. Mile heats, three in five.

Third Race—Handicap Hurdle. Purse, $400—$100 to second, $50 to third. Two miles, over eight hurdles. Three to start, and owned by different parties. Entries to be made the evening previous to the race, and acceptances made by 8 p. m. to the Secretary.

Sixth Day, Friday, June 27.

The Criterion Stake—For 2-year-olds, $50 entrance, half forfeit, with $800 added; of which $200 to second, $100 to third. One mile. Closed with 47 entries.

Second Race—The Inter-Ocean Stake. For 3-year-olds that did not win previous to Feb. 1, 1879; $25 entrance, play or pay; $600 added; of which $200 to second, $100 to third. Mile heats. Closed with 57 entries.

Third Race—Hadicap Purse, $350—$50 to second. Two miles. Entries to be made the evening previous to the race and acceptances made by 8 p. m. to the Secretary.

Fourth Race—Handicap. For beaten horses. Purse, $300. For all horses who have run and not won first money during the meeting; $50 to second, $25 to third. One mile and a quarter. Entries to be made the evening previous to the race, and acceptances made by 8 p. m. to the Secretary.

Races Will Commence Each Day Promptly at 2 p. m.

DAILY ADMISSION, $1.00.

S. W. ALLERTON, President.
J. H. McAVOY, Treasurer.
JNO. W. CONLEY, Gen'l Manager.
N. ROWE, Secretary.

HATS.

EXPRESS!!

By Express this morning we receive additional invoices of the productions of

DUNLAP & CO.

For Gentlemen's Summer Wear, comprising Dress and Stiff Felt Hats; Mackinaw, Luton, Bedford, and English Fancy Braids.

BREWSTER, N. W. Corner Clark and Madison-sts.

MINERAL WATER.

POLAND MINERAL SPRING WATER.

For Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Gravel, Indigestion, Pain in the Kidneys and Back, and all disarrangements of the Urinary Organs, this water stands unequaled.

J. BARRELL, Gen. Western Agent, 125 State-st., at Sargent's Drug Store. Send for circular of Chicago references.

OPTICIANS.



Fine Spectacles suited to all sights on scientific principles. Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, &c.

DRUGGISTS.

H. A. HURLBUT & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists
75 & 77 RANDOLPH-ST.

ADVERTISING.

LOW ESTIMATES SENT

To any party wishing to advertise in the City or Country Newspapers — North, South, East, or West. Advertisements sent daily at Lowest Prices. Call or address

C. A. COOK & CO., 114 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

DENTISTRY.

DR. DAY, 133 Madison-st., cor. Clark.

BEST RUBBER OR CELLULOID $5.00 GOLD........ $10.00

My lower Suction Plate never loosens while talking or eating. Filling, ½ usual rates. Extracting without pain.

HOTEL.

$1 PER DAY. Windsor European Hotel, TRIBUNE BLOCK. ROOMS 75c&$1

WASHINGTON.

The Senate Wrestles Successfully with the Legislative Bill,

Which Is Found to Be Lacking in Method and Congruity.

It Is, However, Finally Passed with All Its Imperfections.

The Harmony of the Democratic Camp Again Greatly Disturbed.

Threatened Split on the Subject of Financial Legislation.

Bayard Proposes to Resign the Chairmanship of the Finance Committee.

A Proposition Which the Soft-Money Democrats Openly Encourage.

Republican Senators Will Oppose the Sixth Section of the Army Bill,

And Will Insist that the Use of Troops Shall Be Governed by Existing Laws.

LEGISLATIVE BILL.

THE CAUCUS MUDDLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—The Senate occupied a couple of hours this afternoon in debating the merits and defects of the very extraordinary Legislative Appropriation bill passed on Monday by the House. Instead of taking the bill of a similar character which had been vetoed, and striking out the political legislation, Mr. Atkins, who is the Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, had reported in that body a modified extension of the existing appropriation law with a few additions. Atkins ostensibly did this to save time, but really because he did not fancy some amendments to his original Appropriation bill made in the House and in the Senate. Senator Beck, not fancying this wholesale way of making appropriations, had prepared a new bill with detailed items in the usual form, but at Atkins' solicitation

IT WAS NOT REPORTED.

Mr. Blaine criticised the Atkins bill in his usual merciless way, and Mr. Beck had to defend it, although every one knew that he agreed with Blaine. After some discussion Mr. Windom moved to recommit the bill, that the bill prepared by Beck might be reported by the Committee. On this motion a very muddled debate took place, and the motion was finally lost by a party vote,—29 yeas against 32 nays. So the Atkins House bill was considered, and was severely criticised by the Republicans from the beginning to the end. Mr. Windom demonstrated how absurdly imperfect the bill was by showing that, while the whole appropriating clause was contained in thirteen lines, covering $20,000,000, there were nineteen pages of exceptions, additions, etc., to the re-enactment of the law of last year.

Mr. Conkling characterized the scheme as the running of a plowshare over the legislation of twenty millions, thus hurrying through on the last days of the session

AN IMPERFECT BILL,

when they had had three months in which to prepare a bill.

Mr. Blaine discovered that one clause providing for over six millions did not contain the formal words, "and the sum necessary to carry out the amendments are hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated." Had this defect not been discovered, all the items contained in that clause would have failed for want of authority to expend the money. The numerous other deficiencies and tautological and ambiguous phrases were pointed out by Mr. Blaine in a very humorous speech that convulsed the Senate, Democrats and Republicans alike, with laughter. A provision in the House bill for the payment of workingmen who were employed by contractors under the Board of Public Works, and who have never been paid, was stricken out. The Senate refused by 17 yeas against 30 nays to increase the appropriation for paying the judgments of the Court of Claims, and also an amendment providing for the payment of swamp-land State claims.

Gen. Burnside was fortunate in getting an amendment adopted by 5 majority increasing the appropriation for the Department of Education $7,000. When the bill was finally put on its passage, Mr. Blaine asked if it contained

ANY POLITICAL LEGISLATION.

Mr. Beck assured him that he had gone over the bill carefully, and that it contained no political legislation. He was confident that it did not. Mr. Allison said he understood that the political legislation which had made the predecessor of this bill so objectionable to the Republicans had been withdrawn and incorporated in what is known as the little Judicial bill. The Legislative Appropriation bill was then passed without a division, and the little Judicial bill was made the order of the day for to-morrow.

THE DEBATE.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—In the Senate, on motion of Mr. Beck, the Senate proceeded to consider the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, as reported from the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Beck explained the bill. With a view to simplifying it as it came from the House, he had himself prepared as a substitute an amendment presenting the usual form of such Appropriation bill without changing the amount or purpose of the appropriations except according to the amendment made by the Senate Committee on Appropriations. He was not, however, authorized by the Committee to report that substitute, still, it might help the Senate to understand the House bill.

Mr. Windom thought he could not vote for the bill as passed by the House. It was an incomprehensible affair, and it would be far better to pass the bill lately vetoed without the political clauses.

Mr. Beck explained that the bill had been passed in its present form by the House and accepted by the Senate Committee with a view to hastening action, and permitting

AN EARLY ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. Windom moved to recommit the bill, that the Committee might have an opportunity to report it in the usual form.

Mr. Houston opposed the motion on account of the delay it would cause.

Mr. Allison supported Mr. Windom's motion. He could not understand why the bill, which had been agreed to twice by both Houses during this session, should not be passed again without the disputed political clauses.

Mr. Davis (W. Va.) opposed the motion.

Mr. Blaine supported it and severely criticised the form of the bill, saying among other things, that as it came from the House it actually appropriated nothing at all, and the Senate committee had to amend by inserting the necessary appropriation clause. He thought it little short of a disgrace for Congress to send such a thing out as an appropriation bill. He read some of the language of the bill, and amid the laughter which followed, said if the people did not know where this language was used they would think it was taken from some joke-book. Yet this was what came from the House as an appropriation bill. He thought a good motion would be one to

KICK THE WHOLE THING UNDER THE TABLE.

Mr. Conkling also derided the bill.

Mr. Windom's motion to recommit was lost—yeas 23, nays 32; a strict party vote except that Davis (Ill.) voted yea.

Mr. Anthony hoped the Beck substitute would be considered.

Mr. Beck explained that the Committee had not reported on his substitute. He felt compelled to stand by the action of his Committee, and would support the bill as reported.

The bill was then read for action on the Committee amendments.

When the first clause had been read, Mr. Windom asked Mr. Beck to inform him how much money that clause appropriated.

Mr. Beck said he could tell how much the whole bill appropriated, namely, about $15,900,000. It was hard to say what any one clause appropriated.

Mr. Windom said every clause of Beck's substitute showed just what money was voted by it. He wanted to know if Mr. Beck could tell within $4,000,000 or $5,000,000 of what this clause appropriated. [Laughter.]

Mr. Beck's reply and the discussion that followed was

A REPETITION OF THE PREVIOUS DEBATE.

Mr. Blaine rose to a point of order, and asked in what parliamentary form he could offer an amendment to any of the clauses repealed or continued by this bill if he objected to any of them.

Mr. Beck thought this bill could be amended just like any other.

Mr. Blaine said nothing could be amended that was not read at the Clerk's desk. He could not fire a blank shot in the air in the hope that it would strike something in the last year's bill.

Mr. Beck thought last year's bill could be read.

Mr. Blaine did not know under what rule.

The presiding officer (Garland) remarked that he did not feel called upon to decide a hypothetical case, and asked Mr. Blaine so state his amendment.

Mr. Blaine therefore offered an amendment to substitute "$3,600" for "$3,500" for "wagons for transporting the Senate mails."

There was considerable laughter and confusion. Nobody could find such a provision in the bill, and Mr. Blaine would only say that it came in somewhere under the first clause.

Several Democratic Senators protested against this method of what they considered obstruction.

After some further debate, Mr. Blaine withdrew his amendment, and the reading of the bill was proceeded with.

At the end of each clause the debate was renewed as indicated above, Mr. Blaine at one time going so far as to say that the bill really appropriated nothing for the year 1880, but only amended and limited the appropriation for 1879.

Mr. Saulsbury denounced what he called "this captious criticism of the bill." He would say that any man with any legal acumen who attempted to consider the bill "would be a jackass if he could not understand what Congress meant by it."

GREAT LAUGHTER

followed this remark, and good humor took the place of the general irritation before manifested.

Mr. Rollins submitted an amendment appropriating $150,000 to pay judgments of the Court of Claims. Rejected—yeas, 17; nays, 30.

Mr. Bailey submitted an amendment appropriating $15,000 for collecting statistics and compiling matter for annual and special reports and editing and publishing circulars of information by the Bureau of Education. Adopted.

The bill was reported back to the Senate, and the amendments made in Committee of the Whole agreed to.

Mr. Blaine obtained an assurance from Mr. Beck that the bill contained nothing affecting the disputed political question, saying he could not find out himself what it did or did not contain.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Wallace moved to take up the Supplemental Judicial Appropriation bill.

Mr. Whyte moved to proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. Conkling moved to adjourn. Agreed to. Adjourned.

SIGNS OF A SPLIT.

THE SOFTS VS. THE HARD-MONEY DEMOCRATS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—Eastern Democratic managers are in a panic to-night over an unexpected outbreak in their own ranks. Yesterday Mr. Bayard notified some of his party friends that, if Coke's resolution taking the Silver bill out of the hands of the Finance Committee was passed, he would be obliged in self-respect to resign his position as Chairman, and this he intended to do yesterday. The matter coming to Thurman's ears, he at once sought Bayard and implored him not to take such a step openly until the Democrats had had a chance to see if the difficulties could not be arranged. Bayard said that he saw clearly that he did not represent the views of the majority of his party in the Senate, and he did not care longer to occupy a position where he

HAD TO DEPEND ON REPUBLICAN VOTES

for support both in committee and on the floor of the Senate. He, however, agreed to await the conference of his associates. There was a caucus on the matter this morning. It was at once conceded by all present that the question had passed quite beyond the issue presented in the Warner bill, and that it was in fact whether an open break in the Democratic party between the hard-money faction of the East and soft-money ideas of the West. Mr. Bayard was not present. The debate was therefore free. To the consternation of Eastern Democrats, there were a considerable number of Western men who expressed satisfaction at Bayard's intimation he would resign. They declared that he

DID NOT REPRESENT THE PARTY,

and that the Eastern ideas of finance could no longer control. The drift of opinions was such as to be a notice to the East that the West would henceforth assert itself, and force its own views in regard to currency upon the country.

A Committee consisting of Thurman, McDonald, and Garland was appointed to confer with Bayard, and also recommend a course to be pursued on the Warner bill.

The caucus is admitted by Democrats to be one of the most important in its indications of any held by that party of late years. Such Western men as Thurman, and those who desired to take a middle ground on financial questions rather than have an open split, were very active in an attempt to postpone all trouble. The Western element were determined, and seemed to be actuated by some purpose of forcing the Western Democratic platforms upon all pending financial questions upon the party for its national campaign, and of compelling both branches of Congress to indorse them.

Outside the Senate the friends of the Warner bill are insisting that Bayard's resignation should not only be accepted, but insisted on, and all chances point to a new trouble inside the Democratic party, not second to the one of starving the Government.

BAYARD'S RESIGNATION.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—The Democratic members of the Senate assembled in caucus this morning in response to a call issued at the instance of the friends of the Warner Silver bill, and designed to effect some arrangement, if possible, for action upon that measure.

A new matter for consideration, however, was presented by a tender on the part of Senator Bayard of his resignation as Chairman of the Finance Committee, offered by him on account of remarks made in caucus and elsewhere by some of his colleagues to the effect that the Committee should be reorganized to accord with the views of the majority of the party on the silver question. A long discussion ensued, similar in most of its features to that which took place in last Monday's caucus, but bringing out also decided opposition on the part of a number of "silver men" themselves to the acceptance of Bayard's resignation, and an expression of opinion of several of them that the bill needs amendment in various particulars, especially to make the ninth section conform to the fourth, which gives the seignorage to the Government. At the close of the discussion it was decided to refer the whole subject, including Bayard's proffered resignation, to a Committee consisting of Messrs. Thurman, McDonald, and Garland for consideration, and report to a future meeting of the caucus.

No other action was taken, but there seems to be a general expectation among Democratic Senator that, as a consequence of the interchange of views in to-day's caucus, Bayard will withdraw his resignation, and that the majority of the Finance Committee will allow the Silver bill to be reported back to the Senate with a recommendation, and placed upon the calendar, with the understanding that no action shall be taken on the measure until next session. It is believed that Bayard will consent to this course of procedure in the nature of a compromise, although he would insist upon resigning his Chairmanship if Coke's resolution was made a caucus decree, and will under no circumstances consent to reporting the bill without a distinct understanding that action upon it shall be postponed until the next session.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

WHAT COURSE WILL BE TAKEN REGARDING THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—The Republicans had two short consultations to-day in regard to the appropriation bills. There was a very general opposition to the Army bill, and there will be some speeches, and considerable, and perhaps a large, Republican vote against it. The strong contest, however, will be made over the Judicial bill. That will receive the solid Republican opposition, and it is most generally believed will encounter a veto. The Democrats are rapidly becoming demoralized over the damage which the extra session has done and which it promises still to do.

The Republicans will oppose the Army Appropriation bill, and have appointed a committee to draft some amendments to test the position of the Democrats. The purpose of this opposition to the Army bill is to prevent the Democratic bill of this year from being used next year, when there are elections. This point will be made conspicuous in the amendments and debate. The Republicans do not expect that the President will veto the Army bill, but they want to make their position very clear in view of the contests next year. A veto of the Judicial bill is certain, and another extra session, which may not, however, be called until fall, is probable.

REPUBLICAN PROGRAMME.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—Two fully-attended sessions of the caucus of Republican Senators were held to-day, the first in the morning and the other after the adjournment of the Senate. Both were devoted to an interchange of views concerning the proper course of action to be taken in regard to the pending appropriation bill, and at the latter an important agreement was reached.

Speeches of considerable length and much earnestness were made by Senators Conkling, Hoar, and Blaine, and the views of almost all other members were indicated by brief remarks of an informal character. Finally it was agreed with substantial unanimity that the passage of the Army Appropriation bill in its present terms should be opposed by the Republican party in the Senate unless the majority consent to

THE ADDITION OF A PROVISO

to the sixth section declaring that it shall not be construed to prevent the use of troops to execute any existing law. This determination was arrived at in consequence of the doubts very generally expressed in the caucus whether the enactment of this section would not altogether prevent the use of troops for the enforcement of any law on election-days in times of peace, it being held by many of the lawyers present that any use of the army except against armed enemies would necessarily be for police purposes. It was also based upon the broad principle, to which every member assented, that it is the duty of Congress to make the appropriations in accordance with existing laws.

The point was also raised against the sixth section of this bill that it infringed upon the President's constitutional power as Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

THE JUDICIAL EXPENSES BILL

was discussed very briefly, but, as it also contains clauses in the nature of conditions precedent to the use of the money which it appropriates, the caucus agreed with absolute unanimity that passage should be opposed, unless these conditions are eliminated.

KELLOGG-SPOFFORD.

PERJURED CONSPIRATORS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—The prosecutions for perjury in the Louisiana case are not to be all on one side. Two of the colored men summoned as Spofford's witnesses, and who testified in favor of Kellogg, are now on bail under charges of perjury made at the instance of Spofford's agent, Cavanac, and this evening Murray, the principal colored agent for Spofford, was arrested at the instance of some of the colored Kellogg witnesses on a charge of subornation of perjury. The case against Murry is logically, of course, strong, for if the affidavits which were made at his suggestion are perjuries, the person instrumental in serving them must necessarily be a suborner. This is not the end of the business, for on Monday next the new Grand Jury meets here, when it is probable that steps will be taken to secure the indictment of some of Spofford's white agents, and probably of Spofford himself, on the general charge of conspiracy.

THE WITNESSES.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—In the Spofford-Kellogg investigation to-day, the record of the Louisiana House of Representatives of January, 1877, showing the appointment of a Committee to investigate the charge of bribery in procuring the election of Senator Kellogg, and the report on the subject that, according to the testimony taken, there was no proof to sustain the charges, was admitted as evidence, together with the record of the Senate on the day of his election.

Augustus W. Cornog was called by Mr. Merrick. He testified he was in New Orleans in January, 1877, during the meeting of the Packard Legislature. He and Perry Baker, a member of the Legislature, roomed together. Baker owed him a small sum of money, and said he would pay after the election of Kellogg. Baker paid the money the next day, and, showing a roll of money, said he made that on the election of Kellogg.

In response to Senator Kellogg, witness said Baker owed him $30 on account of a little play of poker and other things. The first man that approached him to come to Washington was Gen. Frisby, and Elder, the agent of Spofford,

BOUGHT HIS TICKET

for him to come here.

Witness said he was an Inspector in the New Orleans Custom-House until the 4th of April last. He was in the Surveyor's Department under Gov. Wells, but was dismissed on account of a dispute with Alexander Wells about the cargo of the ship Haytien. Arriving here last night, he stopped with Elder, who now resides in this city.

In response to a question by Judge Shellabarger, witness said Baker did not say how he made the money on Kellogg's election.

FRANCIS A. CLOVER

was called by Judge Shellabarger, and testified that, as Chief Minute Clerk, he was present on the 4st of January, 1877, at the Joint Convention that elected Kellogg. Thomas and Severgnes voted. He was equally certain that Murray was in the hall when the voting was going on, and could see Thomas vote.

On the cross-examination by Merrick, witness said he was appointed Supervisor of Registration in 1877 for the Parish of East Baton Rouge.

Merrick asked him whether he did not incorporate the matter in the return of the election after it had been sworn to by him.

Witness replied, in part citing the law, and saying that at Baton Rouge he was intimidated and

HIS LIFE THREATENED.

Merrick, having pressed his interrogations closely, witness asked Merrick his name, and Merrick told him.

The witness said he would answer in a becoming manner, but he did not propose to be dictated to as to the character of his answer. He asked the Chairman to permit him to answer intelligently.

Merrick—And allow me, as an examiner, to propound the questions.

It appeared, on further examination, that witness, when he reached New Orleans, added new matter to the consolidated returns of the votes. Had it not been for intimidation, the document would have been completed at Baton Rouge.

J. J. JOHNSON

(colored) was recalled by Mr. Shellabarger to refute the statements of Cornog, a preceding witness. He related the particulars of the conversation with Cornog before he came here. Cornog wanted him to make an affidavit against Kellogg, telling him he could get $300 or $500 for it. Cornog told him they could then go to Colorado and dig gold. Witness said he must have $3,000 in hand before he would talk. He wanted to find out what kind of a Republican Cornog was.

In the cross-examination by Merrick, witness said that when he was here before he had a headache and was bulldozed. He had never been in a magistrate's office to swear to anything. The only place where he swore was here on the Bible. The affidavit with his name was read by a gentleman in mixed French and English.

Q.—You did not tell us that the other day. A.—You intimidated me. [Laughter.] I don't feel so well as I might, but my head don't ache so bad. I was bulldozed when I was sick here the other day. [Laughter.]

A. J. DUMONT,

State Senator of Louisiana, was called by Mr. Shellabarger, and testified that seventeen Senators and sixty-six Representatives were present at the Joint Assembly, and voted for Kellogg. Thomas and Severgnes were present, and voted.

In reply to Mr. Merrick, witness said he came here in behalf of Kellogg, and was Deputy Collector of New Orleans.

No other evidence was offered, and all the witnesses, with the exception of Richard J. Brooks, were discharged.

The Committee then held a private consultation, and adjourned until to-morrow.

THE TREASURY.

THE FOUR PER CENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—The money articles of the New York papers received here, and many of the financial circulars, state that the depreciation in the 4 per cent bonds is attributable to a contraction in the currency caused by the use of large amounts for the purpose of refunding certificates. Upon inquiry at the Treasury it appears that a different reason must be discovered for the fall in the 4 per cents. The fact is that the currency disbursements of the Treasury have been largely in excess of the sums received from the sale of refunding certificates. In the month of May there were paid out for called bonds alone, in money and by way of exchange, a total of $48,000,000,—$8,000,000 more than the total amount of refunding certificates. The disbursements for other purposes were also large. The returns to the Treasury at noon to-day show that $12,000,000 of the refunding certificates have been received from National banks alone, to be converted into 4 per cents in lieu of the 10-40s. The Secretary of the Treasury has not yet decided upon the practice under the new law which provides that subsidiary coin may be exchanged for lawful money. It is probable that silver dollars will be paid. Gold will not be. Legal-tenders will probably not be paid in exchange, as they would be immediately exchangeable for gold.

THE REFUNDING CERTIFICATES.

Subscriptions to the 4 per cent refunding certificates since yesterday's report amount to $66,020.

IN THE HOUSE.

NOTHING DONE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—The House is still waiting, and at its session to-day absolutely accomplished nothing. Repeated efforts were made to adjourn until Monday, but they were in every instance defeated, as it was known that the Legislative bill was to be amended in the Senate, and would require to be again acted upon in the House. Among the minor things done was the passage of a bill reported by Mr. Pound, of Wisconsin, authorizing the Secretary of War to use the money appropriated by the act of March, 1879, for the protection of the banks of the Chippewa River, in Wisconsin. There was also a bill passed relative to ocean cables, which obviates the necessity of any more ocean-cable lobbies here, and in general the bill gives to everybody all the rights which have been granted to anybody.

The Washington Monument Commissioners are to be authorized to proceed with their work.

There was no chance to bring up the Juror's Test-oath bill, as it was private-bill day, and the members were not willing to relinquish their right to present their private schemes. As a consequence, after two hours the House adjourned.

THE GREENBACKERS.

JUDGE DAVIS AS A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—The new Greenback paper, the *National View*, has this significant paragraph on the position of Senator David Davis, of Illinois, on the greenback question:

A correspondent of the *View* suggests David Davis, of Illinois, and Solon Chase, of Maine, as standard-bearers of the National party in the next Presidential contest, and asks us if we consider Judge Davis sound in the principle of currency and labor reform. We have taken some pains to learn Judge Davis' views, and, without at this time stopping to discuss the availability of candidates, have no hesitancy in assuring our correspondent that Judge Davis is substantially in accord with the *View* and representative men generally of the National party. He is too big a man to be partisan, but he is a statesman and a patriot.

THE BATTLE-CRY.

The *View* sends the following greeting to its party in Ohio:

"No fusion, no coalition with the old leaders," is the battle-cry of the National party. The earnest Greenbackers of Ohio have been too often betrayed by Democratic leaders to trust Gen. Ewing.

NOTES AND NEWS.

CARTER HARRISON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—The Grand Jury which has had the case of Carter Harrison before it has adjourned without finding any indictment against Carter Harrison. Ex-Doorkeeper Park was before the jury yesterday for the last time, and, unless a bill has been filed and is returned to-morrow, the jury will have adjourned without making an indictment. A new Grand Jury is to convene next Monday, at which time ex-Doorkeeper Park intends to appear again to present his case against Harrison. It is understood that Mr. Park has more friends on the new Grand Jury than he had on the last one, and Harrison's trouble consequently is not yet all ended.

INDICTED.

John Hitz, the Consul-General of Switzerland here, was indicted to-day by the Grand Jury, with other officials connected with the German-American Bank, for embezzlement and making false entries in the bank's books.

PERJURY AND EMBEZZLEMENT.

To-day the Grand Jury returned bills of indictment against John Hitz and Charles E. Prentiss on a charge of the embezzlement of $5,000 in German American Fire-Insurance stock and $5,700 of the National Metropolitan Bank stock; John Hitz, Charles E. Prentiss, R. B. Donaldson, and W. F. Mattingly making false entries in the bank book, on March 1, 1878, $40,000 as a remittance to the Importers' and Traders' Bank of New York; John Hitz and Charles E. Prentiss, embezzlement of $60,000 of the funds of the German-American Bank; Charles E. Bonlise, embezzlement of $140, and Charles E. Prentiss for perjury in falsely swearing to the statements of the bank.

THE DARIEN CANAL PROJECT.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—The following message from the President, accompanied by the report of the Secretary of State, was laid

before the House previous to adjournment to-day:

WASHINGTON, June 13, 1879.—*To the House of Representatives:* I transmit herewith, in compliance with the House resolution of the 29th ult., the report of the Secretary of State relative to the steps taken by this Government to promote the establishment of an interoceanic canal across or near the Isthmus of Darien. R. B. HAYES.

The report of the Secretary of State, after reviewing the whole subject, and referring to the sending of Commissioners to take part in the Inter-Oceanic Canal Congress at Paris, says:

"The policy of the United States on the general subject of Isthmian transit is understood to have been, and to be, not to undertake the construction of a ship-canal on its own account, even if the practicability of such a work at a reasonable cost was to be shown, but to secure by treaties protection to the capital of such citizens as may be disposed to embark in the enterprise. It will be my purpose to give an attentive consideration to whatever may pass in other commercial countries relative to this subject, and to omit no favorable opportunity for useful negotiations on behalf of the interests of this Government and the commercial enterprise of its citizens."

THE VETOES.

Representative Lapham is mentioned by his colleagues on the Judiciary Committee as the proper person to prepare the views of the minority on the Presidential veto, and in rebuttal of the report of the majority prepared by Chairman Knott.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—On motion of Mr. Withers, the Army Appropriation bill was read a second time, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

On motion of Mr. Maxey, the House Supplemental Post-Route bill was taken up, amended, and passed.

HOUSE.

Mr. Morton, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported, by unanimous consent, the bill to allow any telegraph company to land ocean cables on the coast of the United States. This bill was reported by Fernando Wood in the last Congress, and is intended to cut off all class legislation. The bill is subject, however, to the terms of such grants as have been heretofore made by Congress for laying and maintaining telegraph cables. The bill was passed.

Mr. Morrison, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill authorizing an allowance for loss by leakage or casualty of spirits withdrawn from distillery warehouses for exportation. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Pound introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to use certain moneys appropriated by the act of March 3, 1879, for the protection of high sand banks of the Chippewa River. Passed.

Mr. Young (Tennessee), from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported a joint resolution for the completion of the foundation of the Washington Monument. Passed.

The House soon afterwards adjourned.

CASUASLITIES.

SMALL BOY KILLED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 13.—A sad accident happened at the residence of George Murray, a well-known attorney residing in the West End, this afternoon. Robbie Knapp, aged 13 years, the only child of Mrs. Huntington Knapp, and Georgie Stuart, aged 11 years, son of the Hon. John T. Stuart, were visiting and playing with Willie Murray, aged 15, and Freddie Murray, aged 7, sons of Mr. Murray, the boys being alone at the house. After playing outside a while, they went indoors to get a ball. While hunting for it in a closet, they came across a shot-gun which had been loaded to shoot cats with. This was naturally passed around and examined by the boys, and finally, as Willie Murray was about to replace the gun, it was accidentally discharged. The charge entered the head of Robbie Knapp, who lived but twenty minutes. An inquest was held, and a verdict returned in accordance with the facts as stated. Mrs. Knapp is a prominent and popular musician here.

DESTRUCTION.

CINCINNATI, O., June 13.—Dispatches from Ohio and Indiana, also Kentucky, state that a destructive storm of wind and rain passed over that region from the north to the south, reaching points in Kentucky, Wednesday night, doing considerable damage to crops, fences, etc. Lightning struck several dwellings at Salem, Ind. Daniel Mitchell, of that place, was killed by a stroke, while standing under a tree. The railroad depot at Christiansburg, Ky., was completely demolished, and 200 trees in that place uprooted. The lightning struck the house of John Hamilton, of Madison, Ind., seriously injuring some of the inmates.

OHIO ITEMS.

COLUMBUS, O., June 13.—N. S. Vincent, a well-known citizen of Westerville, this county, while handling a loaded gun to-day, was shot and so severely wounded that he died a few hours later.

Ellsworth Adams, a student in attendance upon the academy at Central College, was drowned to-day while bathing.

Adam Gearhart, aged 10 years, was drowned while bathing in the Scioto River to-day.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14—1 a. m.—Indications—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, lower pressure, east to south winds, slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather, and possibly in the western portions local rains.

For the Lower Missouri Valley, lower, followed by rising barometer, warm southeasterly winds, shifting to cooler west and north, partly cloudy weather, and rain accompanying local storms.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley and Upper Lake region, lower pressure, increasing south to east winds, warmer, cloudy, or partly cloudy weather, and rain accompanying local storms.

For the Lower Lake region, lower pressure, variable winds, shifting to slightly warmer east and south, and increasing cloudiness, followed by local rains.

Cautionary signals are ordered for Duluth, Marquette, Escanaba, Milwaukee, and Sec. 1.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 13.

Time.	Bar.	Thr.	Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	Rn.	Weather.
6:53 a. m.	30.027	57	81	N.......	6	.....	Cloudy.
11:18 a. m.	30.009	68	64	E.......	5	.....	Fair.
2:00 p. m.	29.960	67	60	N. E....	7	.....	Cloudy.
3:53 p. m.	29.959	67	60	N. E....	5	....	Cloudy.
9:00 p. m.	29.910	63	72	E.......	4	.....	Cloudy.
10:18 p. m.	29.[illegible]	63	78	E.......	5	.....	Cloudy.

Maximum, 68; minimum, 55.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 13—10:18 p.m.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Albany.......	29.92	66	N. W., fresh	......	Clear.
Alpena.......	29.96	55	S., light....	......	Clear.
Breckenridge	29.57	64	S., brisk....	.20	Hy. rain.
Buffalo.......	29.96	60	W., gentle..	......	Clear.
Cairo.........	29.94	81	S. W., light.	......	Clear.
Cheyenne....	29.83	54	W., fresh....	......	Clear.
Chicago......	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	E., gentle..	......	Cloudy.
Cincinnati...	29.96	61	E., light.....	......	Clear.
Cleveland...	29.98	60	N. E., gen..	......	Clear.
Davenport...	29.83	68	E., gentle.	......	Cloudy.
Denver.......	29.94	59	N., gentle..	......	Clear.
Des Moines..	29.69	68	S. E., fresh.	.18	Cloudy.
Detroit.......	29.95	61	N. E., gentle	......	Clear.
Duluth.......	29.82	54	N. E., gen..	......	Cloudy.
Erie..........	29.95	60	S. W., gen...	......	Clear.
Escanaba....	29.91	62	Calm.........	......	Cloudy.
Fort Gibson..	29.76	79	S., gentle...	......	Clear.
Grand Haven	29.92	65	N. E., light	......	Fair.
Indianapolis.	29.90	71	Calm.........	......	Cloudy.
Keokuk......	29.72	75	S. E., fresh.	......	Threat'g.
La Crosse....	29.78	72	S., fresh....	......	Cloudy.
Leavenworth	29.67	70	S. E., fresh.	......	Clear.
Louisville....	29.92	73	N. E., gent.	......	Clear.
Madison......	29.81	70	S. E., fresh.	......	Cloudy.
Marquette...	29.[illegible]	62	Calm.........	......	Cloudy.
Memphis.....	29.87	79	E., gentle..	......	Fair.
Milwaukee...	29.91	58	E., light....	......	Cloudy.
Nashville....	29.90	79	Calm.........	......	Clear.
New Orleans.	29.87	79	S. W., gen..	......	Fair.
North Platte.	29.27	67	Calm.........	......	Clear.
Omaha.......	29.55	73	S. E., fresh.	.23	Threat'g.
Oswego......	29.94	55	S. W., light.	......	Clear.
Pioche.......	.....	54	Calm.........	.05	Fair.
Pittsburg....	29.98	61	N. W., gen..	......	Clear.
Port Huron..	29.96	53	Calm.........	......	Clear.
Rochester....	29.94	59	W., fresh....	......	Clear.
Sacramento..	29.85	82	W., gentle..	......	Clear.
Salt Lake....	29.90	60	N., fresh....	......	Fair.
Sandusky....	29.97	65	E., fresh....	......	Clear.
San Francisco	29.92	55	W., brisk....	......	Fair.
Shreveport...	29.85	80	E., light.....	......	Fair.
St. Louis.....	29.87	79	S. E., fresh	......	Fair.
St. Paul......	29.67	65	S. E., fresh.	.02	Cloudy.
Toledo.......	29.96	69	E., light.....	......	Clear.
Vicksburg....	29.88	79	Calm.........	1.30	Clear.
Winnemucca	30.04	63	Calm.........	......	Clear.
Yankton......	29.62	63	S. E., fresh.	.67	Hy. rain.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Arrived—Steamship Oder, from Bremen; Canada, from London; Britannic, from London.

QUEENSTOWN, June 13.—Arrived—Algeria, from New York.

SAFE.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., June 13.—The boat Uncle Sam, in which Goldsmith and his wife started on a cruise around the world, has been spoken to.

No other Whisker Dye equals Hill's—50 cents.

EDWARD PARR.

The Full Story of a Life Pre-eminently Horrible.

His Unparalleled Expiation Seemingly Only Even-Handed Retribution.

The Career of His Eldest Daughter under His Malignant Star.

Her Efforts to Protect Her Sister from A Similar History.

The Bloody Murder Which Resulted from Her Sisterly Action.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—When Edward Parr took a dose of strychnine, as he stood listening to his death-sentence, he used the last weapon left him in his twenty years' fight against law and order, and, snatching the pen from the hands of justice, wrote with his own hand, "finis" to a record of crime such as few men have ever lived to make. For twenty years in this country, and perhaps long before that, he had scoffed at the laws of God, and made light of those that man had made, and confidence in the one means still left to him enabled him to maintain his defiance to the last, and to choose the death of a dog by his own hand rather than that of a murderer on the scaffold. What he had been and what he had done before he came to America was never known on this side of the water. He came here with the record of his life a blank page as far as we could see. He became a resident of Philadelphia about twenty years ago, and his large stature, strong arm, and indomitable courage made him a successful candidate for a position on the police force when men of that stamp were sought for. He had not been very long on the force when he stood in the door of a large manufactory one night and tried to keep the firemen from entering. A member of the Schuylkill Hose Company contested the doorway with him, and was violently kicked in the stomach. For this Parr was discharged from the force, arrested, convicted before Judge Allison of assault and battery, and fined. Some one interested himself in his behalf, and he was reinstated on the force, where he remained as an officer of the law until he resigned, to become an inspector of gas-metres. In this position he made some money, and concluded to seek employment more in keeping with his desires.

SENDING HIS WIFE TO HER GRAVE.

He soon established a reputation in his neighborhood as a cruel man, a hard father, and a brutal husband. The little children fled at his approach, the dogs dropped their tails and sneaked away, and he had the street to himself when he entered it. He would greet his children with a blow and a kick, throw them across the room by the hair of the head, and send them supperless to bed on the slightest provocation. His wife stood in dread of him, and when, at last, she was worried into her grave, she gathered strength to say that he drove her to it. Soon after this he opened the Precinct House, at the corner of Twentieth and Federal streets, in one of the down-town wards, and made it a school rather than a den of thieves. He would entice children into the house, show them men lying in a drunken sleep, and teach them how to pick their pockets. He would give them part of the proceeds, and he soon had around him a class of young thieves, chief among them being "Reddy" Gamble, who was destined to become a more important personage in the history of the Parr family than he had any idea of.

GOING INTO POLITICS.

Occupying, as he did, a good corner, it was easy for him to take a hand in local politics, for which every liquor-saloon keeper possesses special advantages. He was in the next ward to the famous 'Squire McMullen, who has for years kept a saloon on the corner of Fourth and Bainbridge streets, from which he has even dictated the choice of a Speaker of the House of Representatives and the selection of a Mayor. Parr's ambition was in the same direction as that of McMullen; he wanted to be an Alderman, and twice he got the nomination, but already the record was too strong against him. Thomas Dallas was successful against him on each occasion. While the contest was going on, Mr. Dallas went at the time of a delegate election to the polling-place, which was Parr's Precinct House, in company with the officers of election. They were met by Parr with a loaded pistol, which he cocked before their faces and ordered them to leave. They did so, and then Parr put in his own election officers. While landlord of the Precinct House he was arrested for keeping an illicit still, and a private still that he was running was captured. On another occasion he picked up one of Mayor Fox's police and threw him down a cellar-way. For this he was convicted and sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

SUSAN PARR'S DISGRACE—THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

A few years after the death of his wife, his eldest daughter Susan gave birth to a child. It was given out by the father and the daughter that it was the child of John Parr, to whom Susan had been married in New York, and who was then in the West. It is needless to say that no one ever saw John Parr. The child died, and the death notice in the *Ledger* announced that the funeral would take place from the residence of "his grandfather." Susan Parr afterwards told her husband that there was no John Parr, and that her father was also the father of the child. One day Parr came home and found his daughter paying attention to a man named Flanagan. Parr put him out of the house at the muzzle of a revolver, and then strapped Susan down to the bed while he cut off the hair from one side of her head,—it was very long, and she had been very proud of it,—because, as he said, "she had been sitting in the lap of a —— Papist."

It was just about ten years ago that Parr began to put to use the talents of the juvenile thieves that he had so carefully cultivated. William and George Roberts lived together with their wives and children, and, on returning home after going out to see an Orange procession, they found that the house had been ransacked from top to bottom, and a large amount of clothing taken. The police, a few days later, arrested "Reddy" Gamble, and he confessed that he had done the work with another boy, and that they had been put up to it by Parr. They had stolen the clothes and Parr had sold them to one Boyle, a second-hand clothes-dealer.

PARR IMPROVING UPON FAGIN.

It then came out that Parr, on the very day after he had sold the stolen raiment to Boyle, appeared before an Alderman, made complaint that he had been robbed, got a search-warrant, made a descent upon Boyle, and seized the very goods that he had sold him the day before. Gamble was sent to jail for two years, and Parr was arrested on a charge of receiving stolen goods. He got bail, and, eight days after the robbery, just as William Roberts was on his way to prepare himself to appear before the Grand Jury to give his testimony in the case against Parr, the very man appeared with a Constable, rushed into the house, and hurried him before a magistrate on a charge of receiving stolen goods. The magistrate refused them an opportunity to send for their friends, and committed them to jail, where they were kept until 10 o'clock that night, after George Roberts and got home from work and found both families gone. The next day Parr was indicted and his case was called. He failed to respond, and his bail was forfeited. The case against the Robertses was continued for a week, Parr not daring to appear, but at the second hearing the District Attorney explained the case, and they were discharged. Parr was arrested on a bench warrant, and got new bail. He then set about finding a purchaser for the Precinct House, for he felt that Philadelphia was getting too hot to hold him. One man paid part of the purchase money down, and Parr tried to cheat him out of it, but he had a live attorney, who threatened Parr with the jail if he attempted any tricks, and the house was sold.

TO PASTURES NEW IN ILLINOIS.

Parr then quietly took flight, and was next heard from in Henry County, Ill., where he had a sister and some cousins. Happily for them, he did not stay there long, but moved to Kewanee, where he represented himself as in search of a farm for his sons. He finally persuaded a man named Thomas Keating to go into the liquor business with him. Keating very soon began to dislike his new partner. He did not like the kind of men that he had about him, and burglaries soon became so prevalent that the new liquor-dealer was soon viewed with suspicion. He would make frequent journeys out of town, and it was soon remarked that his absence was usually followed by a robbery in the direction which he took. The jewelry store in town was robbed, but it could not be traced to him, and he made his first acquaintance with the institutions that Illinois provides for such as he through his fighting propensities. One morning Keating found him surreptitiously taking liquor out of the store, and he remonstrated. So did Parr—with a bung-starter, and with such effect that Keating was laid senseless on the floor. For this Parr went to prison for the fourth time. He was in Cambridge Jail for three months, and then returned to Kewanee. His next arrest was on the insignificant charge of stealing a calf. This never came to trial, because before the case was called they had a better one against him for robbing the Post-Office, which was just opposite his house. Of this he was convicted and sentenced to one year and a half in the Penitentiary.

SENTENCED FOR INCEST.

Susan, in the meantime, had given birth to two more children while in Kewanee, one of whom was dead. It was attacked by scarlet fever, and the Doctor ordered it to be wrapped in blankets and kept warm, ice water to be administered internally. Susan told her father what had been ordered, to which he replied, "I'll give it ice water," and he seized a pail of water that stood near and dashed it over the sick baby. In an hour it was dead. Parr had by this established such a reputation that anything would have been believed of him, and when he was on trial for robbery a charge of incest was also preferred against him. Of this too he was convicted and sentenced to five years more. At the same time Susan was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for receiving stolen goods. At the expiration of her term of imprisonment she made haste to return to Philadelphia, hoping at last to get rid of her unnatural father. She took her child, and brothers, and sisters with her, and they made a home for themselves here. Bernard, the son, got work, and they began to do well. Irwin got acquainted with Susan, and, after they had been living togther four or five months, she being taken very sick, he married her. He has served three terms in prison,—two for larceny, and one for assault and battery. Nevertheless, it does not appear that he was naturally a bad man. The children had been doing well together, and when Irwin married Susan he made a home for her and she took her younger brother and sister with her.

PARR ON THE TRACK.

Parr was released from Joliet in February, 1877, and came straight to this city. He had not been here a day when he heard of his daughter's marriage, and became furious at it. The day after he tried to kill Irwin, who only escaped by jumping from the second story window. Parr, following his usual plan, trumped up a charge of misdemeanor against Irwin, but he was acquitted, and turned upon Parr and sued him for an attempt to kill. For this Parr was sent to Moyamensing for one month, although he had not been that length of time out of jail. Irwin promptly moved again so as to hide from Parr, and his second daughter, Maggie, was also very nervous lest he should find out where she lived. Parr wanted her to come and keep house for him, but Susan resisted with all her might, and said that her younger sister should never have to live the terrible life that she had. Within a week from the time that Parr was discharged he found out where they had moved, by tracing out the truckman who had moved them. One night soon after, just as Irwin came out of his door, Parr put a revolver close to his head, but by some singular fatality the bullet missed him, although the assassin was close to him. For this Parr was again sentenced,—this time to two years, for an assault with intent to kill. Considering the remark that Judge Biddle made,—"after hearing the evidence against you, I am compelled to say that you are the wickedest man with whom I have ever had to deal,"—the sentence seems extremely light.

CONCLUSION.

On the 9th of March he was again a free man, and two days after that he appeared on the other side of the fence around the house to which they had moved. Maggie screamed and Susan picked up her 2-year-old baby and ran. He went away, but returned two days afterwards, when Irwin was at home. He rushed at him with a knife, and Irwin threw a spittoon at him. Parr had Irwin arrested for assault and battery, but he was acquitted. Susan then charged her father with threatening her life, but did not go before the Grand Jury, for fear that the old story would come out again. Parr was again free, and had Irwin arrested for perjury, in charging him with an assault. This time he was convicted, and returned home two hours after his wife's death to find the little child dabbing its hands in the mother's blood. They did all they could to pacify him. Bought him furniture, and even sent him money, but it was of no use. He wanted Maggie to go and live with him, and she was afraid of her life. Finally she married this "Reddy" Gamble, who was then working and living an honest life. Barr was more furious than ever when he heard of it, and hunted for her to kill her. On Monday, the 5th of May, he broke into his daughter Susan's house, but she escaped and did not return that night. The next day he followed her to the house of a neighbor, saw her go in, rushed after her up the stairs, broke open the door with a thrust of his shoulders, and stabbed her more than twenty times with a shoe-knife that he had taken that morning from his son's work-bench.

When the Doctors hacked away at his remains this morning, and each took for examination the part that pleased him, the feeling that he had escaped the gallows was by no means so strong as that the sooner such a man was dead the better for the world.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

THE FALL RIVER SPINNERS.

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 13.—The mill-owners refusing to submit their differences with the spinners to the Arbitration Committee, the latter will determine to-night, subject to ratification to-morrow night, in which of the five mills a strike for higher wages shall begin. The mill agents propose shutting down all the mills, and, if such action is taken, 12,000 hands will be thrown out of employment. Should the lock-out be protracted, there will be great suffering and misery.

FALL RIVER, June 13.—The meeting of the Spinners' Committee, held to-night, was nearly unanimous in the opinion that all the mills should be struck. At a general meeting of the spinners to-morrow night the whole body is expected to take action on this question. It is stated that there is little or no doubt, however, but the sentiment will be for such strike. It is further possible that the strike will begin next Monday, instead of waiting until July 1. Several of the Committee to-night expressed themselves in favor of striking at once, without giving any notice, but the Committee were not unanimous on this point. Secretary Howard said that he personally favored giving notice, but as some wished to strike at once that question would also be submitted at to-morrow's meeting. The meeting will undoubtedly be a large one, as numerous committees are to report several resolutions to be voted on, and grave questions, throwing 15,000 persons out of work, causing a loss by wages of $100,000 per week, be thoroughly discussed. Secretary Howard states that the spinners are in a good condition for the strike, having several thousand dollars in the treasury, and no outside aid is yet received, and that the spinners could easily stand a strike of two months' duration.

THE COMMERCIAL CLUB.

Boston Greeting Them After Her Most Hospitable Manner.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., June 13.—The Chicago Commercial Club arrived here at 8:30 in a special train of drawing-room cars from the steamer landing at Providence, the forty-two miles being made in as many minutes. Upon their arrival they were met by a Committee of the Boston Commercial Club and driven to the Hotel Brunswick, where fine suites of rooms were ready for their occupancy, including the Venetian parlors. After breakfast open barouches were taken to the State-House, where the visitors were welcomed by Lieut.-Gov. Long, Gov. Talbot being absent in Michigan. After the usual interchange of courtesies, the party was driven to the City-Hall, and exchanged courtesies with Mayor Prince and the representatives of the City Government. Subsequently the party were driven to the Eastern avenue wharf, where they embarked in the steamer J. P. Bradlee for a harbor trip, and a visit to the city institutions. From Deer Island they crossed to Point Shirley, where an elegant fish dinner was served by Taft. Eighty sat down, and informal speeches were made by John Candler, President of the Boston Club, Collector Beard, Mayor Prince, Gen. Horace Porter, Franklin MacVeagh, J. W. Doane, E. S. Isham, and D. A. Small. It was a purely social and private affair, reporters being jealously guarded against. The meeting was delightful, and the trip was thoroughly enjoyed by all. Very few went to the Park Theatre to-night, the majority driving to the Brunswick, where the evening was spent in a quiet way.

FIRES.

POINT BREEZE.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—The fire at Point Breeze was rekindled at 11:15 a. m. by a stiff breeze which prevailed, and the flames were fanned to immense proportions. The Atlantic Petroleum Storage Company's warehouse building, about 500 feet long and 150 feet wide, took fire from the burning oil which escaped from the Hudson, one of the vessels which had been in flames since the fire of Wednesday. The entire works and surroundings are in imminent peril.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13—12:20 p. m.—The following dispatch has just been received from Point Breeze: "At noon the place is going. It is feared now that the fire will reach Point Breeze Oil Works. A strong westerly breeze blew the flames to the wharf of the Atlantic Petroleum Storage Company, and the fire at once spread to a large shed, 200 feet by eighty, immediately south of the warehouse, which was destroyed Wednesday. The wind then veered to the north, and the long line of sheds extending for nearly a mile to the southward caught fire, and by noon all were ablaze, with 1,300 barrels of oil which they contained."

South of these sheds is the Point Breeze Oil Works, alluded to in the above dispatch, and below that are a large number of frame buildings occupied by workmen and their families. In the rear of the line of the seven sheds reported on fire are five others, and larger warehouses, the smallest of which is 260 feet long by 120 feet wide, and the largest 460 feet by 125. These are separated from the burning sheds by an elevation of ground, and from the present indications they will be saved, as well as the Atlantic Oil Company's tanks, further east, which contain 135,000 barrels crude and 40,000 barrels refined and special oils in process of manufacture. The brick residence of Mr. Wilson, near the first of the sheds which took fire this morning, is burned.

STILL LATER.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 13—1 p. m.—At 12:45 all the sheds along the river as far south as Point Breeze Oil Works were in ruins. The flames spread so rapidly that the Schuylkill harbor police tug Wave, which was acting with the fire brigade, narrowly escaped destruction.

2 p. m.—At 1:35 o'clock the fire had reached the Empire shed, where it burned 300,000 empty barrels. This place is the first warehouse above the Point Breeze Oil Works, but it is believed the fire has reached its southern limit at that point, and that the oil works will be saved.

2:15 p. m.—The fire at Point Breeze to-day was started from the bark Ilion, not from the Hudson. The Ilion, which has been burning for two days, upset this morning, and scattered its burning contents into the river. In this way the fire was communicated to the shore. From the Atlantic petroleum stores, which caught first, the fire spread to the wharf of the Empire Storage Company, and from thence communicated to the warehouses of that concern. In the Empire stores were some 40,000 empty barrels, valued at about $1 each, which were entirely consumed, together with the wharf and buildings. The loss on the Empire store, wharf, and contents will reach about $180,000. The loss on the Atlantic petroleum stores will reach $100,000, without taking into consideration the contents.

The tugs Juno and Newcastle, of the Red Star Line, and Wave, of the Harbor Police Service, are at the scene, and are throwing water on the burning buildings. At present writing there seems to be more hope of saving Stewart's refinery, which is in the direct line of the fire. The wind has now changed to the west, which is a very favorable indication.

In addition to a loss of 1,000 feet of wharfs Wednesday there have been 3,000 feet more burned to-day. The crude oil line pipe from the works to the river, which is used to fill barrels, is on fire, and the wharf end has been cut to head the fire off from the refinery. The fire has now little or nothing to feed upon.

The five vessels destroyed at Point Breeze Wednesday last were valued altogether at a little over $120,000, while the Standard Oil Company loses about $150,000. These figures, with certain other small losses, make the total loss by Wednesday's fire about $300,000.

The loss by to-day's fire will not exceed $150,000. Le Compte & Perkins, whose loss is about $25,000, are covered by insurance. Warden, Frew & Co.'s loss is estimated at $50,000.

AT ST. PAUL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. PAUL, June 13.—Fire was discovered to-day in the basement of No. 6 West Third street, occupied by Dickinson's 99-cent store, but was quickly subdued by the Fire Department, the building sustaining a loss of about $1,000 or $1,500 in the basement and first floor; insured for $2,500 each in the German of Buffalo, the Commercial of New York, the Farragut of New York, and the People's of New York. Dickinson's stock was nearly ruined by fire, heat, and water. His loss is estimated at $15,000; insured in the Liverpool & London & Globe for $4,000; Phenix, of Brooklyn, $2,000; Merchants', of Newark, $1,000; New Hampshire, $2,000. The building belonged to the estate of Hiram Rogers, deceased. It was damaged by fire and water a short time ago at the burning of Warner's Block, adjoining, and was occupied by Dickinson at that time.

CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 327, at 7:30 yesterday morning, was caused by the burning of a pile of hay in the basement of a cottage at No. 235 Forquer street, owned by John Hickey and occupied by John Duffal as a dwelling. Damage to the building, $200; insured for $600, in the Watertown, of New York. Damage to furniture, $20, upon which there was no insurance.

The alarm from Box 912, at 8:05 last evening, was caused by the burning of a barn in the rear of No. 340 North avenue, owned and occupied by John Dewald. Damage, $100; insured for $200 in the German Mutual. Cause of fire unknown.

RELIGIOUS.

BUTLER UNIVERSITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 13.—Butler University of the Christian Church graduated a class of nineteen to-day, three of them women, the largest number in the history of the institution. A bitter war has been raging for some time over the recent action of a majority of the Board of Trustees in passing a resolution that all members of the Faculty should hereafter be in religious sympathy and affiliation with the Church of Disciples, under whose patronage the institution is conducted. This action was opposed by Ovid Butler, founder of the College, and by President Jameson, of the Board of Trustees, but was strongly advocated by President Burgess, of the Faculty, and by leading Trustees in this State and Ohio and Illinois. This quarrel cropped out in a class-day address by one of the graduates named Kreider, who denounced the attempt to put the College on a sectarian basis, alluding to the Church as "the Campbellite Church," and to Elder Hobbs, of Illinois, by name. The Trustees declined to graduate Kreider unless he apologized, and one-half of the class declined to be graduated unless Kreider was. The difficulty was finally adjusted by Kreider withdrawing his remarks about Hobbs, but at the same time reiterating his opinions. This afternoon the stockholders met in tri-annual session to elect Trustees, the struggle being on one hand to maintain the recent action, and on the other to overthrow it. A full and free discussion and interchange of opinion was had, and the old Board rescinded its action. Before the election began it was agreed that whenever a member of the Faculty was to be elected, the Board would look to the Disciple Church first, but Mr. Butler objected to a formal rule on the records preventing the selection of a Professor from outside if ever a necessity should exist. Ten members of the old Board were then re-elected, being all except Elder Black. Five new ones were added. This action is a compromise, and is not regarded as a victory for either party. It is merely a triumph of good common sense.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 13.—At a meeting of the two congregations, held to-night, the union of the First and North Baptist Churches was decided upon, and the organization of the new church, to be called the Central Baptist Church, perfected. Officers were elected, and a Committee appointed to call a pastor.

FOREIGN.

Cause of the Recent Advance in Silver in London.

The German Government Hoarding the Coin in Its Vaults.

With a View, It Is Believed, to Its Early Remonetization.

A Rumor Current that the Khedive Will Shortly Abdicate.

SILVER.

GERMANY RELENTS.

LONDON, June 13.—The *Times*, in a financial article, says: "One of the main causes of the rise in silver was the publication of a letter to the Under Secretary of State for India, giving the views of Lord Odo Russell, British Ambassador to Berlin, in regard to Germany's coinage policy. The letter confirms the announcement of the German Government's determination not to sell any more silver at present. The letter further states that the German Government has £10,000,000 in silver on hand, which will increase during the suspension of the sales; and it is added on the authority of Lord Odo Russell that it is generally believed by financial men in Germany that the Government is preparing to introduce and

ADOPT THE DOUBLE STANDARD,

as in France. This news may be quite correct, for the economic vagaries of the German Government in all directions are unknown quantities, and we may be prepared to accept the perpetration of any folly after what the past few years have revealed. Still, it would be well to receive this news with caution, for more reasons than one. The belief of financial men in Germany is hardly sufficient ground on which to come to the conclusion that silver will be remonetized forthwith. As a whole, however, the tendency of the extracts contained in the parliamentary paper, where this letter appears, is to show that the recovery in the value of silver is quite probable. That Germany will cease to sell till the price rises again is also very likely, for the loss so far has been rather severe. She is, besides,

BEHINDHAND WITH HER SILVER COINAGE,

quite apart from any question of a double standard, and in the end may not have much more to sell. The production of silver, moreover, has been far less in proportion to gold than is popularly supposed, and its consumption greater than those who advocate the adoption of bi-metallism for England have allowed for. All this fully justifies the opinion that the depreciation of silver has been unduly great, but it by no means follows that an immediate and great rise is to take place. The lesson taught by the recent experiments of India Council drafts should not be so lightly forgotten. While these drafts are kept small in amount

SILVER ADVANCES IN PRICE,

but the moment they increase to anything like the level of the requirements of the Indian Government, the market gives way. This state of things must to some extent continue, whatever the intentions of the German Government may be, and whatever the relative production to silver and gold, as long as the amount of Indian Council demands to meet home payments nearly equals or exceeds what the excess of the export trade of India can cover. It cannot be too often reiterated that therein lies the true difficulty of the silver question.

GERMANY.

COMPLIMENTARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 4.—A cablegram from Berlin says: On the imperial golden-wedding day Secretary Evarts sent a cable dispatch from Washington, tendering the congratulations of President Hayes and the people of the United States to the Emperor. The day has further interest to the people of the United States in the fact that Mr. Andrew D. White, the American Minister, was received on that occasion for the first time, and was the only foreign representative to whom their majesties paid special grace. The Emperor Williams after a cordial greeting, asked: "Do you speak German?" to which Minister White promptly replied, "Ja wohl, Majestat." The Emperor then, in German, expressed his gratification and pleasure at receiving a congratulatory message from the President of the United States. He prolonged the Convention with Minister White for several minutes in the presence of the brilliant surroundings, the Court, and the guests. Minister White's introduction to the German Court was most flattering, not only to himself, but to the country which he represents.

SAMOA.

To the Western Associated Press.

BERLIN, June 13.—The Reichstag has approved the treaty with Samoa. The Berlin Magistracy has unanimously elected Herr Forckenbeck their Representative in the Upper House of the Prussian Diet.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN WAR.

The *North German Gazette* states that the corvette Hansa has been ordered to Valparaiso.

FOREIGN TRADE.

BERLIN, June 13.—In the debate in the Reichstag on the Samoa treaty Herr Von Kusserow, Counsellor of the Legation, on behalf of the Foreign Office, declared Germany had no intention of forming colonies. He expressed his approval of the project of a steamer line between Polynesia, China, and Germany, and announced the impending conclusion of the treaty with the Sandwich Islands on the most favored national basis.

CONGRATULATORY.

The Emperor and Empress were highly gratified at receiving from Mr. Evarts, American Secretary of State, a message in the name of the President and people of the United States, congratulating their Majesties on their golden wedding.

EGYPT.

THE KHEDIVE'S POSITION.

LONDON, June 13.—A Constantinople dispatch states that the Khedive has instructed his agent to inform the Porte that Germany's accusation that he had violated his treaty obligations is unfounded, and that he intends to maintain the best relations with the Powers.

WILL ABDICATE.

LONDON, June 13.—A Paris dispatch says a rumor finds currency in Cairo that the Khedive is inclined to abdicate. The correspondent considers the rumor not surprising, as the Khedive would thereby secure the succession to his son, and a pension to himself.

FRANCE.

PROPOSED RETURN OF THE CHAMBERS TO PARIS.

PARIS, June 13.—M. Le Royer, Minister of Justice, to-day communicated to the Senatorial Committee the Government's bill providing for the maintenance of order, etc., in case of the return of the Chambers to Paris. Notwithstanding the fact that the Government had presented the bill, the Committee decided by a vote of 6 to 2 to adhere to their decision to report against the return of the legislative bodies to Paris.

CUBA.

FINANCIAL.

HAVANA, June 13.—Captain-General Blanco issues a decree that, from the first of July, all contributions and other payments into the Public Treasury must be made in gold, admitting foreign silver only for fractions of $1. The Treasury will receive silver Spanish coin unlimitedly, according to its value relative to Spanish gold coin.

ROUMELIA.

ALEKO PASHA.

VIENNA, June 13.—Russia has proposed that Aleko Pasha shall not be allowed to summon Turkish troops without the consent of an absolute majority of the International Commission. All the Powers have concurred in the proposal.

GREAT BRITAIN.

COLLISION.

LONDON, June 13.—The bark Collector, from Arendal, Norway, for this port, was sunk by the steamship Oder, just arrived from Bremen, June 6, latitude 47:01, longitude 38:09, and four of the crew and a passenger of the bark drowned.

SWITZERLAND.

AGAINST CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

GENEVA, June 13.—The Great Council of Geneva has refused to discuss the re-establishment of capital punishment. Not a single voice was raised in its favor.

TURKEY.

REFORMS IN CRETE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 13.—The Sultan has determined to sanction the reforms demanded by the people of Crete.

ITALY.

SENTENCED.

GENOA, June 13.—Signor Canzio, son-in-law of Gen. Garibaldi, has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment for resisting the police in March last.

EDUCATIONAL.

NORTHWESTERN COLLEGE.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., June 12.—The Commencement exercises of Northwestern College took place this morning at 10 o'clock. Fully an hour before that time the spacious college chapel was filled almost to suffocation with an immense crowd of students, citizens, and friends, and their "sisters, cousins, and aunts." At least 1,000 people were crowded into a space designed to comfortably accommodate about 500, but the crowd had no idea of fretting or worrying about a little thing like that. Good-humoredly enduring the heat and crush, the audience awaited the blooming of the plants which had been perfected in this hot-house of learning. The chapel was magnificently decorated with fresh, bright flowers, pleasantly contrasting with the sedate-looking wreaths of evergreen which gracefully festooned the life-sized busts of many historical personages.

The largest class which has ever graduated from this institution received their respective degrees to-day. There were in all seventeen graduates, exclusive of those finishing the business course, three in the classical, nine in the scientific, and five in the regular German courses. As the class entered the chapel and took the seats assigned them, they met with an enthusiastic reception, such a one as would have made the heart of a popular "star" thrill with pleasure. Promptly at 10 the venerable and dignified President Smith arose and announced that the time had arrived for the exercises to begin. The excellent Glee Club of the College opened with Rossini's "Israel's Sons with one Accord," following which the Rev. Ebbs invoked the Divine blessing upon the soon-to-be fledglings. Then Profs. Smith and Plunkett performed pleasingly on the piano and violin, respectively, after which A. R. Fouser, of Plainfield, Ill., the first orator of the day, was announced. His subject was the somewhat well-worn one, "The Power of Unfettered Thought." To his credit, however, it may be said that he handled it well, not depending on thoughts developed by others.

Miss A. Jenny Lundy, of Naperville, gracefully saluted the Faculty and audience, and delivered a carefully-prepared oration entitled "The Song of the River of Life." We pursue glittering bubbles on its billowy crests and, though they may be shattered before our eyes, new ones flash from the foam of ages and allure us on. Miss Lundy, as well as the other lady graduates, discarded the conventional white, and was tastefully attired in dress of wine-colored silk, trimmed with point lace. She received numerous floral tributes.

"Earnest Purpose" was the subject of the oration of W. J. Shoemaker, of Lock Haven, Pa. A very sensible dissertation on a very sensible subject.

"Das Goldene Kreuz, oder die Krone des Lebens," was the somewhat Promethean title of Miss Mary J. Crampton's essay, which, however, was ascertained to mean "The Golden Cross, or the Crown of Life." Miss Crampton, one of Naperville's handsomest daughters, was dressed in black silk, with pure white natural flowers as her sole ornament. Her essay was read in a sweet voice and pronounced admirable. She gracefully received the many beautiful flowers showered at her feet.

After a musical interlude Mr. J. S. Reinhard, of Fleetwood, Pa., discoursed, choosing as his theme "Here's Waterloo—Here's Wellington," the drift of which can readily be imagined.

J. F. Kletzing, of Belle Plaine, Iowa, endeavored to determine the meaning in its entirety of "The Grand Whole." That he succeeded was evinced by the nods of approbation exchanged by many gray heads.

Miss Rose M. Meck, of St. Joseph, Mich., advanced to the front of the rostrum and began, "I am, thou art, he is," and then expanded the subject of "The Human Verb." Suffice it to say it was in every way "indicative" of careful preparation. She seemed in one of her happiest "moods," and possesses a pleasing "voice." When it was finished and had arrived at the "past tense" Miss M. was surely the "first person"—tho' "spoken of."

"Unser Streben" (Our Striving) was the subject of a German oration delivered by J. C. Zinser, of Belvidere, Ill. German being unintelligable to the reporter, it is impossible to guess at its purport, but it was well received.

J. G. Ziegler, of Sandusky, O., spoke ably for about ten minutes. Subject, "The Die is Cast." He spoke earnestly and received well-merited applause. A very interesting essay, entitled "Be What You Are; Become What You Can," was read in an admirable manner by Miss Nellie Good, of Naperville. Affectation is so easy, simplicity so hard. To imagine a Beau Brummel preaching one of Moody's simple sermons, or a Moody polishing his boots with champagne and raspberry jam is as ridiculous as to imagine the eagle exchanging wings with the butterfly.

Miss Good was dressed in plum-colored silk and at the conclusion of her essay received a shower of boquets.

Miss Cora P. Hyde, of Naperville, was the last one of the ladies having an exercise. She delivered an essay entitled "God's School." This charming world is God's training-ground, and its pupils but classes studying and learning, willingly or unwillingly, the God-imposed task. Miss Hyde's essay was a very fine one, and displayed exceptional talent for writing. She was modestly dressed in dark plum-colored silk. She was quite loaded down with magnificent baskets and bouquets of flowers. After the Glee Club had rendered another of Rossini's peculiar creations, "The Storm,"

A. B. Augustine, of Racine, Wis., delivered an oration on the "Duties of American Citizens," the chief of which seemed to be to resist the many temptations inherent to political life.

Arthur B. Cody, of Naperville, spoke earnestly of "God in American History." On every page in American history we find the Royal seal of an Almighty hand. The weakened bond of the Union was broken that it might be welded into a more perfect union. Both in oratory and sentiment this was the most finished and best exercise of the day. Mr. Cody is a natural orator, and held his audience deeply interested from beginning to end.

The valedictorian was Mr. H. F. Kletzing, of Belle Plaine, Ia. His subject was "The Victor Crowned with Valedictory." It seemed that the speaker was an intellectual victor,—at least he carried the banner of victory. The valedictory was delivered with considerable feeling.

The Glee Club sang Mendelssohn's "Lift up Thine Eyes," after which the diplomas were presented, the President making the presentation address to the graduates of the classical course in Latin and the scientific in English.

After a few short but feeling remarks by the President the exercises were closed by the singing of the class song, words by Mrs. N. J. Knickerbocker, and music by Prof. Smith. Benediction by the Rev. Dixon. After the concluding exercises the audience adjourned to the college campus to witness the ceremonies of imbedding the "class-stone" in the solid masonry of the tower, immediately above the main entrance of the college. Prof. H. H. Rassweiler made a brief address, Prof. Heidner offered prayer, and the ceremonies were completed.

In the prize contest for declamation and oratory last evening at the college chapel, there were seven contestants for the prize in declamation and three in oratory.

For declamation the prizes were awarded as follows: First to Miss Mary Bucks, of Plainfield; second to H. S. Raymer, of Twin Grove, Wis. N. A. Lundy received the prize for the best oration.

The entertainment by the Alumni Association this evening drew an immense audience, and gave great satisfaction. D. F. Higgins, '74, was the orator, and H. A. Hobart, '77, the poet. Pound's Orchestra furnished the music, and altogether it was a brilliant affair.

The Institution is in a most prosperous condition, and prospects for the future are very fair.

REMARKABLE AFFAIR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 13.—An exciting scene took place to-night at the Commencement exercises of the High School, which threatened for a while to result seriously. The class of twenty were to graduate, and the School-Board had issued an order forbidding the presentation of the customary floral tributes. Shortly after the exercises began, a handsome bouquet was handed up to a young orator, who accepted it, and refused to surrender it to the President of the School-Board, the Hon. A. P. Edgerton. The vast audience cheered him heartily, and yells of "Hold on!" and "Stick to it!" broke out in all parts of the large hall, intermingled with hisses, groans, etc. The scene was a perfect pandemonium. A squad of police attempted to restore order, and Mr. Edgerton endeavored to pour oil on the troubled waters by a conciliatory speech, but could not be heard for some time, on account of the yells and hisses. When order was partly restored eight members of the class left the stage, refusing to participate in the proceedings. The exercises were finally proceeded with amidst much confusion. Feeling was very high over the affair.

MADDENED BLACKS.

A Furious Charge of Armed Negroes—Shooting, Clubbing, and Bayoneting.

Savannah (Ga.) News.

Yesterday morning, at 9:40 o'clock, a colored excursion party left Savannah on a train of the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad, chartered for the occasion, for McIntosh Station, No. 3, on the Road. The train was under charge of Conductor Henry Brighton, and the party numbered about 150, males and females.

At No. 1 the train was boarded by a body of negroes armed with muskets, cross-belts, and bayonets, but not regularly uniformed, with the exception of the Captain. The force comprised three non-commissioned officers, who wore side arms, eight privates, and the Captain, and accessions were made to the crowd at the next station. On reaching No. 3 quite a number of colored people from the surrounding country were found assembled. The party soon disembarked and proceeded to the platform, a short distance from the track, where dancing was inaugurated. The day passed without disturbance until about 2 o'clock, when a difficulty occurred on the platform between a Liberty County negro and one of the negroes who had come from No. 1, which created excitement. After some trouble the parties were separated, and the Liberty County negro started to leave the platform.

Just at this juncture the Captain of the armed negroes, named Randall, who had been drilling his squad some eighty yards from the platform, perceived the commotion, and without knowing the cause, gave the command to his gang to charge at double-quick into the crowd, which was obeyed with alacrity. A scene of the wildest confusion ensued, as the infuriated negroes rushed wildly forward. A number of men were knocked down, clubbed, and bayoneted, but were not, so far as could be ascertained, seriously injured. The Liberty-County negro alluded to, was struck over the head with muskets and stabbed with bayonets. He succeeded, however, in escaping from his enemies, and fled rapidly down the track, hotly pursued by the entire body of armed negroes, who, finding he was distancing them, drew pistols and commenced firing at him. The unfortunate fellow was struck several times, and, being cornered by the Captain, was stabbed by that warrior in the throat with his sword, and fatally injured. The attack of the negro troops excited the other negroes from Liberty County, and a general melee followed, the firing becoming indiscriminate. Some of the Savannah negroes participated in the skirmish, taking sides with the negroes from No. 1, but the majority, we learn, refrained from any active part in the affair. Another negro was shot and carried off behind a house near the track, where he died in a few minutes. Our informant states that there were three or four hundred shots fired, and it is a marvel that more were not killed. All the negroes seemed to have weapons of some kind, and, as the firing was promiscuous, it is not improbable, considering the crowd, that the casualties were greater than could be ascertained in the confusion that prevailed.

The negro company becoming alarmed at the vigor of the onslaught of the Liberty County negroes, sought refuge in the cars, which were quickly filled with the other excursionists, and the conductor was besought to get out of the way. Before the train could be moved, however, the Liberty County negroes made a rush forward and threatened to tear up the track to prevent the train leaving, stating they were determined to have Randall and lynch him.

Conductor Brighton, who remained perfectly possessed and cool, warned them that if they attempted any damage to the track it would be at their peril, as with the train force he would protect the property of the Company. His determined manner had the effect of deterring the negroes from carrying out this threat, and they then asked if they would be allowed to take Randall from the cars.

Conductor Brighton replied that he had no objection, provided they had a proper officer to make the arrest, but he would not allow any charge to be made into the cars.

Meanwhile preparations had been made to leave, the switch was thrown open, and the whistle blown, when the maddened and baffled negroes made a dash for the platform of the rear car, with the intention of gaining entrance and securing Randall. A negro belonging to the No. 1 crowd blocked the door, and endeavored to keep the crowd back, when he was shot in the side, and cut with a razor across the left leg, below the knee, in a most fearful manner, and tumbled to the floor, bleeding profusely.

The train then moved off, and the negroes, running alongside the track, fired two or three vollies into the cars, when a negro named Adams, living in Savannah, but a former member of the negro troop from No. 1, was shot entirely through the body. The firing was continued until the train was beyond reach, after which the trip to the city was made without further trouble. The negro warriors from No. 1, especially "Capt. Randall," were thoroughly frightened, and kept very quiet until No. 1 was reached, when they quickly left the cars. The negro who was shot and cut with a razor bled to death, dying shortly after No. 2 was passed, and the body was left at No. 1, to which place the deceased belonged.

Adams, the negro who was shot through the body, was brought to Savannah, and was carried off by some friends, but where could not be ascertained. He is very badly wounded, but managed to walk, and stated, when he left the cars, he wanted a surgeon.

Shortly after the trouble commenced, Conductor Brighton telegraphed Mr. J. S. Tyson, Master of Transportation, of the charge made on the cars, and his apprehension of further difficulty. Mr. Tyson at once notified Lieut. Howard, acting Chief of Police, of the affair, and also of the hour of arrival of the train, the impression being that the rioting was continued on the cars. Lieut. Howard dispatched a detachment of police to the depot to await the train for the purpose of making arrests, if necessary. Upon the arrival of the cars, however, everything was found quiet, and no complaint was made. There were rumors last night that a colored military company from Savannah was involved in the melee, but this report was unfounded, as the excursion which left here had no colored troops, the affair being a general matter under management of a committee.

As an explanation of the unprovoked and outrageous conduct of the armed negroes in charging upon the crowd, it is proper to state that on a previous occasion, at a picnic at the same place, some difficulty occurred between negroes from Liberty and Chatham County, which engendered considerable ill-feeling. We are informed that as soon as it was learned that there would be a colored excursion from Savannah at No. 3, messengers were sent out to drum up the negroes in Liberty living near the station and get them to attend the picnic. The negroes from No. 1 have, it appears, some enmity against their brethren in Liberty, and the armed band from that place evidently anticipated trouble yesterday. Being on the lookout for a rumpus, Randall, at the first commotion, without stopping to inquire the cause, made the attack as stated.

The Abomination of Desolation.

Salt Lake Tribune.

The scene of the Mountain Meadow massacre is now the very picture of desolation. Before the Mormons murdered 131 innocent men, women, and children there, in 1857, the Meadows were known far and wide as a paradise in the desert, with an abundance of grass, crystal streams, and ever-flowing springs. To-day the grass is gone, the water-courses dried up, and nothing but a dreary waste marks the once beautiful spot. It is said that the earth is also sinking, and the bones which were collected after the massacre, though thrice buried, continue to reappear, while settlers in the vicinity shun the spot as haunted, and say that the winds from the Meadows bring piercing cries for help to their ears.

"Hair Revivum" restores gray hair to its original color for 50 cents.

COUNTY AF[...]

Special Meeting of [...] Commission[...]

A Basketful of Bil[...] and Concurre[...]

Important Recommenda[...] County Hosp[...]

Warden Mills Exonerate[...] Against H[...]

An adjourned meeting of [...] of Commissioners was held y[...] Commissioner Senne presid[...] present Commissioners Ay[...] Burling, Coburn, Fitzgerald, [...] Meyer, Miller, Spofford, Wh[...]

A petition for $500 to grav[...] road was referred to the C[...] and Bridges.

The semi-annual report of [...] Deeds was received and re[...] mittee on Finance. It show[...] of receipts over expenditure[...]

The Committee on Educ[...] the payment of bills amou[...] The report was concurred in[...]

The Committee on Hospi[...] the amount of $933.32, and [...] payment. The recommenda[...]

The Committee on Publ[...] mended the payment of [...] $4,508.27. Concurred in.

The Committee on Jail [...] recommended the payment [...] to $4,814.36. Concurred in.

The Committee on Pub[...] mended the payment of [...] amounting to $1,005.06. C[...]

Commissioner Coburn su[...] providing that the judges a[...] election, as well as the p[...] trolling the several pollin[...] allowed $4 apiece, the Supe[...] of North, South, and West [...] Supervisors of the other [...] for posting notices.

Commissioner Wheeler s[...] the Hyde Park bill-sticker.

Commissioner Wood mo[...] matter be referred to [...] Judiciary, to fix the comp[...] ance with law, and report t[...] prevailed.

THE HOSPI[...]

Commissioner Fitzgerald [...] Committee which conducte[...] inquisition, passed up a re[...] the shape of a report, givi[...] conclusions and the testimo[...] witnesses examined, all of [...] in THE TRIBUNE at the tim[...] tion. The preliminary por[...] exclusive of the testimony, [...]

Your Special Committee a[...] of the Board, of date of [...] through the Hospital and [...] Warden, druggist, clerk, and [...] up to the rules of the Ho[...] same under consideratio[...] report that they have [...] the workings of the [...] also examined a large numbe[...] der oath, as your Committ[...] swear witnesses. The statem[...] are herewith submitted, and [...] report for your consideratio[...] dation.

Your Committee are of the [...] tem of the Medical Departm[...] should be changed, so that a [...] ent should be appointed at th[...] tution who should not be conn[...] college. He should be a pe[...] in the profession, and a lit[...] and he should be provide[...] assistants. He should have [...] of the Medical Department [...] should have the exclusive [...] charge patients, and make [...] from time to time be directe[...] Hospital Committee. The [...] should be discontinued, a[...] similar to that for the Insan[...] created. The Warden shou[...] the business part of the ins[...] of receipts and disbursem[...] this Board or the Hospital [...] time to time direct. Your [...] opinion that, by this change [...] of a Medical Superintend[...] other directions.

And, in consideration of [...] year commences with the m[...] the appropriations for all [...] tions date from that time; [...] eration that on the 16th d[...] the Board reserved the rig[...] or position that is to be fille[...] at any time, your Commi[...] that all the officers of the [...] usually elected by this Boar[...] the 1st day of September [...] and after that time [...] Board of the Hospital [...] an Advisory Medical Bo[...] the Insane-Asylum and [...] and that, on the third M[...] Board proceed to elect all [...] itable institutions of Coo[...] advisory Medical Board fo[...] consisting of five persons, [...] connected with some me[...] more than one member fro[...] persons who shall not be c[...] lege.

Your Committee would f[...] the State's Attorney be req[...] tion of the Grand Jury of [...] the circumstances

THAT BODIES HAVE [...] from the Hospital by inter[...] an investigation into this [...] be set on foot to the end th[...] its perpetrators criminally [...] copy of this recommendati[...] Grand Jury. Respectfully

Commissioner Fitzgera[...] recommendations of the [...] the testimony.

A long wrangle ensued [...] profitableness of reading [...] taken. In the course of [...] Senne gave his views as [...] amounted to. On the a[...] employes, the Warden [...] that was claimed in [...] him, whereas, on [...] present employes, [...] vindicated of every ch[...] the entire Medical Boar[...] personal observation o[...] proved that under th[...] there was a remarkab[...] management of the in[...] effects of which would [...] time to time. The [...] charge of the instituti[...] winter, had undoubte[...] the evidence leads to th[...] his endeavor to amend [...] condition of the instituti[...] under the circumstance[...] sideration of the testi[...] investigations of the m[...] that the Warden was [...] made against him could [...]

Commissioner Fitzge[...] conclusions, too, if tha[...]

Commissioner Whee[...] evidence before he vote[...]

Several others took [...] others expressed a desi[...] the recommendations o[...] do with the charges. [...] suggestion, the ever-r[...] replied that the gentle[...] testimony, and then th[...] to judge as to how [...] tained.

After a deal of bothe[...] the testimony. The C[...] under way than he w[...] another wrangle, was [...] Having done this, he [...] timony. The reading [...] monotone, and with th[...]

SUBLIME DISREGA[...]

Inspired to sleep, but [...] kept themselves awa[...] and gagging the marty[...] so much entertainmen[...] Hyde Park, notwithsta[...] the reading, relapsed [...] though roused by the [...] sank off again into [...] When the Clerk [...] tobacco, his assistan[...] relief, and the r[...] more expedition as we[...] Park Demosthenes [...] his eyes, looked aroun[...] a peculiar interest in t[...] and "stiff-selling" [...] by another relief w[...] first assistant, who [...]

COUNTY AFFAIRS.

Special Meeting of the Board of Commissioners.

A Basketful of Bills Presented and Concurred In.

Important Recommendations for the County Hospital.

Warden Mills Exonerated of the Charges Against Him.

An adjourned meeting of the County Board of Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, Commissioner Senne presiding. There were present Commissioners Ayars, Boese, Bradley, Burling, Coburn, Fitzgerald, Hoffman, Lenzen, Meyer, Miller, Spofford, Wheeler, and Wood.

A petition for $500 to gravel the Higgins toll-road was referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

The semi-annual report of the Recorder of Deeds was received and referred to the Committee on Finance. It shows a balance on hand of receipts over expenditures of $3,266.45.

The Committee on Education recommended the payment of bills amounting to $1,371.14. The report was concurred in.

The Committee on Hospital reported bills to the amount of $933.32, and recommended their payment. The recommendation was concurred in.

The Committee on Public Charities recommended the payment of bills amounting to $4,598.27. Concurred in.

The Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts recommended the payment of bills amounting to $4,814.36. Concurred in.

The Committee on Public Service recommended the payment of a further lot of bills, amounting to $1,005.06. Concurred in.

Commissioner Coburn submitted a resolution providing that the judges and clerks of the late election, as well as the property-owners controlling the several polling-places, should be allowed $4 apiece, the Supervisors of the Towns of North, South, and West Chicago, $5, and the Supervisors of the other towns $3 each, for for posting notices.

Commissioner Wheeler stuck up for $5 for the Hyde Park bill-sticker.

Commissioner Wood moved that the whole matter be referred to the Committee on Judiciary, to fix the compensations in accordance with law, and report thereon. The motion prevailed.

THE HOSPITAL.

Commissioner Fitzgerald, of the Special Committee which conducted the late Hospital inquisition, passed up a ream or so of paper in the shape of a report, giving the Committee's conclusions and the testimony of the numerous witnesses examined, all of which was published in THE TRIBUNE at the time of the investigation. The preliminary portion of the report, exclusive of the testimony, was as follows:

Your Special Committee appointed by the action of the Board, of date of April 21, 1879, to go through the Hospital and ascertain whether the Warden, druggist, clerk, and Matron were living up to the rules of the Hospital, having had the same under consideration, beg leave to report that they have visited and examined the workings of the Hospital, and have also examined a large number of witnesses, not under oath, as your Committee have no power to swear witnesses. The statements of the witnesses are herewith submitted, and made a part of this report for your consideration without recommendation.

Your Committee are of the opinion that the system of the Medical Department of the institution should be changed, so that a Medical Superintendent should be appointed at the head of the institution who should not be connected with any medical college. He should be a person of high standing in the profession, and a liberal salary paid him; and he should be provided with the necessary assistants. He should have the entire management of the Medical Department of the institution, and should have the exclusive right to admit and discharge patients, and make such reports as may from time to time be directed by this Board or the Hospital Committee. The present Medical Board should be discontinued, and an Advisory Board, similar to that for the Insane Asylum at Jefferson, created. The Warden should have the oversight of the business part of the institution, keep accounts of receipts and disbursements in such manner as this Board or the Hospital Committee may from time to time direct. Your Committee are of the opinion that, by this change, more than the salary of a Medical Superintendent would be saved in other directions.

And, in consideration of the fact that the fiscal year commences with the month of September, and the appropriations for all the charitable institutions date from that time; and, in further consideration that on the 16th day of December, 1878, the Board reserved the right to declare any office or position that is to be filled by this Board vacant at any time, your Committee would recommend that all the officers of the charitable institutions usually elected by this Board be declared vacant on the 1st day of September next; and that from and after that time the present Medical Board of the Hospital be discontinued, and an Advisory Medical Board similar to that of the Insane-Asylum and Poor-House created; and that, on the third Monday in August, this Board proceed to elect all the officers for the charitable institutions of Cook County; and also an advisory Medical Board for the County Hospital, consisting of five persons, three of whom may be connected with some medical college, but not more than one member from each college, and two persons who shall not be connected with any college.

Your Committee would further recommend, that the State's Attorney be requested to call the attention of the Grand Jury of the Criminal Court to the circumstances

THAT BODIES HAVE BEEN STOLEN

from the Hospital by interested parties; and that an investigation into this criminal practice should be set on foot to the end that it may be abated and its perpetrators criminally prosecuted; and that a copy of this recommendation be presented to the Grand Jury. Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM FITZGERALD,
H. C. SENNE,
A. BOESE.

Commissioner Fitzgerald moved to adopt the recommendations of the Committee and to read the testimony.

A long wrangle ensued as to the propriety or profitableness of reading the mass of testimony taken. In the course of the talk Commissioner Senne gave his views as to what the evidence amounted to. On the statements of discharged employes, the Warden would be guilty of all that was claimed in the charges against him, whereas, on the statements of present employes, he was clearly vindicated of every charge. The evidence of the entire Medical Board and others, as well as personal observation of the Hospital, clearly proved that under the present administration there was a remarkable improvement in the management of the institution, the beneficial effects of which would be more apparent from time to time. The Warden, having taken charge of the institution in the middle of the winter, had undoubtedly made mistakes, but the evidence leads to the conclusion that it was his endeavor to amend matters and improve the condition of the institution as much as possible under the circumstances. On an impartial consideration of the testimony, and the personal investigations of the management, a conclusion that the Warden was guilty of the charges made against him could not be reached.

Commissioner Fitzgerald said he could state conclusions, too, if that was what was wanted.

Commissioner Wheeler wanted to hear the evidence before he voted on the matter.

Several others took the same view, while others expressed a desire to know what on earth the recommendations of the Committee had to do with the charges. To this rather pertinent suggestion, the ever-ready Fitzgerald steadily replied that the gentlemen should first hear the testimony, and then they would be in a position to judge as to how far the charges were sustained.

After a deal of bother, it was decided to read the testimony. The Clerk had no sooner gotten under way than he was interrupted, and, after another wrangle, was told to read the charges. Having done this, he started afresh on the testimony. The reading, conducted in a dreary monotone, and with the most

SUBLIME DISREGARD FOR PUNCTUATION,

inspired to sleep, but the honorable members kept themselves awake by frequently guying and gagging the martyr who was providing them so much entertainment. Once the member from Hyde Park, notwithstanding he had insisted on the reading, relapsed into slumber, and, although roused by the chaffing of the others, sank off again into the land of dreams. When the Clerk got out of voice and tobacco, his assistant nobly came to his relief, and the reading proceeded with more expedition as well as interest. The Hyde Park Demosthenes gradually woke up, rubbed his eyes, looked around, and began to manifest a peculiar interest in the subject of bone-boiling and "stiff-selling" at the Hospital. By and by another relief was called in to succor the first assistant, who willingly relinquished his task. In accordance with this system of reliefs, the changes being frequent and numerous, and at the expiration of something more than two hours, the end of the job was reached.

Commissioner Fitzgerald briefly commented on the testimony, claiming that that of discharged employes was quite as apt to be reliable as that of persons still employed at the Hospital and interested in keeping their heads on. Then there was the disinterested testimony of the Doctors. It was shown beyond a doubt that Mrs. Johnson entertained Dominick Murray and another friend, and that, generally, a considerable degree of abuse existed. In short, while the Warden might not be incompetent, he was certainly chargeable with negligence.

Commissioner Senne said undue prominence had been given to the testimony of discharged employes, while that of the other witnesses had been practically ignored. It was shown by the latter that Mills was not in the habit of drinking. On the one class of testimony, he was guilty; on the other, innocent.

Commissioner Boese briefly reviewed the testimony, taking the ground that, while it did not establish the specific charges, it certainly showed that the system at the Hospital wasn't by any means what it should be. He referred somewhat pointedly, however, to the Warden's running around saloons of nights, betting money, etc., and remarked that a Warden of such an institution as this should maintain the proper degree of respect for himself and his office. The committee's recommendations were proper, he thought, and should be adopted.

Commissioner Fitzgerald entered upon a fresh re-statement of his views of the whole question, going through a good deal of the testimony, bearing down heavily on the Warden, who was present, and claiming that he winked at body-selling and body-boiling; that he lied on one occasion to the relatives of a "stiff" which had been cut, drawn, and quartered; that he was in the habit of being out pretty late at night, drinking, and betting; that he he had kept worthless and discharged employes around the place; that, in short, he wasn't a very competent man for the place, and that he had neglected his duty.

Commissioner Bradley gave the Warden a good name. As to the body-boiling, the Warden had told him of that, and he had ordered the discharge of everybody connected with it. If the discharges hadn't been made, there would never have been any special investigation.

Commissioner Ayars took part of the responsibility for Goldspoon's remaining a few days after his discharge.

Commissioner Spofford also thought the Warden shouldn't shoulder all the responsibility for Goldspoon's remaining, since Goldspoon obtained the consent of the Chairman of the Committee on Hospitals.

AS TO THE LAST BODY CUT-UP,

it was a fact that the man's relatives saw the Warden the day previous and arranged to take the body away and bury it the next day. In the meantime the body was cut up. The Warden discovered that fact and reported it to the speaker and the Committee, who took prompt action. The Warden's previous conversation with the relatives, and his prompt action in reporting the facts, precluded the possibility of the Warden's consenting to the cutting of the body.

Commissioner Wood said the important question was that of the adoption of this report. The testimony was most conflicting. If true, it showed nothing as against the management of the institution. As to taking the bodies, there was no testimony going to show criminality on the Warden's part. The great trouble was the want of proper system in conducting the institution. This was the very gist of the whole question, and in this particular, provided the Board took action, the investigation would have accomplished some good. Under the system, or want of system, Mr. Mills had done as well as any man could. He favored the recommendations in the report, except that making the Warden simply a business officer. It was time for a reform. The institution should be under the control of a Superintendent to take charge of it in a medical and business sense, and the Superintendent should appoint capable assistants. But the question was a large one and couldn't be settled in a day. The system should be changed, but time was necessary to make the change and to make it wisely and well.

Commissioner Burling offered a resolution, declaring that the interests of the county demanded a radical change in the management of the Hospital, Insane Asylum, and Poor-House, and providing that the Committee on Hospital and the Committee on Charities form a joint committee, to report on or before July 15 what means should be taken to secure a better administration of those institutions.

But the Board wasn't quite ready for action. The Hyde Park statesman reared himself on his hind legs and set out for a speech on the present system of things by which "human remains were mutilated for the benefit of science." In his opinion the medical men had been given too much rope—"for the benefit of science."

Several other members aired their views at great length, after which a motion of Commissioner Bradley's to place on file was lost by a vote of yeas 4, nays 9, Commissioners Bradley, Lenzen, Spofford, and Senne voting in the affirmative.

On motion of Commissioner Spofford, the whole subject was postponed until July 15.

On motion of Commissioner Lenzen, the special committee was discharged.

INSANE ASYLUM AND POOR-HOUSE.

Commissioner Ayars submitted a resolution providing that the management of the Insane Asylum and Poor-House be separate, and that the Medical Superintendent of the Insane Asylum have entire charge of the same, and that the Warden confine himself to the management of the Poor-House.

This, with Commissioner Burling's resolution, went over until a further meeting.

Commissioner Burling moved that Mr. Mills be exonerated. He had listened to the testimony as it was read, and couldn't see that the Warden was guilty of any of the charges.

The motion prevailed by a vote of yeas 12, nays 2, as follows:

Yeas—Ayars, Boese, Bradley, Burling, Coburn, Hoffman, Lenzen, Meyer, Miller, Spofford, Wood, Senne—12.

Nays—Fitzgerald, Wheeler—2.

On the announcement of the vote, Commissioner Wheeler changed to the other side. That left Fitzgerald in the capacity of the lone Commissioner,—the only negative.

The Board thereupon adjourned.

THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

The usual spring reports of uneasiness and trouble with the Indians begin to come in at military headquarters. Col. Otis telegraphs from Fort McKenzie that the Indians are reported to have carried off nine horses from Pecos Springs, sixteen miles below his post, at 10 o'clock of June 5, and are also said to have about thirty horses with them. The hostiles are supposed to be following the Llano River, or in the direction of Beaver Lake. A detachment of fifteen men, with an officer and guide, has been sent on the trail and a notification sent to Fort Clark. Reports also come from Fort Sisseton to the effect that the trouble between the settlers and Indians on the James River is far from being settled. The former have asked protection from the latter whose lands they have stolen. When the Indians attempted to regain possession of their homes, the settlers began to arm, and are only prevented from exterminating the peaceble Indians, about twenty-five in number, by the presence of a detachment of the Seventeenth Infantry under Lieut. J. M. Burns. The particulars of the means by which the Indians were juggled out of their homes were given in THE TRIBUNE of Sunday. The question is still unsettled, and trouble of a serious character may arise at any moment. Gen. Terry advises that immediate attention be given to this matter, and the rights of all concerned be settled as soon as possible. The papers and reports have been forwarded to the Interior Department for action in the matter.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The Executive Committee of the Northwestern Branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church held its quarterly meeting in the lecture-room of the First M. E. Church yesterday morning. Mrs. I. R. Hitt presided, and Mrs. T. A. Hill was Secretary. A report from Mrs. S. M. D. Frye, Corresponding Secretary of the Illinois Conference, stated that for the quarter ending June 12, 1879, the number of districts organized in that Conference was six; the number unorganized, three; the number of auxiliaries, forty; two of which were organized during the quarter, the number of subscribers to the *Heathen Woman's Friend*, 230; of life members, seventy-two, and of new members, none.

Mrs. Willing, the General Corresponding Secretary, reported from general information received by her from Conferences that those in India were all increasing in numbers and interest.

A report from Mrs. Isabella H. Irish, Secretary of the Western Wisconsin Conference, showed the organization of a new association in Eau Claire District, a growing interest in the work, twenty-five new members, no bequests, and a good outlook for the ensuing year.

Mrs. Willing, Corresponding Secretary, made her report. She referred to the movement to send a colored lady missionary to Africa; and stated that a Mrs. Cobb, of Ann Arbor, had been corresponded with, and would probably sail from New York July 5, as a missionary to South America. The appropriations had amounted to $20,000. The condition of affairs in each of the foreign fields was gone over in detail, and the report was adopted.

Mrs. Best, from the West Side; Mrs. Clendenning, from the South Side; and Mrs. Shepherd, of the North Side, were appointed a committee to arrange for a meeting with Mrs. Cobb, of Ann Arbor, before her departure as a missionary to South America, provided she goes.

The Committee was instructed to have prepared 1,000 mite-boxes.

Mrs. Queal, Secretary of the Publication Committee, reported that 2,000 annual reports had been printed at an expense of $169; 750 constitutions, at $2; and 500 postal-cards for the Treasurer. The report was adopted.

Mrs. Clendenning and Mrs. Church were appointed a committee to convey to the Rev. S. H. Adams the sentiments of the branch regarding the loss sustained by the death of his wife, she having been an esteemed and active coadjutor of missionary labor.

Bills amounting to a little over $200 were audited and ordered paid.

After attending to some other business of no special interest to the general public, the Committee adjourned.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Decision in the Matter of the Hahnemann College.

The Illinois State Board of Health met yesterday morning, pursuant to adjournment in the Coal Exchange, at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

Dr. Horace Wardner presided, and there were also present Drs. Chambers, Clark, Ludlam, and Rauch. A telegram was received from Dr. J. M. Gregory, of Champaign, stating that he could not be present.

On motion of Dr. Rauch the decision in the Hahnemann College case was approved as formulated and printed, and it was further decided that copies of the ruling be sent to other institutions for their guidance.

On motion of Dr. Ludlam a vote of thanks was tendered to Dr. H. A. Johnston, of this city, for his address in regard to the Medical-Practice act, before the National Association at Atlanta, Ga., and it was also decided to have 1,000 copies of the address printed for the use of the Board.

On motion of Dr. Qauch, a rule was adopted by which all applicants for certificates, whether holding diplomas or not, are required to present evidences of good moral and professional character.

The Secretary was instructed to make inquiries regarding a physician in Danville, Ill., against whom certain irregularities in the matter of advertising, etc., are charged.

It was decided in the case of Dr. W. B. Sims, of St. Joseph, Ill., not to grant a certificate, and further, that the fee be returned.

The decision in the Hahnemann College case as read is as follows:

Under the Act to regulate the practice of medicine in Illinois, the State Board of Health is required "to issue certificates to all who shall furnish satisfactory proof of having received diplomas or licenses from legally-chartered medical institutions in good standing." [Sec. 3.] In order to define the term "good standing" used in the law, the State Board of Health adopted, Nov. 15, 1877, the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That on and after July 1, 1878, the Board will not consider any medical school in good standing which holds two graduating courses in one year.

"*Resolved*, That on and after July 1, 1878, the Board will not recognize the diplomas of any medical school which does not require of its candidates for graduation the actual attendance upon at least two full courses of lectures, with an interval of six months or more."

Under these resolutions a complaint was made to the Board of Health through its President, Dr. Wardner, before the quarterly meeting held in Chicago April 11, 1879, that the Hahneman Medical College of Chicago had issued diplomas to three persons who had not attended two full courses of lectures at the college since July 1, 1878. Also, that a certain F. John, a practicing physician, was offered a diploma on condition of his passing the required examination, without attending any lectures whatever.

At the Board meeting aforesaid, held in Chicago April 11, 12, and 13, the complainant, F. S. Whitman, M. D., appeared before the Board in person and by counsel, and presented his charges, the accused college being also represented by one of its faculty, Dr. Hall. After a patient hearing of the witnesses on both sides and of the arguments of counsel, the Board adjourned, to give time for a more full and careful consideration of the case.

On a full examination of all the facts put in evidence, the Board pronounce as follows:

1. In the case of F. John, it appears that no diploma has been issued, the candidate having been rejected by the Faculty on examination. There was a confessed irregularity in the offer, but the case was wholly exceptional, the said John being a German physician of good reputation, with a creditable claim to a medical education received in Europe, and warmly recommended by physicians in good standing, who urged the college to grant him a degree. But, as no diploma was issued, the college, on its own motion, having refused it, the case does not come properly under the resolutions of the Board.

Second—In the case of F. M. Hilz, to whom, it was complained, a diploma was issued upon only one course of lectures, it appeared that he is a man of good character, who has practiced medicine over five years, and has a large practice in the City of Milwaukee, Wis.; that he had attended lectures at Lutze's Clinic, in Germany, and was recommended by reputable physicians; that he had matriculated regularly as a student at Hahnemann, and had passed satisfactorily the final examination.

Third—In the case of Mrs. Sarah C. Harris, to whom, it was alleged, a diploma had been granted after a single course of lectures, it appeared that she had attended medical lectures on anatomy and physiology several years previous, to fit herself as a lecturer on these subjects, and that she had given public lectures thereon. She had matriculated and attended a course of lectures at Hahnemann College, and passed creditably the final examination. She also was recommended by reputable physicians. The testimonials presented by her were exceptionally strong and full.

Fourth—In the fourth case presented, that of Dr. W. A. Whippey, it appeared that he had practiced medicine ten or twelve years, that he was recommended by respectable physicians, and that only an ad eundem, or honorary degree, was conferred upon him.

Some contradictory evidence was offered in these last three cases, but the foregoing appears to be substantially the view of them placed before the Faculty of Hahnemann College and acted on by them.

It was alleged by the Faculty of Hahnemann that they, in common with some other colleges of good standing, had always counted five years of reputable practice as an equivalent for one course of lectures; and that the ad eundem degree, according to their usage, had been sometimes conferred upon meritorious practitioners, without any lectures, as in the case of Dr. Whippey, this degree being considered as a merely honorary degree. The Faculty furthermore announce their intention to comply, in good faith, with the resolutions of the Board of Health, and to abandon this doctrine of equivalents on the determination of the Board that such equivalents cannot be considered as a fulfillment of the requirements of the resolutions.

As the real question at issue before the Board was the "good standing" of Hahnemann College, claimed to be injuriously affected by the issue of these three diplomas, the Board took notice that it appeared in the testimony of the witnesses on the side of the complaint, most of whom were former graduates or Professors of the College, that the College was of recognized good standing, at least up to the time of the secession of a part of its Faculty in 1876. It appeared also that no changes have since been made in its published rules and regulations, nor in its usages of character, unless it be in a general advance in the quality of its instruction, and in the thoroughness of its examinations; upon which latter point direct evidence was offered in the lists of questions used and in the testimony of officers and late graduates.

It was the purpose of the Board in adopting the resolutions of Nov. 15, 1877, to take the ground occupied by the best medical colleges, and thus to aid in maintaining and making more general the highest standard of medical education thus far reached in this country. It was aware, however, that there were variations from the rule in many colleges of good standing, and hence time was allowed, that notice of the action of the Board might be given to the medical colleges of the country. The Board cannot refrain, therefore, from expressing its dissatisfaction at the tardiness of the officers of Hahnemann College in taking notice of the resolutions of the Board, but, after a full consideration of all the testimony offered, and of the cases of violation charged, as also of the past and present standing of the College, and the avowed purpose and determination of the Faculty to accept the doctrine, and conform their action to the resolutions of the Board of Health, the Board believe it would be unjust to discredit the entire work and to refuse the diplomas of the large body of graduates who have fully complied with the requirements of the resolutions of 1877. But, in case they are offered, the diplomas of the two persons which have been given contrary to the requirements of the resolutions aforesaid, will not be accepted by this Board.

In conclusion, the Board reaffirms it resolutions of Nov. 15, 1877, and furthermore declares that no prior practice, or proof of qualifications, will be accepted by it as an equivalent for actual attendance upon the two full courses of lectures, or any part thereof. The Board is well aware that this, like all general rules, may work seeming hardship in a few special cases; but it believes that the good it will effect for the medical profession and for the public well-being, and for the advance of medical science and education, demands that the medical colleges shall maintain with the utmost stringency their requirements for graduation, and that these shall include not less than actual, faithful, and regular attendance on the two full courses of lectures. The more of preliminary and concurrent reading and practice in hospital, or under the eye of an experienced physician, the better. There is no danger that the young physician's studies will be too thorough or extensive.

The cases of those who make their professional studies outside of the colleges, under the direction of private preceptors, or otherwise, is sufficiently provided for by law, authorizing the State Board of Health to examine and license practitioners of medicine.

The good standing of Hahnemann Medical College is therefore affirmed by the Board of Health.

Members of the Board, W. M. Chambers, M. D., Charleston; J. M. Gregory, LL. D., Champaign; John H. Rauch, M. D., Chicago; Newton Bateman, LL. D., Galesburg. Secretary, A. L. Clark, M. D., Elgin. President, Horace Wardner, M. D., Anna.

The Board then adjourned until 2 p. m.

At the afternoon session Dr. Rauch offered the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, The action of the Eclectic Medical Institution of Cincinnati, with regard to giving two full courses of lectures in one year, both of which shall count as such in the said College in its requirements for graduation, and

WHEREAS, This is a violation of the spirit if not of the letter of the rules of this Board, therefore be it

Resolved, That until this question is settled the Board declines to receive the diplomas granted by the said Institute, under date of Jan. 3, 1879.

In the cases of Drs. John W. Clark, David White, and W. G. Youmans, it was decided that the fees be returned and no certificate be granted.

On motion of Dr. Clark, the Board decided to admit the diplomas of the St. Louis Eclectic Medical College for the past winter, as that institution has expressed the intention of complying with all rules.

Dr. Ludlam was then elected to fill the place on the Auditing Committee, made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Chambers, after which the Board adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

The examination of candidates was in progress yesterday, there being eight applicants, including two midwives. A decision on the papers will be given this morning at 10 o'clock.

A BARON'S HEIRS.

They Have Just Discovered that Their Great Grandfather Left More Property Than Their Grandfather Ever Got.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 13.—A Philadelphia paper of recent date publishes an item to the effect that, shortly after the peace of 1783, Joseph II., then Emperor of Austria, commissioned Baron De Beelen De Berthoff, a prominent nobleman of that country, as Minister to the United States. The Baron, accompanied by the Baroness and his only son Constantine, made Philadelphia his headquarters. When his commission expired, Austria was boiling over with political intrigues, and the Baron, desiring to end his days in peace, resolved to remain in the more tranquil atmosphere of the United States. He died and was buried in York, Pa. Constantine, refusing all offers to return to his native country and inherit the title and position of his father, made Pittsburg his home. He had four children, among whom was divided the estate which he left. A few days ago, a deed was discovered in Westchester County, Pa., dated 1734, conveying a tract of 228½ acres of land in Charleston Township to the deceased Baron. This led to an investigation, and, which proved that the property in question is not in possession of his descendants. State Senator Gazzam, who married one of Constantine's daughters, said to-day, in answer to some interrogations, that Baron Beelen was his great grandfather, and that the late Anthony Beelen, mentioned above as Constantine, was his grandfather and the only heir of the Baron. The heirs of six children of his grandfather would come in for their share of the property. The eldest child was Mary, who was married to Dr. Simpson, of this city, and whose daughter, Mrs. Ben Rush, now resides in Philadelphia. The second daughter, Elizabeth Antoinette, was married to the late Dr. E. D. Gazzam. The third daughter, Caroline, was married to George S. Lovell, of Philadelphia. The only son is Mr. Fred Beelen, now of Brazil. The fourth daughter, married, is the wife of Gen. James A. Oakes, of the United States Army, and the fifth is the wife of Col. W. Milnor Roberts, now in Brazil. The Senator further stated that the property has been so long in the possession of the persons now holding it that it may be difficult to dispossess them. It is very valuable. The heirs are taking steps to secure possession of it.

SPRINGFIELD.

License to Organize—The Agricultural College—The Chester Grabs.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 13.—The Secretary of State to-day issued license to organize to the Chicago Dry-Dock Company; capital, $15,000; Corporators, William W. Bates, E. M. Doolittle, and Thomas E. Miller.

In accordance with the provisions of a law enacted by the Thirty-first General Assembly, the Auditor has advertised for sale the lands in Washington County known as the Irvington Agricultural College lands. The sale will take place at Irvington at 11 a. m., July 22.

There were three Chester appropriation bills passed and approved. One was an emergency bill for $37,000 to pay debts incurred in maintaining prisoners. Another appropriated $150,000 to complete the Penitentiary, the Commissioners to use convicts for all the work possible. The third appropriated $230,000 to maintain prisoners the next two years, as there will be no income till the buildings are completed and shops started.

MADISON, WIS.

Chief-Justice Ryan's Life Despaired of—Other News.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., June 13.—Chief-Justice Ryan passed a troubled night, and is not as well as yesterday. At 6 o'clock to-night his recovery is regarded as hopeless, though he possesses wonderful vital powers.

Dr. Francis Fischer, a prominent German physician of this city, has been seriously sick for some days, and it is thought he cannot survive the night.

Gov. J. W. Hoyt, of Wyoming Territory, formerly a resident of this city, arrived here with his wife and son to spend a few days at his old home.

EXIGENCIES OF LIFE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BELOIT, Wis., June 13.—A Mrs. Anderson, of Minnesota, accompanied by a lady friend, on their way home from a visit East, found it imparatively necessary to stop off here last night owing to the sudden illness of Mrs. Anderson. The train was already pulling away from the station when the necessities of the case were made known to the conductor, but he promptly stopped the train, and the ladies hastened to the Commercial House, where, a half hour later, a son was born to Mrs. Anderson, Dr. Patterson having meantime put in a timely appearance. The infant stranger and his mother were given kind attention, and are doing well.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, June 13.—The Constitutional Convention, after a spirited debate, refused to adopt the substitute to the ordinance on public education, which would authorize aid from the School Fund to sectarian schools.

A MATTER OF INTEREST TO TRAVELERS.

Tourists, emigrants, and mariners find that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a medicinal safeguard against unhealthful influences, upon which they can implicitly rely, since it prevents the effects of an unhealthy climate, vitiated atmosphere, unaccustomed or unwholesome diet, bad water, or other conditions unfavorable to health, would otherwise produce. On long voyages, or journeys by land in latitudes adjacent to the equator, it is especially useful as a preventive of the febrile complaints and disorders of the stomach, liver, and bowels, which are apt to attack natives of the temperate zones sojourning or traveling in such regions, and is an excellent protection against the influence of extreme cold, sudden changes of temperature, exposure to damp, or extreme fatigue. It not only prevents intermittent and remittent fever, and other diseases of a malarial type, but eradicates them, a fact which has been notorious for years past in North and South America, Mexico, the West Indies, Australia, and other countries.

Mothers! your child may have worms! Then, by all means use "Brown's Vermifuge Comfits." They are the best, surest, and most pleasant remedy known. Avoid counterfeits. Price, 25 cents.

For purity buy Burnett's Flavoring Extracts.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Western-av.
ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

PERSONAL.

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per insertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

PERSONAL—A GENTLEMAN, STRANGER IN the city, would like a young lady friend. Address F 4, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, TIRED OF single life, wishes to correspond with some nice, lively young lady; references. H. GRANGER YOUNG, Janesville, Wis.

BOOKS.

CHAMBERS' ENCYCLOPÆDIA, 10 VOLS, SHEEP, $14; Picturesque America, 2 vols., new, $20; Clark's Commentaries, 6 vols., sheep, $8. CHAPIN'S, 95 Madison-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per insertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

FOR SALE—I HAVE SOME OF THE BEST improved centrally located business property in pieces from $25,000 to $375,000, which pays from 7 to 9 per cent net; capitalists who wish to invest will find it to their interest to look over my list of property before buying. JACOB WEIL, Real Estate Broker, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, 25 or 50 feet on Indiana-st. (proposed boulevard), 150 feet east of Pine-st., unimproved. Address W. R. KELLOGG, 409 Warren-av.

FOR SALE—ASHLAND-AV.—50X200 FEET, EAST front, near Adams-st. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—100 feet N. W. CORNER THIRTY-SEVENTH-st. and Michigan-av. STONE & KARNES, 123 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $1,500, ON EASY TERMS, A neat 2-story 12-room house and lot on Fulton-st.; rented to same tenant past three years at $17 a month. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—SACRIFICE—SACRIFICE—FOR IMMEDIATE sale we are authorized to take $45 per foot for that fine lot southeast corner Ogden-av. and Jackson, three fronts, 57 feet on Ogden-av., 16 feet on Jackson, 56 feet on Hermitage-av.; elegant plans for photographic gallery, flats, &c., at our office. H. A. OSBORN, 128 LaSalle-st., Room 1.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from hotel at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago; $15 down and $5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; railroad fare, 10 cents. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 5.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—BEST WHEAT, COTTON, corn, fruit, and grazing lands in Texas, along line of Texas & Pacific Railway, for good farm or city real estate; title perfect; choice of 100,000 acres; special inducements to colonies; send stamp for circulars. M. C. KELLEY, 104 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 12 ACRES, WELL IMPROVED; all kinds of fruit and garden truck; 10 minutes' walk from depot; taxes low. Large manufactories here. Price, $2,200. Address for 60 days, M, drawer No. 2, DeKalb, Ill.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

DIAMONDS AT TRADE PRICES. A. LAUDERBACK, diamond-jewelry manufacturer, 70 Madison-st., corner of State, second floor.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, ROOM 16, 90 LaSalle-st.:
530 and 532 Carroll-av., 2-story and basement stone fronts.
515 Carroll-av., 2-story and basement stone, $30.
2 Campbell Park, 2-story and basement brick, $18.
362 and 366 Park-av., 2-story and basement bricks, $30.
31 Park-av., 2-story and basement brick.
299 Irving-place, 2-story and basement brick.
174 Throop-st., 2-story and basement brick.
307 South Oakley-st., 2-story and basement brick, $20.
Western-av., near Hubbard-st., 2-story and basement bricks, near Indiana-st. and steam cars.
7 Winthrop-place (Tompkins-st.), 2-story brick.
31 North Oakley-av., 2-story brick.
822 West Adams-st., 2-story frame, $20.
120 Seeley-av., 2-story and basement brick, modern improvements, $25.
584 Fulton-st., 1½-story frame.
Rooms for families northwest corner Sangamon and Fulton-sts., $8 to $12.
Rooms for families at 782 and 784 Carroll-av.; also barn.
Second floor corner Polk and Western-av., $8.
Flats corner Seeley-av. and Madison-st., 6 rooms.
Cottage on Shober-st., near North-av., $9 per month.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF FIVE ROOMS, 77 ARTESIAN-av., in good order, convenient to Randolph-st. cars. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—$20 PER MONTH—FINE TWO-STORY and basement brick dwelling-house 1020 West Adams-st. Inquire of W. GRAY BROWN, 1006 West Van Buren-st.

South Side.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, ROOM 16, 90 LaSalle-st.:
84 Vincennes-av., 3-story and basement stone front.
103 Vincennes-av., 2-story and basement stone front.
171 Calumet-av., 3-story and basement stone front.
1812 and 1824 Wabash-av., 2½-story and basement stone front.
822 Wabash-av., 3-story and basement brick.
58 Twenty-fifth-st., 3-story and basement brick.
50 Twenty-fourth-st., 2-story and basement brick.
1118 Prairie-av., 2-story frame, modern improvements, large yard and barn.
99 Vernon-av., 3-story frame.
6 Groveland-court., 2-story and basement brick, $15.
Forty-first-st., near Langley-av., 2-story brick.
1273 Indiana-av., 2-story frame, suitable for two families.

TO RENT—NORTHEAST CORNER WABASH-AV. and Twenty-fourth-st., 10-room dwelling newly papered and grained throughout. 1074 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—$30 PER MONTH—FINE MARBLE-front house 1455 Prairie-av. Inquire at 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

North Side.

TO RENT—NEAR LINCOLN PARK AND LINCOLN-av. cars—A nice two-story and basement brick; modern improvements; $25. HALE & SNOW, 153 Randolph-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, ROOM 16, 90 LaSalle-st.:
2-story frame, 2 blocks from Hyde Park Depot, $15.
2-story frame, with lot 100x300, on Forty-seventh-st. (Kenwood Station) and Egandale-av.
Large brick and frame gothic cottage, east front, on South Park, convenient to Indiana-av. and steam cars, with large lot and barn, in complete order.
2-story brick, cottage style, at Normalville, Englewood, near the Normal School and depot.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, ROOM 16, 90 LaSalle-st.:
Suburban property on the North Shore.
At South Evanston—Two 3-story frame houses; will be put in good condition and rented at low rates.
At Evanston—A 2-story frame dwelling at north end of University Grove, on bluff overlooking the lake; will be put in good order and rented very cheap.
At North Evanston, Glencoe, Highland Park, and Highwood, pleasantly located residences at very low rates.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—FLATS OF THREE TO SIX ROOMS for housekeeping in Mendel Block, on Van Buren-st., opposite R. I. Depot. JANITOR, in building.

North Side.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, ROOM 16, 90 LaSalle-st.:
French flat, two floors, 732 Sedgwick-st., near Lincoln Park, 9 rooms, all conveniences; large lot.
2-story and basement brick, Delaware-place, near Pine

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN, LARGE, HANDSOMELY-furnished front room; also, single rooms, with fine lake view. 472 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN. Room 8, No. 157 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN—$2 to $5 per week, all front rooms. 47 Monroe-st., opposite Palmer House. Apply at Room 17.

West Side.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOM, with first-class board, in a very desirable location on the West Side, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Address E 54, Tribune office.

TO RENT—$8 PER MONTH—SIX LARGE ROOMS 19 Fillmore-st.; also, $7 per month, 6 large rooms 1178 West Taylor-st. Inquire at 505 Western-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORES—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, Room 16, 90 LaSalle-st.:
4-story and basement building, 115 Franklin-st.; store and basement and upper floors can be rented separate.
Stores Nos. 185, 187, 189, and 191 Cottage Grove-av., corner Twenty-sixth-st., fronting on Cottage Grove and South Park-avs.
Store No. 14 North Canal-st.
Store and basement No. 398 Larrabee-st.

TO RENT—TWO TWO-STORY BRICK STORES, with or without flats above. Nos. 53 and 55 Blue Island-av. Inquire on premises from 12 to 1 o'clock, or of A. J. COOPER, Room 2, 152 Dearborn-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT — UNFURNISHED ROOMS for housekeeping by family of three, where portion of rent could be paid in lessons (and practice if desired) upon the piano. References exchanged. H 14, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED first or second floor for housekeeping, on Wabash-av., below Thirteenth-st.; private family preferred. Address Box 144, Post-Office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD-SIZED BARN, centrally located, suitable for boarding-stable. Address immediately, giving location and price, E 46, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—MERCHANDISE—THE ENTIRE stock of staple merchandise of one of the heaviest wholesale houses in New York; will be sold in amounts of from $5,000 to $25,000, to be paid for as follows: One-third of the amount of each bill to be paid for in cash, two-thirds in good real estate. A full assortment of good salable goods adapted to the country trade will be given with each bill, and any party making such an exchange will not be asked to take any goods they cannot sell. As I represent the parties owning the goods no commissions will be charged. Any one wishing to make an exchange of this kind will please forward a full description of the real estate they wish to dispose of to TRADER, P. O. Box 2,578, New York City.

TO EXCHANGE—SMALL STOCK JEWELRY AND fixtures, for residence or store in city; will assume some incumbrance. E 98, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE UNDER PRICE—WE ARE SELLING household furniture, mattresses, and bedding at prices never before known. Do not buy without seeing our goods. R. T. MARTIN, 265 and 267 State-st.

WANTED—A SMALL REFRIGERATOR OR ICE-box, cheap. Address W 55, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IN GOING FROM THE CENTENARY Church on Monroe-st. to Evanston, or in returning, a portemonnaie containing a sum of money and other articles of no value to any one except the owner. A suitable reward will be paid for its return with contents to this office.

MEDICAL.

DR. KEAN, 173 CLARK-ST., CHICAGO—CONSULTATION free, personally or by letter, on chronic male and female diseases. Cures warranted. Finest illustrated book extant; 536 pages, beautifully bound; prescriptions for all diseases. Price, $1, postpaid.

MACHINERY.

FOUNDRY JUST OPENED—ORDERS SOLICITED and satisfaction guaranteed. Shoenberger Iron Foundry, 66 and 68 Michigan-st.

WANTED—BURRS AND MACHINERY FOR TWO run grist-mill. J. G. EABLE, Room 56, 116 Washington-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

D. HARRY HAMMER, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. Office and court-room 154 and 156 Clark-st. Chattel-mortgages acknowledged.

PROFESSIONAL.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, STRICTURE, CANCERS, stuttering, female, lung, and blood diseases cured. Advice free. N. J. AIKEN, M. D., 113 Randolph-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per insertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FOR OFFICE WORK; must be a good writer. Call at 97 to 101 Lake-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK IN A small family. Apply at 158 South Desplaines-st.

Trades.

WANTED—IN A DOOR, SASH, AND BLIND factory, a first-class foreman, who understands all kinds of carpenter's work; none but a thoroughly competent workman need apply. Address M. H. COOVER & CO., Memphis, Tenn.

WANTED—10 FIRST-CLASS BRICKLAYERS AT new City Hall.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SOAPMAKER; ONE who understands the manufacture of laundry soaps. Call at Merchants' Hotel between 8 and 10 o'clock Saturday morning. Inquire for F. W. REGNIER.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGEBODY-maker on light work. Address E. C. JONES, LaFayette, Indiana.

WANTED—100 MECHANICS TO RUN CIRCULAR saws and woodworking machinery. Also 50 laborers. Apply at McCormick's Reaper Factory before 7 o'clock a. m.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—A SHEEP-SKIN DYER; $2.50 PER day; 25 bark peelers; 15 section and 10 saw-mill hands. ANGELL & CO., 10 South Canal-st.

WANTED—50 LABORERS; WAGES $1.25 TO $1.50 per day; 25 farm hands; 10 teams. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AROUND THE WORLD WITH GEN. Grant, by John Russell Young. 800 original illustrations. Published at an immense expense by the Subscription Book Department of the American News Company. The canvass of this elegant, instructive, and salable publication commences this week, and experienced book agents should immediately apply to the Western Branch for city or country territory. Apply at Room 6, 105 Dearborn-st., basement of Portland Block.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR A NEW WORK OF real worth, "Mother, Home, and Heaven," an excellent home book; illustrated; best authorship. R. C. TREAT, 107 Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—ACTIVE SALESMEN TO INTRODUCE our goods, in demand by every business man (no novelty), on salary or commission. Stock on hand and in sight. LA BELLE MAN'F'G CO., 93 Clark-st.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR THE CELLULOID collars and cuffs, notions, novelties, stationery-packages, chromos, oil paintings, jewelry, watches, etc. Largest stock and lowest prices in the West. Catalogue free. C. M. LININGTON, 45 Jackson-st.

WANTED—AT MINONK, ILL., FIFTY EXPERIENCED coal-miners. No strike or trouble of any kind; full work guaranteed. Call at MINER T. AMES CO.'S, 137 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN TO TAKE a line of samples of fast-selling goods on commission. LAUGHTON & CO., 187 Washington-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO TAKE GENERAL State agencies; goods sold by sample. Salary and expenses paid. Call or write. Triumph Manufacturing Co., 116 Monroe-st., main floor (not in basement).

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork: good ironer; no washing. Call early, ready for work, at 342 Warren-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 886 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A PORTER AND PACKER; ONE WHO has been with a wholesale clothing-house. Apply to H. A. KOHN & BRO., 92 Wabash-av.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO SELL SMITH'S PATent Anti-Dust Overscreen; best selling article in the market. Send 25 cents for sample pair to C. D. OSBORN & CO., 116 Franklin-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 710 North Franklin-st., near Wisconsin-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO WASH DISHES IN RESTAURANT at 151 and 153 Dearborn-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS TO ASSIST IN THE care of children and do plain sewing. Inquire at 864 Indiana-av.

Nurses.

WANTED—A WELL-GROWN GIRL OR MIDDLE-aged woman to take care of children at 552 West Washington-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—A COOK AND SEVERAL GIRLS, German or Swede, at the Working Girls' Home, 784 Wabash-av.; rooms $1 a week.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CAPITALISTS—BUSINESS SEEKERS—INVESTIGATE the instantaneous process for dressing, curing, and dyeing furs, wools, and skins of every description at one quarter the usual expense and by far superior. Great success, pleasant business, easily managed, immensely profitable, exclusive monopoly. 36 Clark-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—12 HORSES, FIT FOR ALL USE, WARRANTED sound; one week's trial given; all kinds of carriages, coupes, phaetons, jump-seats, side-bar, top, and open buggies; large assortment of new and second-hand grocery-wagons, all kinds of harness, new and second-hand; blankets, robes, whips; horses and wagons to let cheap by the day or week; money advanced; will sell on monthly payments or exchange. Come and see the largest assortment of any house in Chicago, and the cheapest. H. C. WALKER, 249 State-st.

FOR SALE—A HAT AND CAP BUSINESS, ONE of the best stands in town, established and paying trade; will invoice $3,000 to $4,000; rare chance to step into a good business; satisfactory reasons for selling. Address F 3, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DRUG-STORE—SECOND TO NONE on West Side, doing first-rate cash business; will give a bargain; favorable terms; solicit investigation. Address E 53, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, LEASE, AND GOOD-will of the popular saloon 98 Randolph-st. Best stand on the street; $1,200 takes it.

FOR SALE—COMPLETE STOCK OF DRUGS AND medicines, invoicing $1,800, will be sold for $1,000, on account of the death of the proprietor. Address EXECUTOR, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A GOOD PAYING, WELL-ESTABLISHED lumber-yard in county-seat of one of the best counties in this State. A fine chance for a man with money; competition a mere nothing. Address E 99, Tribune office, giving place where party can be seen.

FOR SALE—NEW STEAM SHINGLE-MILL, WITH 500 acres fine timber, located on railroad in Newaygo County, Michigan; capacity, 120,000 shingles per day. Satisfactory reasons given for selling; a bargain to the right party. Terms, $2,000 cash; balance one year secured. WM. A. PHELPS, Whitehall, Mich.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST-PAYING RETAIL shoe stores in a growing city west of Chicago; good, clean stock worth about $3,000 to $4,000; large cash trade established; only reason for selling is continued ill health of the proprietor. For further particulars address ELDRIDGE & FITCH, 106 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—THE LARGEST, BEST STOCKED, most successful, and leading millinery store in the rapidly-growing City of Peoria, Ill.; will be sold at a sacrifice and on easy terms to a prompt and responsible buyer. Address A B C, Peoria, Ill. Refer to Gage Bros. and to O. R. Keith & Co., Chicago.

FOR SALE—A GROCERY BUSINESS, LONG ESTABLISHED, doing a large cash trade, in a thriving city of 18,000 population, beautifully located, within 100 miles of Chicago. Address P.-O. Box 83, Chicago.

OLD-ESTABLISHED DRUG-STORE FOR SALE; one of the neatest and best-paying in the city; will sell for cash only. D 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—RELIABLE BUSINESS MEN WITH some capital, as general agents for States, counties, or cities in the North and West, for the Micro-Telephone. Call or address M. J. MAXWELL, Inventor, Windsor European Hotel.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN WHO HAS TO VISIT the old country for a few weeks on business would like to hear of anything that would help to pay his expenses. First-class references, and cash security if required. Address E 100, Tribune office.

ABOUT STRAW HATS—LESTER'S DOLLAR HAT House, 103 Randolph-st., near Dearborn. New styles, white and colored straws, 75c to $1; Mackinaw and fancy braids, $1 to $1.50; felt hats, $1; best, $1.25 to $1.50; caps, 10 to 75 cents.

ALL SUFFERERS FROM CATARRH SHOULD use Jeffers' bronchial cigarettes. Price reduced from 50 to 25 cents. 24 in a box.

BROWN HAIR THAT HAS FADED OR TURNED gray can be restored to its pristine beauty only by "Ward's Walnut Oil." It is no dye or sugar-of-lead. Price, $1, with full directions. Expressed free. Sold and applied at Ward's barber-shop, 258 South Clark-st., near Jackson.

BED-BUGS, ROACHES AND MOTHS EXTERMINATED by contract (warranted). Exterminators for sale. Call or address A. OAKLEY, 107 Clark-st., corner Washington.

CATARRH, COLDS, ASTHMA, HAY-FEVER, AND bronchitis cured and prevented by Jeffers' unrivaled cigarettes. Sold by all druggists.

JEFFERS' BRONCHIAL CIGARETTES ARE A SCIENTIFIC combination of the best inhalents known to materia medica. Sent by mail for 25 cents.

JOB PRINTING—BUSINESS CARDS $1.50 PER 1,000, and all kinds of commercial work in proportion. ROSENTHAL & DIVEN, printers, 108 Randolph-st.

OFFICE AND DEPOT OF JEFFERS' FRENCH CAtarrh Cure and Cigarettes, 70 State-st., Chicago. PERLEY JEFFERS & CO., Proprietors.

OLD PAPERS IN PACKAGES OF 100 FOR SALE at Tribune office.

QUIET HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONFINEMENT in doctor's family. Strictly confidential and private. Female complaints a specialty. Box 363, Chicago.

QUIET HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONFINEMENT; best of care; professionals in attendance. 245 South Sangamon-st., corner Harrison.

WANTED—TO ADOPT A CHILD (MALE PREferred); must have dark eyes, and not over 6 weeks old. Address E 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—I WANT TO BUY A GOOD FULL-blood Jersey cow. IRA W. PACKARD, Webster City, Ia.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FAMILY CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, PHAETONS, etc.: We have the largest assortment in Chicago, and our prices are the lowest. G. L. BRADLEY, 218 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SQUARE BOX TOP BUGGY, $80; yacht-box, $60; park phaeton landau; double harness. Make an offer. 243 West Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE—AT 394 AND 396 WABASH-AV.—H. B. HILL has a good assortment of light carriages, buggies and phaetons at reasonable prices.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BUGGY-POLE AS good as new. Inquire at 1552 Wentworth-av., corner Thirty-first-st.

I HAVE FOR SALE CHEAP SEVERAL GOOD second-hand buggies and road-wagons; also, some fine sulkies and basket-phaetons of my own make, and some new and second-hand express and delivery-wagons, and two-seated family carriages. E. C. HAYDE, 731 State-st.

CLAIRVOYANT.

CLAIRVOYANCE—A TEST—NO IMPOSITION—Look here—The greatest independent business and medical clairvoyant is MRS. PORTER, born with a natural gift. She has been tested by some of the great nobility of Europe and America. Tells you the name of the one you will marry; that of her visitor; also, deceased, and friends in full; shows likenesses; has that great French secret for such as love and speedy marriages; cures all diseases; she succeeds where all others fail. Fees, 50c and $1. Parties residing out of the city can consult MRS. PORTER by letter, inclosing a lock of hair, $1, and stamp. Office 652 Wabash-av., near Thirteenth-st. No gents.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per insertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 22 years of age, as bill entry-clerk, assistant bookkeeper or copyist; best of reference given. Address, for three days, D 95, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BUSINESS man, having a wife and child to support, as bookkeeper; can furnish good city references; will work for small salary. Address E 16, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRIMMER; CAN CUT pants and vests, if necessary. Address E 11, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A HOSPITAL OR SIMILAR institution, by a well-educated man, single, 34 years of age; is a thorough worker and well posted in every detail of a large hospital in every department; over twelve years' experience. Address E 17, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO CAN control a few thousand dollars would like a position with some good mercantile or manufacturing firm, with ultimate idea of taking a financial interest in same. Address E 47, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—TWO GIRLS WANT A situation; one for dining-room and chamber-maid; one for kitchen work. Call at 416 Wabash-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A hotel, by a middle-aged lady with large experience, competent to take charge of any house; best of references. Address M. A., care of Box 160, Terre Haute, Ind.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY AS governess in a private family; has a happy faculty in the management of children; can conduct their studies and teach them music; would identify herself with the general care of the household and be generally useful; has good executive ability and is handy with a needle. A line addressed to Mrs. H., 53 Park-av., West Side, will receive prompt attention. References unexceptionable.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

967 INDIANA-AV.—A LARGE FRONT ALCOVE room, also beautiful suite of rooms on first floor, with or without board.

1386 INDIANA-AV.—TWO PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms to rent with or without board, in private family; terms reasonable.

Hotels.

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER STATE AND HARRISON-sts., 4 blocks south of Palmer House—Board and room per day, $1.50 to $2.00; per week, from $6 to $10; also, furnished rooms rented without board.

ENGLISH HOUSE, 31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—Single rooms and board, $4.50 to $6 per week. Transients, $1 day. Restaurant tickets, 21 meals, $3.50.

EMPIRE HOUSE, 7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—FIRST-class board, $1 to $1.50 per day; $4 to $6 per week, with use of piano.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., RIGHT OPposite Palmer House—Room and board $1.50 per day; $5 to $7 per week.

Miscellaneous.

FREE INFORMATION REGARDING CHOICE rooms and boarding-places in the very best city and suburban locations. Reliable people only. ROOM-RENTING AND BOARDING EXCHANGE, ROOM 3 TRIBUNE BUILDING.

Country.

WANTED—DURING THE MONTHS OF JULY and August, a small family, not to exceed four persons, or four single boarders, either ladies or gentlemen, as boarders. Location delightful. Trains run to be in city during business hours of the day. For particulars address F M, Beloit, Wis.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR MAN AND WIFE, AND BABY 18 months old, with two good rooms; will furnish all but carpets; none but those setting a good table need reply; private family preferred, and references exchanged. Address E 58, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc., at one-half brokers' rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

AN EXPERIENCED BANKER WITH $25,000 CASH capital wants an engagement as cashier, or would buy an interest in a bank or banking business. Address E 51, Tribune office.

ACCOUNTS AND BOOKS OF FIDELITY, STATE and Germania Banks bought for cash or money loaned on same by CHICAGO LOAN CO., 172 Washington-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

CASH PAID FOR ENDOWMENT LIFE-INSURANCE policies. D. W. SUTHERLAND, 95 Clark-st.

DAVIS & WALKER, 142 DEARBORN-ST., HAVE money to loan on improved city real estate in sums from $500 to $10,000. Call between 10 and 12 a. m. or 2 and 4 p. m.

I HAVE A FEW THOUSAND DOLLARS TO LOAN at 8 per cent, without commissions. Address Box 2, Postoffice, Chicago.

LOANS ON IMPROVED CHICAGO PROPERTY made by JOHN W. MARSH & CO., 152 Dearborn.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal, and on all good securities. Room 11, 95 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—$8,000, $2,500, $2,000, $1,000, at current rates. WALTER MATTOCKS, 40 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 7 PER CENT ON GOOD real estate security and in sums to suit borrower. ELLIOTT & CASS, 164 LaSalle-st., Room 74.

7 PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT on good city property and improved farms. W. M. WILLNER, 128 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

$1200. $2,000, $5,000, TO LOAN ON IMPROVED property. JOHN W. MARSH & CO., 152 Dearborn-st.

$50,000 TO LOAN AT 7 PER CENT ON INSIDE risks only in amounts to suit. E 96, Tribune office.

$200,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO IMPROVED or farms at lowest rates. CHAS. GARDNER, northeast corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts., first floor.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AT THE FACTORY. FIRST-CLASS ORGANS AT prices beyond competition, wholesale and retail. Nicholson Organ Co., 63 East Indiana-st., Chicago.

BARGAINS IN ELEGANT PIANOFORTES—FINE tone, upright piano, $125; splendid square grand piano, $175; very fine, nearly new, square piano, only $150; handsome upright piano, $175; good second-hand piano, $50. R. T. MARTIN, 265 and 267 State-st.

BARGAINS IN ORGANS—BEAUTIFUL ORGAN, equal to new, only $40; very fine new organ, with stops, $50; splendid new organ, new improved, only $75; five years' guarantee. R. T. MARTIN, 265 and 267 State-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S
Upright and Square Pianos.
KRANICH & BACH
Upright and Square Pianos.
EMERSON PIANO COMPANY'S
Upright and Square Pianos.
W. W. KIMBALL
Upright and Square Pianos.
J. P. HALE
Upright and Square Pianos.
SMITH AMERICAN ORGANS.
SHONINGER & CO.'S ORGANS.
KIMBALL ORGANS.
W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS,
NEW PARLOR ORGANS,
NEW SQUARE PIANOS,
NEW CHURCH REED-ORGANS,
FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.
W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

UPRIGHT PIANOS FOR RENT.
SQUARE PIANOS FOR RENT.
GRAND PIANOS FOR RENT.
BURDETT ORGANS FOR RENT.
LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A CHICAGO PARTNER, with $10,000 to invest in the capital stock of a very successful Eastern manufacturing company, whose manufacture is staple and already well introduced. The object is to still further increase their Western and Northwestern trade, and the Company desires a first-class business man to open store as base of supply, and to take the entire control of the business for this section. To such a party a fair salary will be paid, besides good dividends on stock. Best of references given and required. For further information address for one week, D 55, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A PARTY WITH $3,000 cash and long experience in the wholesale liquor trade wants a party with experience and the same amount of cash to join him in the jobbing trade; best of reference given and required. Answer for one week. Address, with real name, E 29, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—$500 CAPITAL—FOR A new and quick-selling article. Address E 8, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED — $500 WILL BUY A half interest in a light genteel manufacturing business; profits large; no competition; sales already good; only a little pushing to make a fortune; references given and required. Address E 25, Tribune.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ENERGETIC, RELIABLE man, meaning honest business, with $450 cash, as equal partner in a thoroughly established, light, cash, wholesale manufacturing business, paying very large profits. Address E 57, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WHO WILL JOIN ME IN transacting a general job-printing office; a practical printer preferred. Apply at Room 10, 193 Washington-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,200 CASH; SAFE investment, and quick returns. Address E 55, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

A YOUNG LADY, GRADUATE FROM HIGH School, a Kindergartner, having diplomas and best of references, wants an engagement in school or private family, in city or country. Address A 96, Tribune office.

YOUNG LADIES WHO CONTEMPLATE GOING to Germany for the purpose of taking lessons in French and German music, natural history, etc., can learn of a first-class instructor, who can furnish the best of references by applying to F. C. SCHAFFER, Druggist, No. 768 North Halsted-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ELEGANT BROWN SILK suit. Apply at or address 654 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE DAILY and Sunday Chicago Tribune for the year 1878. Address W 55, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, buggies, etc.; cheapest and best in city; advances at 10 p. c. per annum. J. C. & G. PARRY, 100 W. Monroe

CAST OFF CLOTHING.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, carpets, furniture, etc., etc. Notice by mail promptly attended to. J. GELDER, 359 State-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AT L. GELDER'S, 364 State-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID.
Daily Edition, one year....$12.00
Parts of a year, per month.... 1.00
Sunday Edition: Literary and Religious Double Sheet.... 2.50
Saturday Edition, sixteen pages.... 2.00

WEEKLY EDITION, POSTPAID.
One copy, per year....$ 1.50
Club of four.... 5.00
Club of ten.... 11.00
Club of twenty.... 20.00

Specimen copies sent free.
Give Post-Office address in full, including State and County.
Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post-Office order, or in registered letter, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.
Orders for the delivery of THE TRIBUNE at Evanston, Englewood, and Hyde Park left in the counting-room will receive prompt attention.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch offices for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements as follows:
NEW YORK—Room 29 *Tribune* Building. F. T. McFADDEN, Manager.
PARIS, France—No. 16 Rue de la Grange-Bateliere. H. MAHLER, Agent.
LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Agent.
WASHINGTON D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of the Madison-Square Theatre Company. "Aftermath; or, Won at Last." Afternoon and evening.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of the Standard Theatre Company. "The Little Duke." Afternoon and evening.

Haverly's Theatre.
Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. The Chicago Church Choir Company in "H. M. S. Pinafore." Afternoon and evening.

Hamlin's Theatre.
Clark street, opposite the Court-House. Engagement of Miss Rose Lisle. "The Foundlings."

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

D. A. CASHMAN LODGE, NO. 686, A. F. & A. M.—Special Communication at their Hall, corner of West Madison and Robey-sts., this Saturday evening. Work. Visitors welcome. Gavel sounds at 7 sharp. By order W. M. G. A. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1879.

Chief Justice RYAN, of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, is dangerously ill at Madison, and his condition last evening was regarded as hopeless.

If in the labor of converting the City Government into a convenience for the payment of political debts Mayor HARRISON can find a few minutes of leisure to-day, he will by reading THE TRIBUNE be able to obtain some interesting information as to the manner in which the city's morals are being tainted by the dens of vice and infamy that flourish openly along our streets. Mr. HARRISON has the power to suppress this glaring evil, and it is to be hoped he will soon find time to give the matter some attention.

The belief gains ground in London that the German Government is at last heartily sick of the attempt to exclude silver from its currency and to maintain the single gold standard. A decided change in the policy of that Government in this regard is looked for, and the remonetization of silver is among the probabilities of the near future. The determination of Germany not to sell any more silver has resulted in a rise in the London market value of bullion, and it is expected that the suspension of sales will continue for some time, with a probability of their total discontinuance.

The Legislative Appropriation bill, as it came from the House, was yesterday passed by the Senate after two hours of spirited debate, in which the defects and absurdities of the measure were pointed out by the Republicans. There was probably not a man among all the Democrats whose votes passed the bill who could give a clear idea of what it actually contains, except that it appropriates about $20,000,000. Mr. BECK, who had charge of it, was asked to give his solemn assurance that the bill contained none of the political legislation formerly vetoed, and declared that to the best of his knowledge and belief the bill was free from all such objectionable matter. After a session of three months the Democratic majority in Congress have finally passed an important appropriation bill with their eyes shut, leaving its imperfections to be demonstrated by practical experience.

A verdict fixing the punishment at fourteen years was yesterday returned by the jury in the case of WILLIAM CAREY, the murderer of MAX HEGWEIN. The facts and circumstances of the killing recall another and more celebrated murder trial, also presided over by Judge MCALLISTER, in which a different verdict was returned. The defense in CAREY's case was that he did not seek out HEGWEIN for the purpose of killing him, but fired the shot through fear of an attack by HEGWEIN; and the jury seems to have accepted this defense as true, for they found that CAREY's crime began when he armed himself to go and visit a man with whom he had every reason to anticipate an altercation, and accordingly fixed his punishment at fourteen years in the Penitentiary. Considering the difficulties he encountered in prosecuting the other case referred to, State's-Attorney MILLS is to be congratulated upon securing a conviction in the case of CAREY.

The announcement made by the Galena *Gazette*, upon trustworthy information, that it is the purpose of Gen. GRANT, upon his return to this country, to settle down in his old home at Galena and remain there quietly until the cold weather may induce him to take his family South, will be received with satisfaction by all his friends and admirers. This programme, which is a proper and becoming course for Gen. GRANT as a private citizen to pursue, will defeat both the speculators who desire to make money and the sensationalists who desire to make political capital out of his return home. It ought to induce the McMULLEN family to abandon their half-rate excursion; but, in case they do not, the present announcement will justify Gen. GRANT in purposely avoiding the lion-hunters and political sharks that will surely make up the majority of such an excursion. He will probably manage to give this crowd the slip. GRANT's common sense always serves him in good time, and it will probably not desert him now. There is as yet no evidence that he has taken any part in the movement for his nomination, and it is probable that he will take none. Whether or not this judicious course can fully offset the indiscreet enthusiasm and the proposed lionizing of some of his friends, and some others who hope to profit by preferment, remains to be seen. For himself, however, we have no doubt that he will be content to await a genuine manifestation of public sentiment, and that he will discourage the sensational programme that has been laid out for his reception.

Senator BAYARD's determination, reported from Washington, to resign the Chairmanship of the Finance Committee because the majority of his party in the Senate voted to discharge that Committee from further consideration of the WARNER Silver bill, is eminently proper, and he will make a mistake if he allows his associates from partisan reasons to dissuade him from his purpose. A vote to discharge a committee from consideration of any bill which that Committee has resolved to suppress is equivalent to voting a want of confidence in the ruling members of the Committee. The motion in the case of the WARNER bill did not prevail in the Senate, but a large majority of the Democrats voted for it, and their votes under the circumstances were equivalent to an announcement that Senator BAYARD no longer represents them fairly on the financial questions. To continue to act for the majority in the Finance Committee when at variance with that majority will be neither creditable nor pleasant. Senator BAYARD's keen sense of honor and responsibility enables him to appreciate this fact, but the sentiment is a little too fine for the comprehension of the average Democratic politician, and hence the effort to induce him to abandon his very worthy resolution.

In THE TRIBUNE yesterday there was a dispatch from our Washington correspondent to the effect that Secretary SHERMAN had entered the lists in favor of the circulation of silver by offering to furnish silver in sums of $500, instead of $1,000 as heretofore. Secretary SHERMAN cannot deceive the public by any such cheap device as that. He has 25,000,000 of silver dollars in the Treasury; he has to pay out salaries in every part of the United States; he has pensions to pay in every State; he has interest on the public debt to pay every month. If he wants to put the silver dollar into circulation, why does he not order it paid out to the army of officeholders, pensioners, and others, to whom he at present pays out gold or paper at their option? The silver dollar is payable to the Government for any purpose; why should not the Treasury pay it out? The Secretary, in his effort to give silver a bad name and discredit its use, construes the law as giving debtors the option to pay silver into the Treasury, but denies to the Government the option to pay silver out. If his concern is lest the public should sink under the weight of the silver, he knows they can deposit it in the Treasury and obtain certificates therefor. The fact is, Secretary SHERMAN has directed the whole influence of his office to discredit silver and make gold the only metallic money of the country.

The Joliet *Republican*, while professing to favor the retention of Marshal HILDRUP, insists that "Long" JONES has a perfect right "to aspire to his place if he wants to," adds that "it is no crime or disgrace to a man to want a fat office, nor to his discredit that he has friends who are glad to recommend him," and concludes that THE TRIBUNE has been "abusing" this long-suffering individual. Before the *Republican* espouses "Long" JONES' cause as an office seeker too enthusiastically it should explain how it comes that, in his capacity of Penitentiary Commissioner, he assisted in the unwarranted expenditure of some $50,000, and then passed several months, more or less, at Springfield importuning the Legislature to pass a deficiency bill to make up the amount. Unless the *Republican* conceives that "Long" JONES has served the State of Illinois faithfully by such conduct, it should hesitate about recommending the United States to employ him in any capacity. This unauthorized expenditure of money was not only an injury to the State, but a special embarrassment to the Republican majority in the Legislature, as they could not conscientiously consent to approving it and making good the deficiency (to do which Democratic members were whipped in), so that even on party grounds, upon which Senator LOGAN and Gov. CULLOM urge his appointment to some Government office, JONES has a poor claim to consideration. The simple fact of the matter is, that the effort to displace an efficient public officer to make room for the henchman of a particular politician was a low piece of business, and highly discreditable to all who took any part in it.

THE TILDEN "BOOM."

Of all the "booms" in favor of Presidential candidates on the Democratic side, that of Mr. TILDEN seems to be making least headway. It may be that it is the policy of the wily old gentleman to permit his rivals to exhaust their ammunition, and to bring up his own artillery at the critical moment; it may be that his failure to open that famous "bar'l" at this stage of the campaign has excited a distrust among that following which money alone can secure him; it may be that the unexplained cipher dispatches have dampened the ardor of his friends; but, whatever the cause, it is manifest that the consideration of Mr. TILDEN's claims has not the same place in the Democratic councils now that it had a few months ago. BAYARD, THURMAN, EWING, HANCOCK, HENDRICKS, and even the "dark horse," seem all to have an advantage over Mr. TILDEN just at present.

It may be as well to explain that the *Courier-Journal* grossly misrepresents the sentiment of the Southern people at the South, who not only do not partake of Mr. WATTERSON's unbounded admiration and unabated zeal for the New York politician, but, on the contrary, are opposed to the nomination of TILDEN with surprising unanimity. Many of the Southern newspapers and political leaders that were active in the TILDEN cause previous to the nomination of 1876, are now openly declaring themselves as uncompromisingly hostile to his candidature. This hostility is almost universal among Southern Democrats, many of whom go as far as to say that TILDEN might lose one or two Southern States if he should be the Democratic candidate. Most of the politicians, of course, leave themselves a loophole of escape; they say that, though the South will go into convention opposed to TILDEN, they will yield to his nomination if they can be persuaded that his candidature will secure a sufficient number of Electoral votes at the North to give the Democrats a majority in connection with the votes of the "Solid South." Perhaps they have in mind a "persuasion" of a different nature. Our advices from the South would indicate that just now the Southern "boom" is in favor of THURMAN. The success of EWING in Ohio might transfer this THURMAN following to that gentleman, for EWING's financial heresies would not injure him among Southern Democrats generally; the defeat of EWING would be a blow at THURMAN sentiment at the South, for then the Democrats of that section would begin to doubt his strength at the North. In Louisiana, though not to any extent outside that State, Gen. HANCOCK has a large following; this is to be explained by the fact that HANCOCK authorized the formation of the first Democratic club in Louisiana for killing niggers; this club was named after him. It is also said that there is a strong bond of sympathy between HANCOCK and certain influential parties in Louisiana by reason of certain interests at one time in whisky transactions. But while the preference of the Southern people is divided among different candidates, the sentiment seems to be united in its opposition to TILDEN. The ruling caste of the Democratic party of the South is represented by BLACKBURN in Kentucky, Lieut.-Gov. WILTZ in Louisiana, and the Okolona *States* in Mississippi. The "irreconcilables" are in control of the Southern Democracy; they despise TILDEN because he did not make a personal fight for the seat awarded to HAYES; they doubt whether he has any genuine sympathy with Southern sectionalism, and they are determined that some man shall be nominated who, if elected, will submit to the dictation of the Southern element in caucus.

In spite of these unfavorable conditions, however, Mr. TILDEN has an element of strength which, if judiciously employed, may rescue him at any time from the serious hostility his name now encounters, and even gain over to him many of those who are now most energetic in opposing him. The hungry politicians, both North and South, have their eye on that "bar'l." They are waiting impatiently for the head to be knocked in and the contents spread about. Some of them have grown tired and doubtful to the extent of going over to TILDEN's rivals, but most of these are ready to return. They are all interested in that million-dollar fund which the New York Elevated Railway is supposed to have added to the TILDEN resources. They have all heard that the old gentleman's personal fortune has been doubled since the last Presidential election. No matter how much they may be opposed to TILDEN personally, they are unanimously in favor of a liberal distribution of TILDEN's money. This greed may work a marvelous change between now and the holding of the Democratic Convention. If TILDEN has the "Solid South" opposed to him at present, it may still happen that he will have every Southern vote in Convention. The South may be divided now between a well-founded hostility to TILDEN for sectional reasons and a longing for a share of the TILDEN wealth, but the scale can be turned in favor of the latter whenever it shall assert its strength in a tangible way. Herein TILDEN has a reserve force which no other Democratic candidate can command.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

It is a strange fact that in this new country, sparsely populated, not even wholly explored, with millions upon millions of virgin soil of great fertility to be had almost without money and without price,—it is passing strange that here there should already exist a bitter conflict between labor and capital. That such a conflict should finally result from overcrowding of population and the exhaustion of the resources of a country is perhaps to be expected, but that it should rear its "horrid front" where there is room enough and to spare is well nigh incomprehensible. If capital oppresses labor, why does not the laborer flee to the unoccupied lands inviting tillage? With a population so scattered, on the average, as to be far removed from elbow touch, why do the people concentrate in great masses only to quarrel in the town, the factory, and the workshop? Where the vent is so wide and the field beyond expands into a landscape so broad and attractive, it is strange that so few of the toiling millions of men and women escape into the "open." When there is an ocean of clear sailing beckoning the young, the brave, and fearless, why do they still hug the shore where there are shoals and rocks threatening wreck even to the larger craft? But so it is. The proportion of the urban to the rural population steadily increases; the city is the reservoir into which pours a great stream of people from the country-side, consisting of the restless, the dissatisfied, and the ambitious; and in the same direction the tide of foreign immigration strongly sets. Hence the surplus of labor, which gives capital a fatal advantage; hence the struggles for mastery, which, under a supreme law of civilization, the fittest—that is to say, the strongest, the boldest, and sometimes the most unscrupulous—only survive. It must be admitted that capital possesses an inherent advantage over labor. ARCHIMEDES proposed to move the world, provided a place could be furnished for his fulcrum and room to work his lever. Capital is both a fulcrum and a lever, and society cannot deny to its possessor either a place for the one or room to work the other. Nor can it be justly claimed that the possessor of capital is not fairly entitled to this advantage. For great stores of the very thing with which capital contends—labor—must have been expended in amassing it,—if not by its immediate possessor, then by somebody else in his interest. Hence capital, in its conflict with labor, is doubly strong, since it is buttressed by the labor expended in its own accumulation. The laborer will declare that this advantage in favor of capital exists, but will, perhaps, dispute its justice, while he loudly insists that all capital is the product of labor. This is extremely illogical, because if capital is the product of labor it is as sacred, and as much entitled to protection, as labor itself. To argue otherwise is to insist that the dollar in the pocket of the laborer at the conclusion of the day's labor is less his property than was the labor he expended in earning it. It follows that every dollar of capital accumulated by fair, honest means, even if part of a million, in the hands of one man, is as much sanctified by labor as is the single dollar earned by the laborer yesterday. From these propositions, almost self-evident, the right equally of the owners of capital and the owners of labor to combine for mutual protection is certainly deducible. To insure profit, capital and labor must be brought into conjunction. What share of the joint profit shall inure to capital, and what share to labor? It is just here that the conflict commences. The owners of capital combine to fix a certain wage rate; the owners of labor combine to fix a higher rate. Both these combinations result inevitably from the first law of nature—self-preservation. If the capitalist should permit the laborer to fix his own price, that price would not only absorb all the profit of the joint undertaking, but also eventually exhaust the last penny of his accumulations. If, on the other hand, the laborer should permit the capitalist to fix the price, that price would be the equivalent of a bare subsistence for the laborer; the laborer would hold to the capitalist the relation of the slave to his master in all respects but one,—personal liberty. This analysis explains and justifies the tacit understanding among employers that they will adhere to a certain wage-rate, and the combinations of employes known as Trades-Unions whose *sole object* is to advance the wage-rate. We do not speak now of the Socialistic and Communistic bodies, whose avowed principles are antagonistic to the whole existing social fabric, but only of the Trade-Union, which, as an organization formed for self-protection, is strictly legitimate. The right, both moral and legal, of men to form such an association is indisputable. But, the moment an association of this character attempts the coercion of *non-members*, it becomes a tyranny, inimical to the highest interests of society. Its action in this regard is wrong in every sense, and places it beyond the pale of defense. The history of Trades-Unions furnishes numerous instances of their tyrannous use, not only utterly without excuse, but utterly destructive of the legitimate purposes they are intended to subserve. It is this class of abuses which tend to strengthen the impression that the conflict between capital and labor is irrepressible. In a certain sense it is irrepressible, since it is not to be presumed that the time will ever come when either party to the controversy will cease to strive for the advantage. But is there no common ground where the owner of capital and the owner of labor may meet and discuss fairly, calmly, the differences which we admit must in the nature of the case forever divide them? Mr. POTTER, of the North Chicago Rolling-Mill Company, declares that he has found the philosopher's stone, and asserts that it has solved all the difficulties which he has encountered in an experience of twenty years. Let him speak:

"The policy that has prevailed with our Company for the last four years is this: At the end of each year we have gone over and practically mapped out our business to committees representing our employes, just as fully as we did among ourselves as directors; and we have said: 'This is our policy; we want to do this or that, and the first thing is to settle the labor rates; what will they be next year?' And that is our basis. If we have to take low prices to meet competition, wages are low; if we get more, the men share in the increase, as they ought. We have never, in the twenty years our works have been in operation, made an arrangement that the employes have not adhered to. If there was any dissatisfaction, as there will be at times, men would come in and do double duty, rather than that we should suffer by their acts. I believe it is a great deal better for us, and for every corporation, to treat employes as though they were a part of the establishment."

It will be observed that Mr. POTTER fits labor into capital as the wheelwright fits the spoke into the hub and felloe, and the wheel he made twenty years ago still goes round and round. He says: "If we have to take low prices to meet competition, wages are low; if we get more, the men share in the increase, as they ought." And in conclusion: "I believe it is a great deal better for us, and for every corporation, to treat employes as though they were a part of the establishment." Mr. POTTER is indeed "a Daniel come to judgment." He has found the philosopher's stone,—proved that the conflict between capital and labor is not irrepressible.

LOUISIANA LYING.

The testy *Touchstone*, who had undone three tailors and had four quarrels, nominated to *Jaques* in their order the degrees of the lie, as follows:

"O sir, we quarrel in print, by the book; as you have books for good manners, I will name you the degrees. The first, the Retort courteous; the second, the Quip modest; the third, the Reply churlish; the fourth, the Reproof valiant; the fifth, the Countercheck quarrelsome; the sixth, the Lie with circumstance; the seventh, the Lie direct. All these you may avoid, but the Lie direct; and you may avoid that, too, with an *If*. I knew when seven Justices could not take up a quarrel; but, when the parties were met themselves, one of them thought but of an *If*, as *If you said so, then I said so;* and they shook hands and swore brothers. Your *If* is the only peacemaker; much virtue in *If*."

It is greatly to be regretted that Louisiana politics were not known in SHAKSPEARE's time, not only because he might largely have increased his catalogue of lies, but because with his close insight into men and motives he would have characterized the additional styles of lies with a happy degree of shading and an aptness of comparison that no one now can hope to attain. Louisiana has furnished six liars who are not only champions in that personal accomplishment, but differ from each other in their style of lying as much as they differ in their personal appearance. Generally they might be classified as red-headed liars, blonde liars, brunette liars, and charcoal liars; but these distinctions convey no appreciable idea of the real characteristics of Louisiana liars who have reached a perfection of individual detail and an elegance of *ensemble* that would make ANANIAS sad and SAPPHIRA desperate, were those two worthies alive at the present time. ANDERSON, for instance, was a red-haired, impudent liar, and put in his strongest efforts, as he was desirous of making a record. There was nothing particularly artistic in his lying, the defect being attributable to his want of experience, and the result was that he was continually tripped up because he couldn't cover his tracks. He had, however, that peculiar and essential characteristic of successful Louisiana liars, impudence, well developed. Mrs. JENKS, on the other hand, was artistic in her style, and her mendacity withal was marked by agreeable humor and piquant sauciness. She had also the perfect consciousness that she was BEN BUTLER's superior in irregular statement; hence, there being no necessity to guard herself, her deviations from the article that lies at the bottom of the well were daring, ethereal, volatile, and pretty. We need not devote much space to WEBER, for his lies were clumsy and entirely devoid of genius. He couldn't lie any better than the average. The colored brethren in Louisiana, it strikes us, are on the whole superior to the whites. They have adopted their policy, to be sure, but they have improved upon it. They are more courageous in their lying, and they justify it. In this regard they are to be admired. HUGH DE LACY, for instance, was an aristocratic liar. He evidently believed that common niggers had no right to lie, this privilege being confined to those of gentle birth and coffee-colored blood. When pressed upon this matter of lying, he defended himself, and gave utterance, quite unwittingly, we presume, to a great truth, when he declared that in Louisiana lying is "politics." This, however, is only the truth partly told, for "politics" in Louisiana is not only lying, but bribing, stealing, swindling, forging, ballot-box stuffing, and bulldozing; and, as it is impossible to elect an official in that State except by one of these processes, the deduction is a logical one that all the politicians in that State are either liars, blackmailers, thieves, swindlers, forgers, ballot-box stuffers, or bulldozers. Brother JOHNSON is a belligerent and fighting liar, who looks upon lying as a personal accomplishment, but has a sensitive nature and does not like to be twitted of it. Consequently it is natural that he resented DICK MERRICK's insinuations as insults, and, when MURRAY declared he was feigning his indignation, requested the Court to just put the dirty pup out on the green for five minutes and he would see whether he was indignant or not. Brother WATSON, the Universalist preacher with "a modified idea of Hell," is, however, the most accomplished liar of the lot, and the most consistent. He defined an affidavit with a lie in it as a "quassy affidavit,"—that is, "truth judiciously expressed." Being a minister, he justified lying by the Scriptures, because the left hand should not know what the right hand does. Being a lawyer, he still further justified it by the affirmation that he had been studying Democratic jurisprudence, and could prove by the Constitution and laws of Louisiana that lying and false swearing were justifiable. Being a philosopher, he closed his testimony with an admirable stroke of satire, to the effect that since he had come to Washington his moral faculties had been revived by the improved atmosphere, and his ideas had been purified from all contaminating influences!

Here we have six representatives of all grades of Louisiana society and politics, and, if we can judge anything at all from the aggregate of their testimony, it is that that State is rotten to the core, and that a rotten apple or a rotten mackerel in the moonlight are quite savory as compared with it. There are two results apparent: first, that the blacks are smarter than the whites; and, second, that the Republicans are smarter than the Democrats. The blacks were not slow at perceiving that the whites were getting the better of them by lying, and took a hand in themselves and beat the whites on their own ground. The Democrats commenced the lying, and, although they have kept it up assiduously, they have got the worst of it. Now that all parties have gone to lying and made it the essential basis of politics, it is a question for serious consideration whether the various Bible, tract, and missionary societies ought not to consolidate their forces and send them down to Louisiana to wrestle and pray with the abandoned people. No wonder that the respectable negroes are flying from that God-forsaken State.

The clerks of the Ohio Legislature have compiled a small book containing laudatory biographical sketches of all the members of the General Assembly of that State. As a rule, each member wrote out the puff of himself. Much rivalry is exhibited among them as to who is the biggest toad in the puddle, and the smartest, nicest, sharpest, cunningest feller in the lot. They all make themselves out to be "biger men than old GRANT," and all fit for first-class missions or seats in the Cabinet. The work is a lively exemplification of the "Ohio Idee," of superlative greatness and fitness for any high position. We are indebted to Corporal DALZELL for a marked copy of the sketches, and subjoin the sketch that he marked:

JAMES M. DALZELL was born in Allegheny City, Pa., Sept. 3, 1838. In 1847 his father removed with the family to a farm in Noble County (then Morgan), Ohio, where the subject of this sketch has ever since resided. His early years were spent on the farm, his winters at the log school-house. In 1853-'54 he attended the Ohio University at Athens, 1855 Duff's College at Pittsburg, 1856-'57 Sharon College, Ohio, and 1860-'61 at Washington College, Pennsylvania. He left the Junior Class of this college for the ranks of Company H, One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio, where he served throughout the War. He supported himself at college by teaching school of winters. He has been a constant newspaper contributor since 1852, though he never owned any interest in any newspaper or asked or received a cent of compensation. He was appointed to a clerkship in the Treasury Department at Washington City in 1866, and studied law of evenings and graduated at the Law College in 1868, under the special patronage and instruction of CALEB CUSHING and SALMON P. CHASE, who directed his studies throughout. He was admitted to the practice of law by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia June 21, 1868, and resigned his clerkship and returned to Noble County to practice law. The following autumn he was elected Prosecuting Attorney. He continued in the practice of law there until 1875, when he was elected to the Legislature. He was re-elected in 1877. Last fall he was offered the Republican nomination for Congress in the Thirteenth District, but declined it because he was too poor to bear the expenses of a canvass. He is the leader of the Republican side of the House. He is familiarly known as an indefatigable worker, a laborious, practical legislator, an energetic, forcible debater. He is fearless, consistent, and deserves the continued confidence of his party and the people.

The put-up job between blinky BEN BUTLER and the little screech-owl SAM B. CHITTENDEN, of Brooklyn, to test the legality of reissued greenbacks, stands on the trial docket in the case of JUILLARD vs. GREENMAN. BUTLER and CHITTENDEN borrowed the suit from the litigants in order to make up the issue on the greenbacks. The case is thus stated:

The plaintiff sold defendant a lot of cotton for $5,122.90, for which the defendant paid him $22.90 in coin, and afterwards offered him a $5,000 and a $100 greenback note, these notes being of the series of 1878, and admitted to have been once redeemed and afterwards paid out again at the United States Treasury in New York. The plaintiff refused to receive the notes, on the ground that they are not legal-tender money under the Constitution. The United States Circuit Court of New York gave formal judgment for the defendant, thereby deciding that the reissued legal-tenders are lawful money, and the plaintiff at once took an appeal to the Supreme Court, where the question is to be absolutely settled. The question at issue is the constitutionality of the act of 1878 "to forbid the further retirement of United States legal-tender notes," and the expected decision will determine whether notes issued and made legal-tender in time of war can be reissued in time of peace. It is thought the decision will be given at the October term of the Court.

Stealing cotton under the name of "sampling" has grown into a regular business in New York. It has been reduced to such a state of perfection that the Cotton Exchange has been forced to make organized resistance thereto. A few days ago indictments for larceny and receiving stolen goods were found against two cotton brokers and a large number of licensed samplers and cartmen. It appears that, instead of limiting themselves to the small quantity of cotton from each bale needed to exhibit the quality, these licensed samplers take enough to make it an object, and sell it. The cartmen follow the example of the samplers, and take a grab at the bales intrusted to them on their own account. The cotton-dealers estimate their losses through this system of pilfering at $75,000 a year. The District-Attorney has entered vigorously into the business of prosecuting the thieves and the brokers who purchase from them, and it is thought some of the offenders will be sent to the Penitentiary.

It is notorious that the Indiana Democrats resort to fraudulent voting at every election to whatever extent they deem necessary to secure success. Occasionally they get caught at it. They undertook to overcome the few hundred Republican majority in Jennings County, in last fall's Congressional election, by a systematic colonization of voters, and a jury of six Republicans and six Democrats have just found JAMES WILBERSON, one of the leaders, guilty for his share in the conspiracy. The trial occupied the United States Court at Indianapolis for twenty days, ex-Gov. HENDRICKS conducting the case for the colonizers, and Gen. BEN HARRISON for the Republicans. HENDRICKS tried to twist the case into a wicked Republican attempt to fix up a job on the pure-minded Democrats, but the verdict of the mixed jury rather upsets that theory. The moral effect of the conviction ought not to be lost upon the Democratic brethren of Southern Indiana. But it will probably have no other effect than to make them cover their tracks more carefully next time.

"The white feather," observes the *Sun*, "is now the distinguishing badge of the Democrats." Mr. TILDEN, the *Sun's* favorite candidate, was the first Democrat to show the white feather.

The election of BLAIR to the United States Senate from New Hampshire in place of WADLEIGH seems to be among the probabilities. By all accounts BLAIR is not the best man that could be chosen. The Springfield *Republican* says he is "a cheap demagogue, who served two years in Congress without earning the respect even of his own Republican colleagues." The Boston *Herald* says that he "is supposed to have allied himself with one of the Pacific Railroad rings as soon as he was warm in his seat in the House of Representatives, and to have prepared his speeches (printed, but never spoken) with the aid of the employes of this railroad." BELL, the present incumbent, is a much better man, and WADLEIGH has fairly earned a re-election, but BLAIR is at present very far ahead. If elected he will be a good mate to ROLLINS.

Disgust with LOGAN-ism, and JONES-ism, and MUNN-ism is the main cause of the defeat of the Republican party in this county in the last two elections. Yet the political wire-pullers have now the impudence to ask the President of the United States to reward their services to the party by giving them control of the Federal patronage for Illinois.

New York graduates of Harvard are trying to elect DR. BELLOWS one of the Overseers of that institution. The only objection to him is that he is a New York man. Massachusetts has up to this time had exclusive control of Harvard. If it is a provincial college, that plan may do very well; if it is not, there must be a change.

The last edition of Webster's Dictionary, in its supplement of new words, has Oleomargarine, and defines it thus [Lat. *Oleum*, oil, and English, *Margarine*]: "Artificial butter made from animal fat, with the addition of some milk and other substances." It might safely have added, precious little milk is used.

"Long" JONES and DAN MUNN have managed the Republican party in this county so beautifully that it has been whipped out of its boots in the last two elections. By all means let DAN MUNN and "Long" JONES have any offices they want outside of this county and State.

Senator BAYARD should think twice before he gives up a good Chairmanship for a point of pride. Experience should have taught him that the country is not with him on the silver question.

The Democrats have not a first-class organ left in New York. They have disgusted the South. It is impossible to see where the votes to elect a Democratic President will come from.

The Commercial Club of Chicago is one club the Bostonians can meet without fear of a whitewash.

A Blue-Jeans campaign would have its exhilarating aspects.

Chester has charged to some purpose.

PERSONALS.

One Southern man can whip five Yankees at lying.

Barbed wire is recommended to keep politicians off fences.

Proctor Knott's address—A little veto is a dangerous thing.

Main plank of the Kearney Workingmen's party—We shall not work.

If you have tears to shed, prepare to shed them next fall.—*Thomas Ewing.*

Mr. Courtney, it seems, is teaching a class of young ladies to paddle their own canoe.

The Russian Minister and his family will spend the summer at Lebanon Springs, N. Y.

It is difficult to tell which has subsided the more completely, Mount Etna or Tilden's boom.

Remark of Capt. Anson after the tie game at Troy—If at first you don't succeed, Troy, Troy again.

The Buffalo *Express* thinks it is so singular that the Father of Lies isn't Governor of Louisiana.

Cincinnati kills less hogs than Chicago, but she kills more music than any other city in the country.

The name of Murat Halstead for Secretary of War is doubtless suggested for the good of the *Commercial*.

It speaks ill for the marksmanship of the Socialists that King William should have celebrated his golden-wedding.

A Tennessee cotton firm has sent out a woman drummer, and an intelligent exchange is sure she carries samples.

An exchange mentions a Pennsylvania dog which has been named Sam Tilden. Because his bark was worse than his bite?

Does Alice Oates intend to quit marrying? She has remained married this time the extraordinary period of three weeks.

For the relief of the frightened City of Boston, we hasten to say that the Chicago Commercial Club doesn't play base-ball.

Proctor Knott's address has fallen flat. Mr. Knott, instead of employing the author of his Duluth speech to write it, doubtless wrote it himself.

John Hannah, of Alabama, died recently, aged 136 years. And that's what's the matter with—that is to say, Mr. Hannah doubtless died of old age.

A Kentucky man is the father of thirty-seven children. The whisky of that State has always been considered as very excellent and highly nutritious.

The editor of the Atlanta *Constitution* is convinced that the eruptions of Mt. Etna are not half as frightful or dangerous as the eruptions of Zach Chandler.

We could not attend the Emperor of Germany's golden wedding. In view of the recent death of our relative, Rothschild, it wouldn't have been just the thing.

They used to consider Ananias quite an able liar, but they were a rude, uncultured people then, and the Louisiana witness had not sprung grandly into being.

After her return from Europe the wife of Secretary Sherman will, it is understood, pass most of the season with friends at Rehoboth Beach, on the coast of Delaware.

An exchange tells us of a Missouri mule which has five legs. This is wholly unnecessary. Instead of giving the more legs a much more agreeable mule might be constructed by the omission of the two hind ones.

An exchange says "the Albany *Times* has a long and able Democratic article to the effect that there must be more beer and less whisky." We have not seen the article alluded to, but to be truly Democratic it should demand more of both.

Mr. John B. Gough delivered his farewell lecture to a London audience at the Metropolitan Tabernacle on the evening of May 27, an immense crowd being in attendance. Mr. Gough has lectured 115 times since he has been in England.

Jefferson Davis at the age of 37 and a member of Congress, is picturesquely described by Col. Forney as having a handsome face, graceful manners, an erect figure, flashing eyes, and a broad white collar folded over his neck. He was one of the few Southern politicians who had scientific tastes.

Ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour says that one of his first recollections is of the invasion of the village in which his father lived by a bear, which attacked and almost killed a stalwart citizen, and which was destroyed with some difficulty by an ax in the hands of a brave man. He adds: "All things were rude and new sixty years ago, but men were men in those days. The stern, rough duties of life developed character. I have seen much of men, of social life, of official dignity in these days of our country's greatness, but my mind turns back with reverence and respect for the strong, wise men who laid the foundations of our prosperity." At the request of Warden Moses, of Auburn Prison, Gov. Seymour has consented, if his health permits, to address the prisoners on the Fourth of July.

STERLING PROUD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

STERLING, Ill., June 13.—Quite a demonstration occurred here this afternoon on the return of the Columbia Hose Company of this city, who were the winners of a beautiful silver trumpet, given as the first prize for hose companies at the firemen's tournament held at Freeport yesterday. This was the second year the company has carried off the first prize. Our citizens gave them a fitting reception.

CHESTER PRISON.

This Stupendous Fraud Turns Up Once More.

Were there Two Appropriation Bills of $150,000 Passed for Its Benefit?

Two Were Signed by the Governor, the Speaker, and Lieutenant-Governor.

His Excellency Pronounces One Null and Void, Being a Mistake.

Serious Result of Hasty and Slip-Shod Legislation.

The shade of the Chester Prison once more arises to trouble the people of the State of Illinois like the spectre of poverty. With the adjournment of the Legislature the people had a right to suppose that the means of money-grabbing and extortion were at an end. In the light of recent developments it is doubtful whether this is so. The Treasury of the State may still have other drains upon its resources, and the people may be called upon to bear fresh burdens of taxation.

From the moment the appropriation was voted by the Thirtieth General Assembly to establish a Southern prison, which was not required by the necessities of the people, and from the hour that the Governor's Commission, with inscrutable judgment, located that prison among the wild fastnesses of Randolph County, THE TRIBUNE has consistently and vehemently opposed the whole scheme of plunder, and denounced it as an unvarnished fraud.

During the five months' session of the Legislature, which has recently closed its unhallowed labors, from first to last THE TRIBUNE has opposed the enormous appropriations asked for to maintain and to continue the construction of this expensive and worse than useless institution. From week to week and month to month this struggle was carried on. The first demand for the prison was made by Mr. McFie, of Randolph, who, early in the session, introduced a bill asking for the modest sum of $409,000 to complete the construction of the building and to pay off some old claims. The magnitude of this demand upon the resources of the State attracted universal attention, and numerous expeditions were made by members to that now historic locality. About every two weeks a boat-load of legislators were shipped from St. Louis down the river and landed at the Prison, the picturesqueness of the scenery and the salubrity of the climate were pointed out to them, the facilities for manufacturing rip-rap were canvassed, their plebeian stomachs were filled with palatable dinners prepared by French cooks, they were furnished with free whisky and cigars, and after a brief detention were put on board the boat, crammed and comfortable, and sent back to their seats in the Assembly Chambers as fat and round as a Berkshire hog at killing time. As many as a dozen or more of these expeditions were organized and carried out during the winter. Some times as many as eighty-five people, with Speaker Bones at their head, have made these destructive invasions, thus breaking a quorum in both Houses for the time being, and paying not a cent during the journey. Where the money came from to pay for the steamboats, the railroad fares, and the board bills no one who has any connection with the public

HAS BEEN ABLE TO ASCERTAIN.

Members went down there swearing the Chester Prison was a fraud, only to return and vote "yea" for every appropriation demanded. This sudden revulsion of sentiment could be attributed to no other cause than having received a square meal, and having been treated like gentlemen by the Commissioners and prison officials, whose experience in public life has taught them that the judgment of the average legislator is to be reached through his stomach, and not through his intellect.

A Senator or two and some members of the House in the beginning vociferously demanded money for their votes and influence, and they were not over cautious or modest in letting the right parties know what was the matter with them either. Commissioner Laurence, and Warden Salter, and some of the heavy creditors of the prison, informed these speculative members very plainly in the beginning that no money was to be had, and, to their credit be it said, they stuck to this announcement with a heroism which, under the pressure of circumstances, was quite commendable to witness.

Owing to the efforts of Joslyn in the Senate, and Mitchell in the House, Chairmen of the Appropriation Committees respectively, with the assistance of other members, the original appropriations asked for were considerably reduced. The Senate bill appropriating $150,000 to complete the construction of the prison, with the employment of convict labor, was finally passed. In addition to this a bill was passed appropriating $35,000 to pay an indebtedness already incurred by the prison. There was also a bill passed appropriating $230,000 for the running expenses of the prison for the next two years, making an aggregate of $415,000 for the Chester Penitentiary.

When the Construction bill was pending in the Senate it was hotly opposed by Joslyn and Riddle, who, upon its passage, filed a protest, which was so pointed and so caustic in its phraseology that the presiding officer, Lieut.-Gov. Shuman, pronounced it unparliamentary and disrespectful to the Senate. The extraordinary document was, however, spread upon the records of the Journal of the Senate, where its lurid sentences glow and brighten like the glare of a prairie fire on the midnight skies. But since the adjournment of the Legislature a

RATHER EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCE

has come to light. The *Legal News*, in printing the laws, has discovered that the Governor has signed two bills each appropriating $150,000 for the construction of the Southern prison. One of these bills has an emergency clause and goes into effect at once, and the other has not, and goes into effect on July 1. Both of these bills will appear on consecutive pages of the session laws, published by the *Legal News*. At the foot of the emergency bill, which follows the other, is the following editorial note:

This bill is identical with the one on the preceding page, except that was approved by the Governor on May 31, and had no emergency clause in it. This contains an emergency clause, and was approved by the Governor May 29.

Without explanation this state of things seems inexplicable. On its face it looks like a trick to obtain $300,000 instead of $150,000 from the public treasury. Mr. Runy Laurence, one of the Commissioners of the Southern Prison, who happened to be sojourning at the Grand Pacific Hotel, was called on for an explanation of this singular circumstance. He states that the bill introduced in the Senate came to the House, and was passed on the 29th, without an emergency clause. Mr. McBride, of Randolph, being anxious to have the bill signed by the Governor as soon as it was passed, procured a copy from the House Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk, rushed away with it to the Executive office, and secured his Excellency's autograph without unnecessary delay. This bill proved to be the original House bill, which contained an emergency clause, which had been copied by the Clerk instead of the substitute without the emergency clause, which actually passed the House. On the 31st the bill which had really passed both Houses, and which contained no emergency clause, was presented to the Governor, who, believing that the former act had no validity or effect, put his signature to that bill also. The journals of both Houses, it is claimed, show that but one bill passed, and that was the bill approved May 31, without the emergency clause.

THE BILL APPROVED

on May 29, by the efforts of Mr. McBride, reads as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted*, That the sum of $150,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of purchasing necessary material and the employment of such skilled labor as the Penitentiary Commissioners shall find absolutely necessary in the erection and completion, with the employment of convict labor, in the completion of the north cell-house, with capacity for at least 400 additional convicts; the building of a chapel, laundry, convict kitchen, ice, meat and smoke house, hospital, solitary, engine-house and fuel rooms, one workshop, gas-works and fixtures, pumps and reservoir, steam heating apparatus, plumbing and foundation of south cell-house of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary, in accordance with the plans and specifications adopted for the said Southern Illinois Penitentiary: *Provided*, that the workshop or any other building, other than the

R PRISON.
us Fraud Turns
ce More.
Appropriation Bills
0 Passed for
Benefit?
by the Governor,
and Lieutenant-
ernor.
ronounces One Null
, Being a
stake.
f Hasty and Slip-
egislation.
ster Prison once more
eople of the State of Illi-
poverty. With the ad-
egislature the people had
hat the means of money
were at an end. In the
lopments it is doubtful
e Treasury of the State
rains upon its resources,
e called upon to bear
ion.
e appropriation was voted
al Assembly to establish
hich was not required by
people, and from the hour
mmission, with inscruta-
that prison among the
Randolph County, The
ntly and vehemently op-
me of plunder, and de-
nished fraud.
ths' session of the Legis-
tly closed its unhallowed
t THE TRIBUNE has op-
ppropriations asked for
inue the construction of
than useless institu-
eek and month to month
ed on. The first demand
made by Mr. Mc-
o, early in the session,
for the modest sum of
the construction of the
some old claims. The
and upon the resources
niversal attention, and
ere made by members
ality. About every two
egislators were shipped
wn the river and
, the picturesqueness
d the salubrity of
ointed out to them.
ufacturing rip-rap were
an stomachs were filled
prepared by French
ished with free whisky
brief detention were put
mmed and comfortable,
r seats in the Assembly
und as a Berkshire hog
ny as a dozen or more
were organized and
winter. Some times as
ple, with Speaker Bones
e these destructive inva-
quorum in both Houses
paying not a cent dur-
e the money came from
boats, the railroad fares,
one who has any connec-
E TO ASCERTAIN.
there swearing the Ches-
only to return and vote
ppropriation demanded.
of sentiment could be as-
ase than having received
ing been treated like gen-
sioners and prison offi-
in public life has taught
at of the average legis-
rough his stomach, and
ct.
l some members of the
vociferously demanded
d influence, and they
or modest in letting the
t was the matter with
issioner Laurence, and
e of the heavy creditors
these speculative mem-
beginning that no money
their credit be it said,
ancement with a heroism
sure of circumstances,
to witness.
of Joslyn in the Senate,
use, Chairmen of the Ap-
s respectively, with the
mbers, the original appro-
ere considerably reduced.
riating $150,000 to com-
of the prison, with the
labor, was finally passed.
ll was passed appropriat-
ndebtedness already in-
There was also a bill
230,000 for the running
for the next two years,
$415,000 for the Chester
n bill was pending in the
pposed by Joslyn and
passage, filed a protest,
and so caustic in its
presiding officer, Lieut.-
ced it unparliamentary
Senate. The extraordi-
wever, spread upon the
f the Senate, where its
d brighten like the glare
he midnight skies. But
f the Legislature a
NARY CIRCUMSTANCE
Legal News, in printing
that the Governor has
ppropriating $150,000 for
Southern prison. One
ergency clause and goes
the other has not, and
1. Both of these bills
tive pages of the session
Legal News. At the foot
which follows the other,
l note:
th the one on the preced-
was approved by the Gov-
d no emergency clause in
ergency clause, and was
or May 29.
this state of things seems
ce it looks like a trick to
of $150,000 from the
Mr. Rony Laurence,
mmissioners of the
o happened to be
Pacific Hotel, was call-
tion of this singular cir-
that the bill introduced
he House, and was pass-
an emergency clause.
dolph, being anxious to
the Governor as soon
cured a copy from the
ngrossing Clerk, rushed
cutive office, and secured
graph without unneces-
bill proved to be
bill, which contained
which had been copied
d of the substitute
y clause, which actually
On the 31st the bill
sed both Houses, and
emergency clause, was
overnor, who, believing
had no validity or
ture to that bill also.
Houses, it is claimed,
bill passed, and that
May 31, without the
APPROVED
s of Mr. McBride, reads
acted, That the sum of
ereof as may be necessary,
reby appropriated, for the
ecessary material and the
illed labor as the Peniten-
ll find absolutely neces-
completion, with the em-
r, in the completion of
capacity for at least 400
building of a chapel, laun-
, meat and smoke house,
-house and fuel rooms,
rks and fixtures, pumps
m heating apparatus,
n of south cell-house of
itentiary, in accordance
ifications adopted for the
nitentiary: *Provided*, that
r building, other than the

cell house, may be built of brick in the discretion of the Commissioners. The Commissioners of said Penitentiary shall make no contracts for, or otherwise employ any other than convict labor where the same can be used with due regard to the proper construction of said buildings.

The money herein appropriated shall be paid upon vouchers properly certified by the Commissioners of said Penitentiary and approved by the Governor, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, on the warrant of the Auditor of Public Accounts, in sums not exceeding $10,000 at any one time, and the Auditor is hereby authorized to draw his warrant on the Treasurer in said sums of not exceeding ten thousand dollars each, for the amount of money herein appropriated on receiving a certificate of said Commissioners, or a majority of them approved by the Governor, that said money is necessary for the purposes contemplated by this act: *Provided*, that after said Commissioners shall have drawn any amount of money by virtue of this act they shall not be entitled to draw or receive any more money by virtue hereof, while there shall remain in their hands unexpended the amount of over one thousand dollars, and they shall produce to the Auditor of Public Accounts proper vouchers showing the expenditure of such money. Said certificate shall show the name of each party to whom any money may be due, together with the amount and for what purpose the expenditure was incurred: *Provided further*, that nothing herein shall be construed so as to prevent the Commissioners from drawing the first $10,000,000 in advance as a working fund. And the Commissioners of the said Southern Penitentiary are hereby authorized to use such portion of the appropriation herein made as may be available for the purpose of erecting a hospital department adapted to the custody and care of insane convicts.

SEC. 2. Whereas, The appropriation heretofore granted the above institution has been exhausted, and the buildings are not completed, and an emergency exists; therefore, this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

In relation to this bill, Mr. Mitchell, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, was called on at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and practically confirmed Mr. Lawrence's statements. The Appropriation Committee presented a substitute for the Emergency bill, which passed instead of the original bill. Mr. Salter, Prison Commissioner at Chester, also gave the same version of the occurrence. A TRIBUNE reporter captured

GOV. CULLOM

shortly before his departure for Springfield last evening, and, after calling his attention to the situation, asked for an explanation.

"I'll tell you all about it," said his Excellency. "The bill with the emergency clause was brought to me on the 29th. I saw it had the attest of the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate, and signed it, supposing that it was all that it purported to be, and that it had really passed. Two days later the bill, without the emergency clause, was brought to me for signature. I said that I had already signed the Chester Penitentiary bill, and asked for an explanation. The Clerk of the House—which one I don't now remember—came to me and stated that a mistake had been made, in the hurry of enrolling the bill, and that the bill had not passed with the emergency clause. On this representation I signed the second one, which is the legal bill."

"Suppose that it should turn out that both bills were really passed, could not the Commissioners draw $300,000 for the Penitentiary?"

"Not while I'm Governor. I'll not suffer any such a fraud."

"How do you account for the mistake?"

"I can't tell, except that it was caused by the hurry. It was near the close of the session, and then there is always a rush."

"Has it occurred to you that there was a trick in it—that a fraudulent job was put up?"

"No, not at all. Rooney Lawrence knew nothing of it until he was shown the two bills to-day, and he says that the bill without the emergency clause was the only one that was passed."

As to whether or not there were two bills, each appropriating $150,000 to the Chester Prison, one giving that sum at once and the other giving an equal amount after July 1, Senator Artley says:

"I only know of one bill, and that had no emergency clause attached."

"How do you account for the existence of the other?"

"I can't account for it. There certainly was no occasion for tacking on an emergency clause. It wasn't essential to complete the building before July 1."

"You favored the bill actually passed?"

"Yes. It was a compromise. The Committee on Penal Institutions reported in favor of $225,000, and that bill was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and they cut the amount down to $150,000. I want the Southern Penitentiary completed, so as to take some of the labor away from Joliet, and lessen the competition with honest Chicago workmen."

"You know nothing of the emergency-clause bill?"

"No. There must be a mistake. There was another bill for maintenance of convicts, etc. Haven't you got them mixed?"

"No."

"I don't understand it then. If there are two construction bills for $150,000, one must have been run in by the enemies of the other to cast odor upon the Penitentiary. Both certainly did not pass in the Senate."

A thorough sifting of the records of both Houses will now be in order.

THOROUGHBRED STOCK.

As I am necessarily absent from home, and therefore unable to give my personal attention to the management of my farm and stock, and having accumulated a large surplus of young, valuable, and highly-bred horses and Alderney cattle, which, under any circumstances, should be disposed of, I will, on the 18th day of June, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., at Singleton Park, Quincy, offer and sell at public auction my entire stock of horses and cattle, reserving such only as are indispensable for family use. The stock of horses thus offered comprise four of the finest and most fashionably-bred stallions in the West,—Willie Scheper, Patchen, Don Diego, and Prince Imperial. Also, finely-matched, stylish, and fast horses, suitable for coach, carriage, or buggy, numerous geldings and mares of great promise, ranging from 1 to 5 years old, some of them broke to single harness, others to halters only, a large number of superior brood mares with foals at their sides, and all stinted to Scheper or Patchen. Forty head of Alderney cows and heifers. This stock requires no commendation to those that have seen it, and will show for itself on the day of sale.

A credit of twelve months will be given on all sums of $100 and over upon the purchaser executing note with approved security.

I will also, at the same time and place, sell the furniture of the Park House and lease house and grounds for term of years.

JAMES W. SINGLETON.

Catalogues and pedigrees furnished on day of sale.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., June 13.—F. W. Thompson, aged 60 years, committed suicide to-day at his residence near the city limits. Thompson lived with his brother-in-law, William Adderly, and, being partially deranged, it had been determined to remove him to the County Asylum. An officer visited the house this forenoon for the purpose of removing Thompson, but the latter managed to gain the street, where he drew a small two-bladed pocket-knife, and deliberately cut his throat from ear to ear, severing the jugular vein and dying almost instantly. The Coroner held an inquest, and a verdict of death by suicide was returned.

JOLIET, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., June 13.—The jury in the case of Mrs. Sarah M. Seward against the City of Joliet, for damages, agreed this evening, finding for the plaintiff in the sum of $2,500. The case will be appealed.

Nation vs. States.

Gen. W. T. Sherman's latest letter is one to a young man in New Orleans, in which he says: "The great sin of the South, the 'great cause of all her woes,' has been the 'localism' of her brilliant minds. To love one's country, one's place of birth, is universal and natural, and actually seems intensified in the inverse ratio of the advantages of the location from a common-sense view. The natives of Scotland and Switzerland are famous for their love of birth-place, although in either country it calls for a life-struggle to eke out of the earth food enough to keep body and soul together. So in South Carolina and Vermont the natives are most boastful of their birthplace, whereas, in fact, they are the poorest States in our Union; whereas, the natives of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kentucky,—rich in soil, beautiful in landscape, and prolific in food,—migrate like the bees from an overcrowded hive. Instead of boasting of the spot where one is born by an accident over which he has no control, I should suppose every American would be proud of his whole country rather than of a part. Therefore, I hope and pray that the new men of the South, with whom I class you, will cultivate a pride in the whole United States of America, instead of the mere State and locality of birth. How much more sublime the thought that you live at the roof of a tree whose branches reach the beautiful fields of Western New York, and the majestic canons of the Yellowstone, and that with every draught of water you take, the outflow of the pure lakes of Minnesota and drippings of the dews of the Allegheny and Rocky Mountains."

TERRIBLE ACCIDENTS.

A Hose-Cart, Horse, and Driver Plunged into the River.

Man and Beast Find a Watery Grave at Its Bottom.

Narrow Escape of the Remainder of the Hose-Cart Crew.

They Save Themselves by Jumping in the Nick of Time.

Burning of a Man and Three Horses at a Fire This Morning.

A fearful accident occurred early this morning, which it is to be hoped will teach the city authorities a salutary lesson. Men learn by experience; corporations never learn, unless it is at the point of indignation righteously exhibited over some terrible calamity. And now that the calamity has happened, the authorities will, of course, take measures to prevent the recurrence of a similar accident. The details are simply these: At 12:26 this morning the fire-bells rang out Box 19, located at the corner of LaSalle and Lake streets, and a fire in the business centre of the city always causes the firemen to be more or less anxious to get there promptly on time, as every moment counts. The "go" included Engine Company No. 11, located at No. 225 Michigan street, and they made their usual early response. The hose-cart of course preceded, and upon it were seated Capt. C. A. Charleston, on the left, Henry T. Coyle, pipeman, on the right, and James Foley, the driver, was seated in the middle. Behind, on the footboard, was Louis Lawson, a pipeman. Another pipeman named McDermott should have been upon the same footboard, but fortunately, as it happened, he was riding with Marshal Masham, whose location is at the same house. They made a brisk run down Michigan street to State, and, turning south, dashed at full speed up the viaduct which crosses the railroad track. There is at the south end of this viaduct a decline of about twenty-five feet in extent, which is but a continuation of a decline from the centre of the viaduct to the edge of the abutment. The hose-cart was within forty feet of the abutment, when the Captain and driver noticed to their horror that the bridge was open. The horse, a large heavy one, was dashing forward at full speed, and two or three steps brought the animal to the brink. It was but a moment to spare, and in that the Captain shouted hoarsely, "Hold, for God's sake, hold!" and, as he said so, jumped from the cart. The driver hoped to bring the horse to a stand and save himself, the other men, and the apparatus, and courageously hung fast to the lines, and did his utmost to accomplish his purpose. Coyle, seated at his right hand, either lost all self-control or had faith in the driver's ability to stop the apparatus before reaching the edge. The latter is doubtless the true theory, as the young man was very cool-headed, and aided Foley in hanging to the lines. But the horse had a disagreeable habit of rearing when the lines were pulled upon him, and then before the next pull would jerk or plunge forward. Consequently, he reared twice or three times, and Foley, seeing that all was over, and at that very moment they were between the roadway and the murky bottom of the river, let go his lines, and with the third plunge the horse and apparatus went splashing into the middle of the north channel of the river. As the apparatus left the ground Lawson dropped off the footboard, and it was with the greatest effort that he succeeded in saving himself. In his hand he carried a lantern, and impulse prompted him to fasten the lantern in his mouth, and grab with both hands to the abutment. Foley and Coyle went crashing down with the horse and hose-cart.

Capt. Charleston was thrown forward by the momentum of the cart, from which he jumped, and was only able to stop himself by catching at the railing. A foot or two farther, and he, too, would have been dashed into the water below. He was only able to see, with one glance, the apparatus leaving the abutment, and with another the engine coming at full gallop. He swung his lantern as a signal for them to halt, and then ran down the flight of steps at the edge of the walk to the dock, hoping to be able to rescue either of the two men, should they appear above the surface. Foley alone appeared, and, swimming as best he could, managed to reach the plankings at the base of the protection pilings at the eastern side of the abutment. The Captain started to render him assistance, but he shouted that he was safe and sound, and to look after the others should they require assistance. He then clambered upon the dock. Both he and the Captain watched closely for any sign of life on the surface of the water, but none appeared. Even the horse and hose-cart remained at the bottom, the latter sunken no doubt by its own weight and that of the hose, and the horse kept down doubtless by the strong and heavy harness holding him fast in the thills. The water boiled with air bubbles for a few minutes, and then all was as black and still as before.

A reporter happened to run across Foley after he had been home to change his clothing and vomit forth the stinking water, with which he was nearly filled. He is a bright, intelligent fellow, and readily told his version of the affair. The cart was within forty feet of the brink when it was seen that the bridge was open. The lamps, which are common street lamps, are about twenty feet north of the edge, and so high, and such poor burners, that the light shed by them is very meagre indeed. The only thing to guide one is the row of lamps along State street south of the river, and it is only by looking closely at them that a driver is ever able to tell when the bridge is open, as he comes over the viaduct.

When he perceived it was open he thought first to turn his horse into the iron railings on the viaduct, but the last post was already passed, and this was impossible. All hope was not lost, however; the apparatus might be stopped. At each pull the horse reared, but the momentum was so great that their speed was scarcely slackened. As the horse plunged over the edge Foley jumped clear of the apparatus and to the east of the horse. He went clear to the bottom, feet downwards, and his boots stuck fast in the mud. He jerked to release his feet, and the strong reaction of the water closing in upon the horse lifted him free, and, leaving one boot behind, he began to rise. It proved an easy matter to remove the other boot while in the water, and, this done, swimming to the dock was a possibility. As nearly as he can recollect, young Coyle did not jump quite clear of the apparatus, and must have gone under it. As for himself, he fell about two yards east of the horse. When he looked the ground over after his rescue last night, he did not wonder at all that he was unable to save himself from going over. Foley is about 28 years of age, a good and capable driver, and has been on the Department since Jan. 18 last, prior to which time he found employment in driving for a private family.

A story was circulated amongst the crowd that soon gathered about the viaduct that the bridge was open without cause. The bridge-tender was therefore interviewed. He gives the name of Anast Soss. He says the excursion steamer Annie Laurie was approaching the bridge from the east, and had given the usual whistles. The bow of the boat was near the bridge when the Captain, seeing the accident occur, caused the engines to be reversed, and then came to a fastening at the dock close by. From this the rumor arose that the bridge was open without cause.

The drowned fireman was only about 22 years of age, and the chief support of a widowed mother and two sisters residing at No. 84 Hubbard street. He waited patiently and anxiously to attain his majority to get upon the Fire Department, and this spring was given an opening upon Engine No. 17, where he served the usual sixty days of probation faithfully and well, giving good promise of making an excellent fireman. He was subbing upon No. 11 at the time of his death, and working only a few days last week. Yesterday he was put at work again in the place of a sick member.

The news of the accident spread rapidly, and even at the late hour at which it occurred a large number of persons gathered on the bridge and its approaches and gazed down upon the dark waters that had engulfed the unfortunate young man Coyle and the horse and hose-cart. Assistant-Fire-Marshals Shay and Sweenie were soon at the scene of the occurrence, and boats and dragging apparatus were procured, and the work of searching for the body of the fireman and the hose-cart was begun. A light vessel had passed through the north draw just after the accident, and it was thought by some that the body and the cart had been swept away from the spot where they went down; for, notwithstanding the grappling-hooks were used, all about the space between the approach and the centre-pier, nothing was grappled, and the work was continued beyond and at either end of the centre-pier, but as late as 2 a. m. the body had not been recovered.

A TRIBUNE reporter interviewed Assistant-Marshals Shay and Sweenie about the accident, and both of them said that all the bridges should be provided with good lights in the centre, and in case of fire the bridgemen should be on hand to give warning to any approaching fire-apparatus. No. 11's men are in the habit of going over State street bridge in answering alarms of fire from South Side boxes, and have been very careful in approaching the bridge. But it seems that none of the men on the cart were aware that it was open until too late to prevent the sad occurrence. Automatic bridge-guards have been unsuccessfully tried at the approaches of the bridges, and now it would seem as if the only recourse left is the employment of an additional man or two at the bridges on the principal thoroughfares, and the thorough lighting of the centre of the bridges. The firemen have never met with an accident of a similar kind before, and it has been through their cautiousness in approaching the bridges that they have escaped. Steps will probably be taken to have the bridges properly guarded in future, and no short-sighted economy should stand in the way of having it done.

Marshal Benner came to the scene at once, upon hearing of the sad accident. He states that he has frequently requested the authorities to place some signal at the bridges, as much for the benefit of citizens as for the Fire Department. The lamps in use at present are perfectly useless as safeguards. At one time he proposed that a colored lantern be used either upon the bridge structure itself or upon the abutments, but the item was cut out as unnecessary. The Marshal said such accidents were always expected, and many and many a time have hose-carts of other companies narrowly escaped the same fate. He expressed himself as satisfied that no one was directly to blame for the accident last night, excepting, perhaps, the authorities themselves for not taking proper precaution.

The alarm to which the hose-cart was responding was from Box 19, at 12:26 last night, and was caused by the discovery of fire on the fourth story of a four-story brick building, Nos. 143 and 145 Lake street, owned and occupied by Cragin Bros. & Chandler, dealers in tinners' and plumbers' supplies and house-furnishing goods. The alarm was sent in by Edward M. Braisted, who saw the smoke and fire through the windows. It is not known how it originated, but it is supposed to have been the result of carelessness on the part of some tinners who were at work there yesterday. The damage to the building by fire and water will be about $600, and to stock, chiefly by water, will be about $500, upon which there is ample insurance.

LATER.

At 3:30 o'clock this morning the horse and hose-cart were recovered, but the body of Coyle had not been found at 3:35 a. m. The search was going on at that time.

STILL ANOTHER.

Another fire occurred at 2:30 o'clock this morning, and was attended with serious results. The alarm was from Box 67, and was caused by the burning of a frame barn owned by L. Eliel, in rear of 565 Wabash avenue. Walter Flynn, a hostler for J. Pickery, a grocer, who used the stables, was severely burned before he could escape from the structure, and three valuable horses, harness, and a buggy were destroyed, together with a quantity of hay and other stuff. Mr. Pickery's loss is about $1,200, and insurance $750, in the Northern, of Watertown, N. Y. Mr. Eliel's loss was not ascertained, but it is not large,—probably not more than $500. The origin of the fire was not known by those present at the time.

Small Expectations.

Washington Correspondence Boston Journal.

A foreign Minister here who represents,—well, say Patagonia,—was called upon not long since by the guardian of an orphan lady to whom an attache of the Patagonian Legation had offered his heart, his hand, and his fortune. The guardian had evidently heard some stories reflecting upon the young diplomat, and he questioned his superior officer concerning him, beginning with his reputation for temperance.

"Yes," replied the Minister—from Patagonia be it understood—"he is temperate. He does not drink much. He cannot drink much, receiving as he does only $40 a month salary."

"It has been intimated to me that he gambles," suggested the guardian.

"Yes," replied the Minister—from Patagonia—"all young men play a little. But he does not play much: how can he, when his salary is only $40 per month?"

The guardian, not at all satisfied with these responses, ventured to ask a third question about the young attache's moral character.

"Ah!" replied the Minister—from Patagonia—"it is excellent. How, sir, could it be otherwise, when he only gets $40 a month? He has not a cent to squander in dissipation."

The guardian returned thanks for the information, and the next day it was announced that the engagement of the attache of the Patagonia Legation and a very charming young orphan lady had been broken off.

AMUSEMENTS.

LOCAL THEATRES.

Whatever dramatic patronage there has been during the week Hooley's Theatre has had it. Steele Mackaye and his admirable company have been engaged in the presentation of "Won at Last." The play and its rendition have already been indorsed by us. Miss Rose Lisle at Hamlin's in "The Foundlings" has probably drawn as much as will liquidate gas bills. First among the dramatic attractions of next week will be "Won at Last" at Hooley's. Tony Pastor's company appear at Haverly's, and Harry Webber plays at Hamlin's, producing during the early part of the week "The Lancashire Lass," and "Elfie," one of Boucicault's dramas, during the latter part.

The Great London Circus and Sanger's English Menagerie of Trained Animals will arrive in the city on Monday morning, and will open their show on Tuesday. This exhibition has won more than the usual share of attention this season, not only on account of the enormous quantity of animals, magnificent horses, ponies, gymnasts, and riders, male and female, gathered together, but because of the novel means by which the tents are illuminated. For the first time in this city the public will have an opportunity to see the electric ligh on a large scale in full operation. The Brush Dynamo-Electric Light is employed with an illuminating power of 35,000 gas-jets, making "dense night as bright as sunlight."

On Sunday evening at Haverly's a novel performance will be given, projected by the enterprising John W. Blaisdell. "The Ticket of Leave Man" will be presented by members of the old Museum Company. Already we have given the cast. Doubtless there will be a large assemblage of the old Museum's habitues.

From all accounts, the minstrel troupe now organized by Hooley and Billy Emerson is the most formidable that has yet taken the road. The Company appear at Hooley's on the 23d. We will give a few of the names. First, there is Emerson. Then comes Hughy Dougherty, late of Moore & Burgess' Minstrels, London, and Cairncross', Philadelphia; Luke Schoolcraft; George H. Coes, eleven years with the San Francisco Minstrels; and E. M. Hall, formerly of the same company; Charles Seaman and Lemnas Somers, comedians; the Girard brothers, grotesque dancers. Among the vocalists are J. G. Russell, Arthur Cook, W. W. Frillman, Carl Rudolph, H. Schweicordt, the Rankins. The leader will be Henry Wannemacher, late of the Eagle and the Fifth Avenue Theatres, New York. And the full title of the company will be "Emerson's Megatherian Minstrels."

AN INDIGNANT PROTEST.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 13.—There is one custom among play-goers in this city which sadly needs reformation, and if you will give me a few lines I will say a word or two on the subject. I allude to the rude and ill-bred custom a large number of people have of systematically entering a theatre after the curtain has risen, marching down to their seats annoying everybody as they pass, banging the chairs and "fussing" around until they are seated. So great a nuisance has this become that to those who have paid their money to see the play and have entered the theatre before the curtain has risen, the first act is invariably completely spoiled. Remonstrance with the class of people who do this sort of thing is utterly useless; but what right has a theatrical manager to permit those who have come in at the proper time to be disturbed, and in fact to be swindled out of what they have paid for. In the German Theatre in this city, I am told, the manager and the audience will not tolerate this nuisance. On the Continent of Europe, where the audiences reverence the drama, if those people who nightly disturb not only often hundreds of people, but make the efforts of the artists useless, were to try such a thing, they would be hissed out of the house. Our managers ought to make a rule and insist upon it that no one should be allowed to his or her seat while the curtain is up. PLAYGOER.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Mr. Stephen Fiske and Haidee Heller will go to Europe shortly.

W. Shannon and his wife and son sail for England on the 5th.

Frank Frayne, they say, has gone into the grocery business in Philadelphia.

John Dillon, with the Blaisdell comedy company, open at McVicker's on Aug. 18.

On the 23d inst. Fisk and her blonde burlesquers, "half a hundred strong," will appear at the Metropolitan.

Miss Katherine Rogers swore the other day to having had $2,000 worth of jewels taken. Miss Ella Wilton says she's been robbed too. Next.

A Syracuse correspondent of the *Mercury* says that Mary Anderson is engaged to be married to a young merchant of that city, and that the day is set.

This will be news to "Fan." The London *Figaro* says: "Miss Fanny Davenport, one of the prettiest actresses in the United States, is engaged to be married to a Californian millionaire, and will consequently leave the stage."

The San Francisco *Call* remarks: "Unfortunately for the intellectual reputation of San Francisco, a cheap opera or a circus will carry the day against the "divine William," as easily as Parole is carrying off the English stakes and racing-cups."

The cast of "Dick" ("L'Assommoir") at the Princess', London, includes Messrs. Charles Warner, William Rignold, W. Redmund, T. P. Haynes, Beauchamp, Strickland, Wilford, Murray, Haisman, Misses Amy Roselle, Ada Murray, Lavis, Little Katie Barry, Stewart, Palmer and Fannie Leslie.

Mr. J. C. Williamson and his wife, Miss Maggie Moore, leave Chicago this morning on a two years' trip around the world. Mr. Williamson has purchased the right to produce "Pinafore" in the Australian colonies, having paid the authors $3,000 for the opera. If he plays in it, he will personate the *Admiral*, while his wife will be the *Buttercup*. They sail from San Francisco on the 7th.

The Paris press is still very angry at the proposed visit of the Comedie Francaise to London. In a recent article in the *Evenement* M. Leon Chadion says: "There is not a single peasant who does not, under one form or another, contribute his oboli toward the subvention received by the Theatre Francaise. A unique occasion presents itself. In two months the first comedians of our country might have initiated the Provinces into the harmonious traditions of elegant diction. No. They go abroad in order to increase their fortunes. This is simply shameful. The Comedie Francaise, a company hitherto respected, and in which there are some very fine people, is about to commit a veritable scandal."

MUSICAL NOTES.

The "Little Duke" will be presented at McVicker's Theatre this afternoon and evening. For bright, sparkling music, comical situations, refined humor, and elegant mounting it is one of the most emphatic successes in the line of comic opera that has ever been made in Chicago. As it will probably be withdrawn after to-night to make room for "Fatinitza," those who desire to see it will have to improve the opportunity to-day.

The Chicago Church Choir Pinafore company will bring its brief season to a close to-day at Haverly's with two performances of the work it has been doing so well. Very large audiences have witnessed its representation the last three nights, and it may be said to have attained the full flood of popularity just as it closes. As the last opportunities to see it will be this afternoon and evening, it is not necessary for us to make more than this mere announcement for an inducement.

The programme of the concert at Winter's North Side Pavilion this evening will include the "Volunteer March," by Scheuer; the "Sirene Overture," by Auber; the "Oceana Rena Waltz," by Cahmbley; potpourri from "Prince Methuselah," by Strauss; overture to "Pique Dame," by Suppe; Cavatina from "Ernani," by Verdi; divertissement, "Loose Papers," by Resch; selections from "Carmen," by Bizet; minuet, "Air de Ballet," by Offenbach; and "Approach of Spring," quadrille, by Bach.

The ninety-ninth, and last but one of the present series of Eddy organ recitals, will be given this noon at Hershey Hall, with the following programme: Fantasie in C minor, by Hatton; partite diverse on "O Gott, Du frommer Gott," by Bach; two fugues on BACH, by Schumann; Symphonie-Sonata in G minor, by Nicholl; Concert Adagio in A flat, by Thiele; and Warren's transcription of the "Tannhauser" overture. Miss Lulu Sh. C. Tuthill will sing the aria, "Giocche morrir non posso," from Handel's "Radamisto," and Blumenthal's song, "I Thought to Be Thy Bride."

The sale of seats for the performance of the Verdi "Requiem," by the Beethoven Society, at Haverly's Theatre next Monday evening, is going off briskly, giving every indication that there will be a very large audience to hear what will undoubtedly be a notable performance of this work. With Miss Cary, Miss Macarthy, Mr. Adams, and Mr. Conly in the solos, and full orchestra and chorus, some excellent singing may be anticipated, and, in addition to this, the stage management intend making some effects which will be attractive to the eye and in keeping with the general charrcter of the work.

LOCAL CRIMINAL ITEMS.

Maggie Smith was fined $100 by Justice Wallace yesterday for disorderly conduct.

Justice Hammer yesterday issued warrants for the arrest of John Carney, for assaulting and threatening his wife Bridget, and for George Braun, charged with the unlawful conversion of a horse and wagon, the property of Henry Olin.

Otis Randall, Harry Fisk, and three other gamblers doing business at 79 Dearborn street, were taken in last evening, on the charge of having beaten Jacob L. Lozier, an Iowa banker, out of $1,845.50. Fisk roped him in and Randall did the "slick work." The play lasted three days and nights.

Officers Dudley and Schumacher yesterday arrested a deformed Italian child named Virgilius Cataline and his father, Celestine, who was acting the role of padrone. When arrested the child had some $10 or $12 on his person. The corner of State and Washington streets was the little fellow's begging quarter.

At an early hour yesterday morning Sergt. Watson saw a suspicious-looking fellow crawling along a fence near the corner of Laurel and Thirty-third streets. At the officer's approach the fellow dropped four bags containing sixteen live chickens, and ran away. The chickens await an owner at the Deering Street Station.

Jessie Brown, 21 years of age, and Mary Newman were arrested yesterday afternoon by Policeman D. D. Stetson, shortly after having effected their escape from the Erring Women's Refuge, at No. 1407 Indiana avenue. Upon being taken to the Armory the delicate condition of the former was noticed, and she was at once sent to the County Hospital.

A team of horses attached to a baker's wagon, driven by Bernard Murphy, yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock, on Archer avenue, ran down Mary Asch, 3 years of age, living at No. 38 Farrell street. A physician who attended the little one says her thigh bone is broken, but does not think she sustained any fatal injuries. Murphy reported the occurrence at the Deering Street Station and was locked up on a charge of assault.

Minor arrests: Willis Meehan, 11 years of age, whom his mother, living at No. 140 West Monroe street, had arrested, as she is unable to prevent him from stealing everything he can lay his hands upon; Robert Williams, a thief well known in the West Division, was yesterday arrested, and a considerable portion of his clothing was indentified as some of a quantity of plunder stolen on the night of April 13 from the office of Wahl Bros., No. 49 Franklin street; Bernard Friedman, charged with stealing four cans of milk from J. L. Stone, No. 412 Clark street, by whom he was employed to drive a wagon; William Armstrong and George Smith, locked up under the Central Station "gag" law and without warrants or bail by Detectives Gallagher and Traynor; Elizabeth Young, malicious mischief in assaulting two children of William C. Gibson, of No. 127 Ohio street, and breaking in a panel of the door.

Justice Walsh: G. F. Hallenboldt, sticking a pitchfork into the arm of James Carraher during a petty quarrel, $300 to the Criminal Court; William Alexander, larceny of about $75 cash from Edward Nolan, while the two were out upon a spree together a few nights ago, $500 to the Criminal Court; John Kelley, disorderly, $25 fine; Mary Conway, drunk, $25 fine; Zamerit Phillips, charged with being one of the four who raised a row in W. J. Gan's saloon, in which the proprietor was stabbed twice, discharged; Patrick Riley, riot on complaint of Jeremiah Mack, $500 to the 20th; Patrick O'Malley, alias "Butcher," who assaulted and badly beat his friend Peter Dempsey on election-day, $500 to the Criminal Court. His victim was in Court, badly battered up, and marked for life about the face. Justice Summerfield: Thomas J. Wells, said to be an attorney, and Mrs. A. H. Robinson, the woman in the Pike-Jones murder, disorderly conduct, continued to the 23d; David Tavernan, accessory to the larceny of $300 given to his brother to buy refunding certificates, discharged for lack of prosecution; D. G. Merril, larceny from G. A Peck, continued to the 19th; John Garrick and Louis Bartels, keeping a saloon without a license, which, by the way, they have been doing for some time, continued to the 17th; Jacob Richter, larceny as bailee of a watch wheel from Lucy Dawson, $200 to the Criminal Court; Martin J. Carey, larceny of a sum of money from G. W. Kane, $700 to the 16th; Fannie Duchain, $200 to keep the peace towards Jennie Aubin, whom she has frequently assaulted; Al Totten, disorderly on complaint of Hattie Rugiman, who is always in trouble with negro thieves, $300 to the 14th; George Wilson, larceny of Young Wilson, of No. 56 Fourth avenue, $10 fine; Wm. O'Dell, endeavoring to obtain $447.50 at the Merchants' National Bank upon a check bearing the forged signature of D. B. Fisk & Co., $1,000 to the Criminal Court; Mary Miller, disorderly, $100 fine; five vagrants, captured while asleep in freight cars, $25 fine each; Maggie Murphy, $50 fine for disorderly conduct; a youthful gang caught holding an orgie in a vacant lot on Michigan avenue, discharged. Justice Kaufmann: Ida Brooks, a respectable appearing young woman, $100 fine for drunkenness; Ellen Madden, $100 fine for striking Ellen Duffy on the head with a base-ball bat.

Fortify feeble lungs against winter blasts with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Arend's Kumyss has been used with highly beneficial results during the last four years in the various forms of dyspepsia, gastritis, nausea, general debility, consumption, etc. Kumyss is not a medicine; it is a pleasant, wine-like beverage (a food); made from milk, peculiarly grateful to a delicate stomach. Nothing else makes flesh and blood and strength so fast. It can be safely relied on for the recuperation of those cases of low vitality in which medication or ordinary nutrition fail. Send for circular. Beware of imitations. Arend's Kumyss is *not* sold to the trade. Consumers supplied directly by A. Arend, Chemist, 179 Madison street, Chicago.

FANCY GOODS.

Metallo-Ceramique Artistique.

New Plaques, New Vases, by Delforge, Daubron, Choisy le Roi.

Also great variety of Bordeaux, Longwy, and Sarragoemine Wares.

New Bisque Figures from D'Vion and Baury.

BURLEY & TYRRELL,

83 and 85 State-st.,

Adjoining Field, Leiter & Co.

VEGETINE.

VEGETINE.

I AM CURED.

NEURALGIA.

FT. WASHINGTON, Wis., Nov. 15, 1878.

H. R. Stevens, Esq., Boston:

Dear Sir—Having been a great sufferer from Neuralgia in my head, I was induced to try Vegetine (from seeing it advertised in a German paper), and after using not quite one bottle, am cured. I have no hesitation in saying it is the best medicine I ever used, and take pleasure in recommending it to others. Yours, CHAS. GRAF.

I know Mr. Graf and can endorse the above. I have sold Vegetine for some time and it has given good satisfaction. M. ANDIER, Druggist.

Lost Money with Doctors.

DYSPEPSIA.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 3, 1878.

H. R. Stevens, Boston:

Dear Sir—Having received your Vegetine and being troubled with Dyspepsia, and having lost a great deal of money with doctors, they doing me no good, I thought it would be well for me to try your Vegetine, and found it to be better than all the medicines the doctor gave me. I shall always keep it in the house and would recommend it to all troubled with the above disease. I am your well-wisher, JNO. W. GALVIN.

I Have Not Had a Chill Since Using

VEGETINE.

FEVER AND AGUE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 24, 1878.

H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir—For several years I have been suffering from Fever and Ague, have used Quinine and other poisonous medicine to break up the chills until my general health became very poor. Finally, through the advice of a friend who had used your Vegetine, I tried it and it worked on my system like a charm. I have not had a chill since I commenced using the Vegetine, and my strength and health are rapidly improving. I regret that I had not heard of the Vegetine long ago. I believe it would have saved much suffering and expense. Very respectfully, MRS. ANN GREEN.

VEGETINE

The Best Remedy.

SCROFULA AND PILES.

OAKLAND, Cal., Feb. 15, 1878.

H. R. Stevens, Esq.:

Dear Sir—I have used your blood purifier in my family for over two years, and will pronounce it, for Scrofula and Piles, the best remedy in existence. After using once, I would never use any other. REV. JOHN HEMPHILL, Pastor Calvary Church, San Francisco, Cal.

From the First Dose I Slept Well.

ULCERS.

HANNIBAL, Mo., Aug. 3, 1878.

H. R. Stevens, Boston:

I have been a great sufferer from Ulcers on my hand and have had them lanced several times. I could not sleep they were so painful. I became weak and unable to work, nervous and discouraged, and could find nothing that relieved me until I used your Vegetine. From the first dose I slept well, my hand, although running freely, is rapidly recovering, my general health is improving, and I thank God that through the advice of a kind friend I was induced to try the Vegetine. Yours respectfully, FRANCIS M. F. BRANDEN. Residence No. 3333 Market-st., where I can be addressed.

VEGETINE

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON, MASS.

Vegetine Is Sold by All Druggists.

CLOAKS AND SUITS.

WEST END DRY GOODS HOUSE MADISON & PEORIA STS.

REDUCTIONS

IN THE

Cloak and Suit

DEPARTMENT.

Cashmere, Drap d'Ete, Camel's Hair and Silk Talmas, newest shapes, trimmed with Silk, Satin, Calais Lace, and Marabout Fringe,

Marked down from	$10 to $ 6
" " "	15 to 10
" " "	18 to 12
" " "	22 to 15
" " "	28 to 20

And Garments worth $35 and $40 to $25.

Blk Cashmere Sacques from	$8 to $4
" " "	9 to 5
" " "	12 to 7
And from $18 and $20 to	10

Colored Cloth Sacques and Talmas

from	$5 to $3.50
"	7 to 5.00
"	$12 and 14 to 9.00

Children's Cloth Sacques, Circulars, and Ulsters, all the sizes, very much reduced in price.

Cloth Circulars, Ladies' sizes, we sell for $2.50, $3.50, and $4.50, the same garments being sold elsewhere for $4, $6, and $8.

Madras Gingham Suits Reduced

from	$7 to $4
"	8 to 5
"	10 to 6

Black All-Wool Bunting Suits, trimmed with Satin, reduced to $12.

Our stock of Lawn Suits is the largest in Chicago, at prices ranging from $2 to $18.

CARSON, PIRIE & Co

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

AMERICAN LINE.

Philadelphia and Liverpool, calling at Queenstown, Sailing regularly every Saturday and every alternate Wednesday from Philadelphia, carrying cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers, and the U. S. Mail.

RED STAR LINE,

Carrying the United States and Royal Belgian Mails. The only Direct Line to Antwerp, in Belgium, sailing every tenth day alternately from Philadelphia and New York.

For Passage Tickets to or from Europe and Drafts on Great Britain and the Continent apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents. W. E. LAWRENCE, Manager, 119 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

SULPHUR SOAP.

("Sulphur Soap" secured by Letters Patent.)

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP

An incomparable Beautifier of the Complexion.

Invaluable for Pimples, Chafes, Chapped Skin, Rough Skin, Prickly Heat, Flesh Worms, Itch, Hives, Nettle Rash, Severe Itching, Chilblains,



Tetter, Piles, Mosquito Bites, Insect Stings, Ring-worm, Erysipelas, Burns, Scalds, Sores, Ulcers, and all External Humors and Poisons.

THE WONDERFUL NATIONAL SPECIFIC

FOR THE ALLEVIATION AND CURE OF

ALL LOCAL SKIN DISEASES.

The fame of GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP has extended far and wide; there is probably no city or town in the United States in which its great curative virtues are not known and extolled by living witnesses. The testimonials received for it would fill volumes. Many distinguished Physicians and Members of the Medical Staff of Hospitals and Infirmaries, have tested it, expressed their astonishment with its results, and are now counted among its strongest advocates. Persons using it have no need to resort to Sulphur Springs as it answers all the purposes of

SULPHUR BATHS,

Being an admirable remedy for Gout and Rheumatism and a marvelous healer of Ulcers and Old Sores, that resist the operation of Salves and Ointments. *See that you get the* GENUINE.

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP

as an adjunct to the Toilet produces results *obtainable by no other remedy extant.* It is scientifically compounded and when used daily, possesses remarkable detersive properties. It is an incomparable Beautifier of the Complexion, eradicating Tan, Sunburn, Freckles, Pimples and Blotches, rendering the cuticle White, Clear and Smooth. It clarifies and removes all impurities by its healthful action, while ordinary Cosmetics only disguise and injure the skin. For

HUMORS OF THE SCALP and DANDRUFF,

it is pre-eminently the most reliable, and the *only* absolute specific known. It is also a desirable DISINFECTANT of CLOTHING or BED LINEN, and a capital remedy and preventive of Obnoxious or Contagious Diseases.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.—SULPHUR SOAP *has been counterfeited, and the public are cautioned to* OBTAIN ONLY THE GENUINE, *and to observe the* ONLY ORIGINAL NAME, Glenn's Sulphur Soap, *with also the* above engraving *on the cartoon which encloses each cake,* without which none is genuine. *Ask for* Glenn's Sulphur Soap, *and* TAKE NO OTHER.

For sale generally by Druggists, Fancy Goods Dealers and Grocers, at 25 cts. a cake; 60 cts. a box, containing 3 cakes, saving 20 per cent.; 75 cts. a box, containing 3 cakes, sent by mail, prepaid.

THE PROPRIETOR WOULD BE PLEASED TO HEAR FROM PERSONS USING GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

CHAS. N. CRITTENTON, Sole Proprietor, 7 Sixth Avenue, N.Y.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS Cure in One Minute.

BROWN'S TROCHES.

A Cough, Cold OR Sore Throat

Requires Immediate Attention.

Any of these ailments, if allowed to continue, cause irritation of the Lungs, a permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption.

It is certainly well-established that BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES have no equal for the prompt relief of Coughs, Colds and Throat Diseases generally.

Established Twenty-five Years.

BROWN'S

PRICE 25 CTS. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES 25 CTS. PER BOX.

TROCHES

Prepared and Sold by

JOHN I. BROWN & SONS, Boston.

CAUTION!

The popularity of the TROCHES has caused several counterfeit, poor, and worthless imitations. Obtain only BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES with the name of the proprietors on the Government stamp attached to each box. Sold everywhere, only in boxes, at 25c., 50c. & $1.00. (*The larger cheapest,*) by all Druggists.

Brown's Bronchial Troches contain ingredients which also act specially on the organs of the VOICE. They have an extraordinary efficacy in all affections of the Throat and Larynx, restoring a healthy tone when relaxed either from cold or over-exertion of the voice, and produce a clear enunciation. They are particularly recommended to SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS, and all who are afflicted with *Cough, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Influenza, Sore Throat, or Hoarseness.*

25c.-WORLD-FAMED REMEDIES.-25c.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children Teething, &c.
BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, for Eradicating Worms in Children (unfailing).
BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA, for Relieving Pain, both Internal and External.
BROWN'S CAMPHORATED DENTIFRICE, for Whitening and Preserving the Teeth.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Concluding Preliminaries in the Hanlan-Elliott Rowing Match.

A Question Whether Hanlan, if Victorious, Can Fetch the Trophy Home.

Yesterday's Races at Ascot Won by Chippendale and Insulaire.

Running and Trotting at St. Louis, Pittsburg, Jackson, Etc.

Another Crusher Inflicted by Providence on Cincinnati.

THE OAR.

HANLAN—ELLIOTT.

LONDON, June 13.—The odds of 200 to 80 on Hanlan have been taken.

THE FINAL DEPOSIT.

NEWCASTLE, June 13.—At a meeting this evening the final deposit was made on behalf of Hanlan and Elliott. Dr. Luke Armstrong, President of the Amateur Club, was unanimously appointed referee, and Thomas Swaddle, distance judge. It was agreed that the men should be in their boats ready to start at 11:45 Monday. The Chairman of the meeting asked whether, in the event of Hanlan's winning, the next contest for the Sportsman's Challenge Cup could take place in Canada. The Chairman observed that the question was an important one, and could only be decided by the trustees and the donors of the cup, whose regulations distinctly stated that it could only be contested for on the Thames or Tyne.

Col. Shaw (Toronto) appealed to the generosity of the trustees. He could promise any English sculler a hearty reception in Canada, and had no doubt the expenses of the journey to Canada would be cheerfully allowed.

The editor of the *Sportsman* promised to communicate with the trustees. Doubtless their decision would be dictated solely by what they believed to be the best interest of sculling.

Hanlan's supporters left the question of the starting point entirely in the hands of Elliott's friends. A point off the Mansion House was fixed upon.

THE TURF.

ENGLISH RACES.

LONDON, June 13.—At Ascot, to-day, the Hardwicke Stakes were won by Chippendale; Silvio second; Lancastrian third. There were ten starters. Distance, mile and a half.

The Alexandra-plate race, about three miles, was won by Insulaire; Castlereagh second; Thurio third. Five horses ran.

CHILLICOTHE.

CHILLICOTHE, O., June 13.—The third and last day of the races was characterized by fine weather and attendance better than on either of the preceding days, a number of ladies occupying the seats and a large number of carriages and vehicles in the field. The track was not in good condition, not having recovered from the effects of the heavy rains the last two days.

In the first race, the hotel stakes for 2-year-olds, $25 entrance, half forfeit, $100 added by the Association, dash of one-half mile, there were five entries, and three starters. Beale's entry, Buster, and Belle of the West. Buster was made the favorite in the pools, but failed to fulfill the hopes of his backers, coming in a very bad third. The Illinois filly, Belle of the West, won with ease in 54¼.

The second race was for the Club purse, $250, second horse $50, for all ages, dash one and a half miles. There were five entries and starters,—Ada Lambert, Lapland, Surge, Claudia, and Momentum. Surge was first and Claudia second choice. Claudia won the race in 2:45¾. Lapland made the running interesting for more than a mile, but, after passing under the string entering on the last half, he was challenged and caught by Claudia.

In the third race, Consolation purse, $200, second horse $50, mile heats, there were three starters,—Tolema, Index, and John Harper. The latter was the favorite—two to one—in the pools, and took both heats with the greatest possible ease. Time, 1:48¼, 1:49.

It was reported that the horse Harper was purchased by a Ross County man after the race for $1,200.

JACKSON, MICH.

DETROIT, Mich., June 13.—On the last day of the Jackson, Mich., races the attendance was large, weather fine, and track in a splendid condition. The 2:30 race of yesterday, unfinished, for a purse of $400 to first, $200 to second, $120 to third, and $80 to fourth, was decided as follows:

Brigadier	2	1	1	1
Big Soap	1	3	2	2
Chance	3	2	8	7
Katie Middleton	7	4	3	3

Time not given.

In the 2:20 race, purse same as 2:30, the race was won by Bonesetter in three straight heats. Following is the summary:

Bonesetter	1	1	1
Woolford	2	6	2
Mazomanie	3	2	6
Lucille	5	4	3

Time—2:25; 2:26¼; 2:25.

The last race, a pacing race for a purse the same as the previous races, was won by Sleepy Tom.

The summary is as follows:

Sleepy Tom	1	1	1
Rowdy Boy	2	2	2
Lucy	3	4	3
Matie Hunter	7	3	4

Time—2:21¼, 2:20¼, 2:21.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 13.—Weather fine, and another large attendance at the race-course to-day.

The first race was for the merchants' stake, for 3-year-olds, $500 added, mile heats, thirty-three entries, six starters, as follows: Bonnie Oaks, John W. Norton, Headlight, Buckeye, Keene Richards, Jr., and Omega. The pools sold: Keene Richards, 165; Norton, 40; Oaks, 35; Headlight, 30; the field, 100.

The first heat was won by Omega by a length, Norton second, Headlight third. The pools now sold: Omega, 150; Richards, 110; the field, 155.

The second heat was taken by Richards beating Oaks half a length, Buckeye third. Time, 1:46¼.

The pools now sold even on Richards and Omega, all the other horses being out of the race under the rules.

The third heat was a very pretty contest. A blanket would have covered both horses from the start to the middle of the home-stretch, when Richards went to the front, and won the heat and race by a length. Time, 1:46¾.

In the second heat of this race, Headlight stumbled and fell on the back-stretch, and his jockey (Moriarty) received injuries to his head which made him delirious, but his condition is not regarded as very serious by physicians who examined him.

The second race was for the hotel stake for 2-year-old colts, dash three-quarters of a mile, $800 added; same number of entries and starters as in the Merchants' Stake. Kimball took the lead and kept it to the finish, beating Luke Blackburn four or five lengths, Amazon third. Time, 116¼.

The third race was a hurdle race, dash two miles, over eight hurdles, for a purse of $500. Verdigres, Cannon, and Joe Rhodes were the contestants, and came in the order named. Time, 4:01.

Joe Rhodes struck the third hurdle in the first mile and hurt himself somewhat, which, it is thought, lost him the race.

PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 13.—The splendid weather of the past week continued to-day, and the attendance at the races was fully as large as any one day previous. The first race to-day was a trot for the 230-class purse of $700, $350 to first, $175 to second, $105 to third, and $20 to fourth. Fourteen entries and eleven starters.

The race was not finished to-day, Bay Fanny taking the first two heats, and getting set back in the third and fourth for running. The final heats will be trotted in the morning. The summary is as follows:

Bay Fannie	1	1	10	3	9	3
Sleepy Tom	3	2	1	1	3	8
Duster	2	3	11	2	1	1
Joe Kellogg	3	4	2	9	2	6
Pilot Memorino	7	5	3	6	5	7
Beulah	11	8	9	7	8	3
Champion Girl	8	7	4	4	4	2
Lucia	6	10	5	8	7	dr
Betsy Ann	10	9	7	6	6	5
Warrior	5	6	8	dr.		
T. M. Bayne	9	11	6	dr.		

Time—2:33¾; 2:30¼; no time; no time; 2:33; 2:35.

The second race was for the 2:18 class, purse $800, $400 to first, $200 to second, $120 to third, $80 to fourth. Seven entries and six starters.

Following is the summary:

Midnight	1	1	1
Gray Salem	3	2	3
Richard	5	5	2
Scott's Thomas	2	3	5
Deception	4	4	4

Time—2:26¼; 2:29½; 2:28.

The meeting, which closed with to-day's races, has been the most successful ever held here, both in excellence of sport and financially, the grounds being crowded each day with the best class of people. The date of the summer meeting is not yet announced.

BASE-BALL.

PROVIDENCE DEFEATS CINCINNATI.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 13.—The Cincinnatis received a crushing defeat to-day, owing to the tremendous batting of the home nine and the substitution of McVey for White, who met with a painful sprain of the leg while practicing gymnastics in the corridor of the hotel previous to the game. Hotaling played behind the bat, Jim White at first, and Burke at centre-field. The Providence nine played in the home positions. Providence scored nineteen runs in eight innings on fifteen single hits, two two-basers, a three-bagger, and a home-run, while the visitors counted six tallies in four innings on five single hits. The fielding errors stood eleven for Providence and twelve for Cincinnati, the former earning eleven, and the latter two tallies. The visitors were not demoralized by the heavy batting, but played steadily throughout, while the home nine did some loose fielding. The features of the game were the powerful batting of Brown, York, Hotaling, Wright, and Ward, the diamond work of Foley, Hague, Gerhardt, and work of Ward and Brown. Brown got a home-run by the longest drive yet seen on the grounds. His batting record was a four-bagger, a three-bagger, and a single; York's, two two-basers and two singles; and Hotaling's, three-baser and two singles. Hague made some handsome pick-ups and superb throwing. White will pitch to-morrow. Six hundred spectators were present.

OTHER GAMES.

SPRINGFIELD, June 13.—Springfields, 6; Hop Bitters, 4.

PEDESTRIANISM.

THE RUNNING MATCH.

As an additional feature of the match now in progress, a fifty-mile go-as-you-please race will be inaugurated at the Exposition Building about 1 o'clock this afternoon. The entrance fee will be $10, and the following prizes are to be awarded: First, $75; second, $50; third, $25; fourth, $15. The entries will be received from 9 o'clock this forenoon up to 12:30 in the afternoon by Mr. Johnson at the Exposition Building, and the prizes will be delivered at the close of the contest. The score between McLeavy and Murphy at midnight showed the former to have traveled forty-nine miles and two laps, while Murphy had made forty miles and five laps.

WRESTLING.

MILLER—M'LAUGHLIN.

UTICA, June 13.—The Wrestling match between Miller and McLaughlin for $1,000 was won by Miller.

POLITICAL.

WISCONSIN.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

MADISON, June 12.—While the Badger State can count her full quota of "Stalwarts," there has constantly existed a strong under-current of sympathy with President Hayes, among the rank-and-file of the Republican party of Wisconsin, in what they have regarded an honest endeavor upon his part to allay the bitterness of sectional hate between the North and the South. Those sharing this sympathy have stood steadfastly by the President through evil and good report, questioning neither the sincerity of his purpose nor his loyalty to that Nation which he had fought to defend; and they now enjoy the proud satisfaction of knowing that their faith and adherence were amply justified. The more active party-managers, reproachfully termed "machine-politicians," have never encouraged the policy of pacification, but, on the contrary, have generally denounced it in unmeasured terms, and sharply censured its author,—refusing to be comforted until the Democratic party, through its representatives in Congress, actuated by that strange fatuity for which it has become peculiar, compelled the establishment of a line of demarkation by President Hayes, who drew that line just this side of a recognition of the pernicious doctrine of State-rights. And now his late traducers are happy; in fancy they embrace the President and his followers,—illustrating the fact that the Republican party of this State was never more harmonious and united than now.

Though the Senatorial contest of last winter was one of the most determined ever waged in Wisconsin, it was so conducted as to leave in its train none of those animosities so likely to be engendered in such a struggle; in consequence of which the Republican party will enter the approaching campaign entirely free from the incumbrance of any internal dissension, and stimulated by a confidence of success that will arouse an enthusiasm which it has not known for years. This very favorable condition of affairs begins to arouse a lively interest in political circles, and the more active members of the party are meditating upon what are to become the leading features of the canvass. The Convention for the nomination of State officers will doubtless be held in September, and followed by a vigorous and aggressive campaign. A number of gifted speakers of National reputation have signified their willingness to make one or more speeches at prominent points, under the auspices of the State Central Committee; while there will be no lack of excellent local speakers.

Already the make-up of the Republican ticket has become the subject of quite general discussion; and, assuming that an observing individual need not necessarily resort to the prevailing custom of interviewing "prominent" men for the purpose of obtaining a reflex of public sentiment, it is my purpose to venture a few suggestions thereon, without recourse to the conventional interview with distinguished officials. The party has established two commendable precedents in Wisconsin, to which there is an evident disposition among Republicans generally throughout the State to adhere in 1879: that of renominating for a second term State officers who have proven worthy of their trust, and the nomination for a portion of the ticket of representatives of the Scandinavian and German nationalities, who contribute very largely to the vote of the party. The adoption of the first of these precedents is a merited compliment to deserving officials, and of the second a just and eminently proper recognition of the worth and fidelity to correct principles of government which characterize the nationalities named. The nomination of the present State officers two years ago was a very happy distribution, in a geographical point of view, and highly satisfactory to Scandinavian and German Republicans. Gov. William E. Smith, who hails from the Fourth Congressional District, has had a wide experience in public affairs, having served a number of years in the Legislature, and two terms as State Treasurer. His private character is above reproach, and his public career challenges the closest scrutiny. His administration of the affairs of the State, as its Chief Executive, during the past eighteen months, has given very general satisfaction, and increased his popularity among the masses of the party. Lieut.-Gov. J. M. Bingham, of the Eighth District, is an able lawyer and a popular presiding officer. The Hon. Hans B. Warner, Secretary of State, is from the Seventh District, a representative of the Scandinavian element, exceedingly popular among his own countrymen as well as other classes, and one of the most efficient Secretaries the State has ever had. Should this place on the ticket be accorded that nationality in the next Convention, which is quite probable, it will ask as with one voice that Mr. Warner be the nominee. The Hon. Richard Guenther, State Treasurer, is from the Sixth District, represents the German element in the present State Administration, and illustrates the wisdom of that preference which placed him in his present position by proving a competent and efficient officer; and the German Republicans will unite in asking his renomination. Attorney-General Alexander Wilson was chosen from the Third District, and Superintendent W. C. Whitford from the First,—both of whom are competent and worthy officials. It will thus be seen that six of the eight Congressional Districts are represented in the distribution of State officers, no two of whom are from the same district; and that those elements of foreign nativity and antecedents who in any considerable degree go to make up the Republican vote, have also been recognized,—presenting a very strong and satisfactory combination. The exemplary record made by these officials elicits general commendation throughout the State; and the many expressions that have been made in all quarters favoring their renomination indicate a sentiment that will again place them before the people for their suffrages.

The Republicans of Wisconsin regard the political outlook as encouraging,—the Democratic party having been placed at a disadvantage by the State-sovereignty drama which has been on the Congressional boards at Washington during the past few weeks, with ex-Confederates as the star actors. The course pursued by the Democratic Congressmen has aroused from their lethargy the patriotic impulses of the people; and, as the sentiment of patriotism is antagonistic to the principles of modern Democracy, that party cannot fail to be adversely affected by the actions of its representatives at the National Capital during the extra session of Congress. In the absence of a buoyant feeling among Democrats, they discuss State politics less freely than do their opponents. Some of the more observing do not attempt to conceal the conviction that their only possible chance for success is through a coalition with the Greenbackers; and the Democratic bosses will strive to effect a compromise whereby they can secure in the interest of their party the Greenback vote. Many of the more ultra Greenbackers, led by Brick Pomeroy, will zealously oppose any proposition looking to the conversion of their party into a tail to the Democratic kite, and will insist upon the nomination of a straight Greenback ticket; but whether or not the counsels of this wing of the party will prevail is hardly within the pale of conjecture. The leading Democratic organs have agreed that their next candidate for Governor does not reside in Milwaukee, and Col. W. F. Vilas, of this city, has been prominently mentioned in this connection; but it does not appear that he desires the nomination. Were it not that they are loth to go to Congress for a candidate, the Democrats would like to place either Bragg or Bauck at the head of their State ticket; but, as both these gentlemen are provided for, ex-Lieut.-Gov. Parker may be selected to lead the ticket, in the hope that the co-operation of the Greenback party may thus be secured. Even though a coalition be effected in the hope of solidifying the opposition to the Republican party, the result will hardly justify the expectation of Democratic politicians, for the reason that there is a very respectable number of old-line Democrats who will take their politics as straight as they do their drinks; and many Greenbackers of Republican antecedents have been admonished by recent Congressional proceedings that there are more vital issues at stake than those of finance.

The prospects of the Republican party are certainly very flattering, and it should make good use of its opportunities. After a deliberate survey of the situation in all its different phases, I am forced to the conclusion that one of its most effectual means of success will be found in the renomination of the present State officers, who have made for themselves so excellent a record, and who have reflected credit upon their party by their prudent and efficient management of State affairs. Their undoubted fitness for the respective positions which they occupy, the general satisfaction which they have given, their geographical locations, the recognition of foreign elements entitled to consideration, and established precedents, are factors which unite to make their renomination the strongest and most available combination for 1879 that can be devised; and, judging from the state of public sentiment now existing, I have no doubt that the discriminating judgment of the next Convention will be manifested in their indorsement for a second term. Such a course will be the wise one to pursue, and will present a ticket that will prove invincible.

ALEQUIS.

IOWA.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., June 12.—The Greenback and Democratic State Conventions have both been held, and the usual amount of printer's ink and wind (?) is being wasted by those who are the champions of either ticket. Last year the coalition business was tried, and the Democratic brethren's fingers were used for pulling out chestnuts from the fire for Greenbackers; and, as a consequence, Messrs. Weaver and Gillett, from the Sixth and Seventh Congressional District, are permitted to wear the habiliments of Congressmen, and shout and paw the ground in Washington, and to vote on the Democratic side because they cannot do anything by themselves, and are just cowards enough to go with the majority. And so the Democrats have cut the acquaintance of the Pythias Greenbackers, and are determined to draw on another test,—this time it being Prohibition. They know it is useless to get up such a thing of their own, and so they are sucking on temperance pap, as will be seen by reading the eleventh resolution adopted at their State Convention, which is as follows:

Resolved, That the Democratic party of Iowa is desirous of promoting temperance, and, being opposed to free whisky, it is in favor of a judicious license law.

"Opposed to free whisky"! Well, that is really a good joke; and particularly so when several delegates to the Convention at Council Bluffs were so drunk they couldn't tell a steamboat from a hand-organ. It is said by some of the less radical brothers that what was really intended in the resolution was oppositely expressed, and that they meant to say they were decidedly and unreservedly in favor of free whisky. But the Greenbackers will get badly left this fall, and in less than four years it will be difficult to find a man who will be willing to say he was a member of that tribe. This, however, cannot be said of the Democrats, for there are about so many in the State, and the number will continue about the same, save those who die of drink or old age. On the other hand, the enterprising, wide-awake, rising generation, seeing the folly of the party that was shot through the head and lost its brains, are enlisting themselves in the cause of truth, right, justice, and the Republican party. Trimble, the Democratic nominee for Gubernatorial honors, was in the War; and so was Jeff Davis. At that time their sentiments were widely diversant. But Trimble did not remain in the army long, simply because it was not conducted as he thought best; and, for a second reason, because he thought it was a failure. Yet, on the score of having been a soldier, the suffrage of the people is desired; and it will be desired a long time, too, before he gets it. And, as he goes over the board next fall, so also will the entire ticket go.

The Republican State Convention was held at Des Moines yesterday, and the present incumbents of the two highest offices, Governor and Lieutenant—John H. Gear and Frank T. Campbell—were renominated. Judge Beck, for the past twelve years on the Supreme Bench, and a man confessedly able, efficient, and honest, is the nominee again, after quite a hard battle, which grew out of the fact that one Hubbard, the "Traveling-Men's Pet," had been rushing around the State, making a great howl about Judge Beck's "indelicate solicitation"; and all because Beck wrote to a few of his friends to know how matters stood in their counties. If the popular vote had had to decide the question, Judge Beck would very quickly have received the preference.

The Republican ticket will come out next fall with a clear-cut majority of 60,000. This will be due in part to the fact that large numbers of Greenbackers are returning to their original Republican fold; and more because, after what the Rebels in Congress have been doing of late the Republicans are waking up, and intend to rescue the Government by the ballot, instead of having to defend it again with the bullet. And, as Iowa furnished more than its quota of troops during "the late unpleasantness," and has come right along with the largest Republican majorities of any State in the Union, it is pretty good evidence that a goodly proportion of the men who went from this State to put down the Rebellion were the "only genuine," and "bearing the trade-mark," Republicans. As the Democrats and Greenbackers are at "swords' points," it is safe to say that they will not fight on the same line; which is more conclusive evidence that both the "old fossil" and the "fiat idea" will be split up the back, too far and wide ever to mend.

Congressional matters in this (the Fifth) district are decidedly warm. There are five candidates for nomination in the field: James Wilson, of Tama County; Maj. Thompson of this (Linn) county; Mr. Henderson, of Marshall; Senator Haines, of Poweshelk; and Mr. Rumple, of Iowa County. The contest will probably lie between Wilson and Thompson. The former has served two terms in the House of Representatives, and made a brilliant record as an able man in every respect, and one of the best parliamentarians west of the Mississippi River. Thompson is a lawyer, and was appointed to a Judgeship in Idaho by President Hayes last winter. Immediately after hearing of the death of Rush Clark, late Congressman from this district, Thompson sent in his resignation as Judge, and hurried back to take a hand in the play for the seat in Congress. There are eighty delegates to the Convention which meets in this city to-morrow.

The Banner State is still going upward and onward; and, notwithstanding the hard times of the past few years, everything for her progress and further development has been done. There has been great advancement in agriculture and manufactures; and in no State in the Union can be found a happier and more prosperous and contented people. With a climate exceedingly conducive to health; a tract of land unsurpassed in America for productiveness and freedom from waste; with an immense and rapidly-extending railroad system; a State where all political parties propagated for selfish motives and personal aggrandizement are killed in their youth (for instance, see the Greenback "purp"); where homes, and peace, and plenty abound; and where the majorities are always largely Republican, what more could one ask?

The only answer is, A continuance of the same in the future as in the past, excepting that the 60,000 majority should be increased.

DERR.

CHALMER'S STRATEGY.

A gentleman in this city, who spent some time in the South during the exciting times of 1876, gives some facts relating to the election of Gen. Chalmers to the Congress of the United States in that year which have never been published. The district from which he was elected had been filled for two terms by John R. Lynch, who is represented as being a colored man of high character, great capability, and honesty. It was inhabited almost exclusively of colored people. When the Legislature of the State redistricted Mississippi, a long strip of territory lying along the river being low, swampy, and comparatively worthless was set apart for Lynch's constituents, and called the "Shoe-string District." This strip was about 100 miles long by three or four miles wide. Lynch was elected by the almost unanimous vote of the population. In 1876 Chalmers happened to live in that district. He concluded he would like to go to Congress and set about devising a plan by which he might overcome Lynch's enormous majority and elect himself. The task did not seem to be a promising one, but with a resolution worthy of a better cause, and by the employment of tactics showing how well he knew the negro character and the circumstances in which they were placed, he succeed in carrying his point. He visited Jackson, the capital of the State, and informed the Governor and other officials of his political aspirations. The idea of his attempting to carry the district against Lynch was thought too absurd to receive a moment's consideration. Chalmers said, "Gentlemen, you need not laugh. If I can get help I will show you that I can go into the district and beat Lynch." He was asked what assistance he required. He replied that he wanted three pieces of artillery and a band of music. The novel campaign machinery, the like of which was probably never employed before, was readily furnished the doughty General, and he started out with his speeches in his pocket for a most extraordinary tour. His plan of procedure was as follows: On approaching a small village, he would unlimber one of his pieces and discharge it into the cane. The familiar roar of the artillery saluted the ears of the sleepy darkies, and filled their hearts with apprehension. The second piece was discharged, and then the third. By this time all the negroes in the country around within hearing of the terrible echoes of the cannon were thoroughly aroused at the strange occurrence, and those in the country came crowding into the village to learn what it all meant. There all was commotion, excitement, and uncertainty. The women gathered their young ones and started for the swamps. The men sent out skirmishers to take observations and report what was going on. Having succeeded by this means in collecting the people, the General ordered the band to play, and marched into town with his artillery following him. Here he halted and informed the people that his intentions were entirely peaceful. He told them that he wanted to be elected to Congress. He desired to inform them that he was a better friend of the colored race than Lynch was. The Democratic party was the only party of principles, and he wished them to understand the issues. He told them that he proposed to talk to them on some day in the future, and he desired to have them all come out and listen. He told them he wanted them to go immediately to work and form Tilden Clubs. When he approached the town on the day on which he was to speak, he expected them to meet him a little distance away and escort him into the village. Having completed these arrangements, he then proceeded to another village, until he had canvassed the entire district. He then began a speech-making tour, and was invariably greeted by large audiences. The negroes, says our informant, seemed to be imbued with the idea that if they did not do as they were instructed, another war would break out in which they would all be exterminated. The result of this campaign was that Chalmers carried the district by over 5,000 majority. This was the way in which Chalmers gained his election.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE SENATOR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., June 13.—The Hon. Henry W. Blair, nominee for United States Senator from New Hampshire, in an interview to-day, said he owed his nomination to the steadfastness of his friends. He had reckoned upon entering the canvass with seventy votes, and but two failed him. He was opposed by all the railroad and corporation interests, and he fought his fight without expending a dollar. Mr. Blair disclaims being classed as a great man, but does lay a claim to some degree of Stalwartism. He opposed, he says, the surrender of the Republican State Governments in South Carolina and Louisiana, and believes that had the President stood by Govs. Chamberlain and Packard, a strong Republican party would have arisen in nearly every Southern State, with leaders included among the Confederate Democrats. But, while he believes the President's course a mistaken one, and in violation of his constitutional obligations, he regards Mr. Hayes as a conscientious man, with the elements of sound Republicanism in him. Mr. Blair says that his personal relations with the President are of a friendly nature. The temperance men claim that they have made Mr. Blair Senator, and that the votes which came to him in the crisis on the ninth ballot were induced to turn for Blair on account of his temperance record. The defeated candidates are pretty sore men. The fight was too acrimonious for a speedy acquiescence in the result. Some of the defeated candidates feel that they are politically dead. Gen. Stevens will, it is said, lay his lines to succeed Senator Rollins. It was noticeable that nobody moved last night to make the nomination unanimous. The Steven's men felt their defeat too keenly to be able to rise to any height of magnanimity. The common opinion is that William E. Chandler stirred up all the bad blood which has been developed.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., June 13.—The Fifth District Congressional Convention assembled here to-day at 11 o'clock, and organized by electing Levi Robinson, of Johnson County, Chairman, and D. E. Stedman, of Benton, Secretary. Seventy-three ballots were taken in the afternoon without result, Maj. W. G. Thompson, of Linn, receiving about one-third of the total vote. An adjournment was then taken till 7 p. m. Upon reassembling balloting again commenced, and on the eighty-fourth ballot Maj. Thompson was nominated by acclamation, whereupon he took the stand and delivered a telling speech, which was loudly applauded.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—The Workingmen have nominated C. J. Beerstecher as Railroad Commissioner for this district.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—The Workingmen have nominated W. C. Hosgland, architect, as member of the State Board of Equalization.

NEW YORK.

SYRACUSE, June 13.—The State Committee of the Greenback party met in this city to-day. All the differences between the factions in New York were harmonized, and the State Convention will meet at Utica, Aug. 26.

FREAK OF A CRAZY MAN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., June 13.—A man, Olendorpf by name, of Milwaukee, went out on the Dakota Southern train yesterday. When fairly started he went forward and told the baggageman he wanted a priest, as he was going to die. When the train was near Gayville he pitched head first off into the ditch. The train was stopped. The man ran and was pursued. Before he was caught he had cut himself eleven times with a knife. He is now in the hands of a surgeon. He had money and considerable baggage.

COLLEGE DIFFICULTY.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—A Portland dispatch says the entire Faculty of Willamette University, one of the oldest and most popular institutions of learning in the State, has resigned. The institution is under the control of the Methodist Church, and the trouble seems to have its origin in an effort to rigidly enforce sectarian doctrines regarding the control of the University.

Terrible Forest Fires.

Saginaw (Mich.) Courier.

The latest reports from up the road are to the effect that the recent forest fires were terribly destructive, not only to standing timber, but to logs along the lines of logging railroads and at different rollways. A portion of the tract lumbered by Gerrish & Co. last winter is located in Town 13, 5, about ten miles north of Farwell, and this tract was the scene of a terrible woods conflagration on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. Five of the lumbered sections were completely burned over before the fire communicated to 4,000,000 feet of logs at the rollways on the shores of Lakes Smith and George, all of which in due course of time were reduced to ashes. The loss of Gerrish & Co. can not fall short of $20,000, and later information may increase the estimate considerably. Godfrey Dershuah, one of Gerrish's jobbers, who had 5,000,000 feet of logs at one of the rollways not delivered, had a gang of eighteen men employed in defending his logs, the destruction of which meant his financial ruin, and at one time on Friday the men were so completely hemmed in by flames that escape seemed impossible. They had to burrow in the earth and saturate their clothing with water to prevent being suffocated and roasted alive.

THE RAILROADS.

EAST-BOUND FREIGHT RATES.

The only thing accomplished thus far by the "High Joints" at their meeting in New York is a further advance in freight rates of five cents. They are still at work trying to harmonize the conflicting interests of the various roads, and bring about east-bound pooling arrangements from the various Western points. The General Freight Agents of the various roads leading East from this city, in accordance with instructions received from their managers at New York, held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the office of the Lake Shore Road to adjust the tariff to the figures decided upon at New York. There were present J. A. Grier, Michigan Central; C. M. Geary, Lake Shore; R. C. Meldrum, Fort Wayne; C. M. Wicker, Baltimore & Ohio; and D. F. McCabe, Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis. They established the following new tariff, which will go into effect Monday, June 16:

From Chicago to—	*Fourth class.*	*Grain.*	*Flour.*	*Bulk meats.*
Albany	.23	.18	.36	.28
Baltimore	.22	.17	.34	.27
Washington	.27	.22	.44	.32
Philadelphia	.23	.18	.36	.28
New York	.25	.20	.40	.30
Boston	.30	.25	.50	.35

The new rates do not satisfy either the shippers or the railroads. It is the general opinion that they are too high, especially from Chicago, where the lake competition has to be met. At these rates most of the business will go by lake, and the railroads will get very little. It is probable that the managers think it is better policy to get little business at paying rates than a large amount at losing ones. This would be all very well were it not for the fact that the Pennsylvania and the New York Central have arrangements with ocean steamship lines, to which they are compelled to give a certain amount of business. And unless they make such rates as will induce shippers to forward at those rates, they cannot comply with the agreement, and the result will, be as it has been heretofore, they will give special rates to large shippers, and when this is found out there will be another break along the whole line. It is probable that Vanderbilt and Scott expect to get all the business they need from the lake lines to Buffalo and Erie, and their Eastern lines will more than make up the losses incurred by their Western attachments.

The appointment of Mr. Sherman, President of the Chicago Stock-Yards, as Live Stock Commissioner from Chicago, gives general satisfaction, as it is believed that he will perform the duties of the position impartially and satisfactorily to all concerned.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, June 13.—At a meeting of the shareholders of the Northern Railway Company, the agreement with the Hamilton & Northwestern Company was ratified by a vote of 3,148 to 420. Mr. C. J. Campbell, on behalf of the shareholders, stoutly opposed the ratification, contending that the Hamilton & Northwestern Company was financially *in extremis*, and should have been left to its fate. He also objected to the power given to the Executive Committee to fix the salaries of the officials, and the proposed increase of Mr. Cumberland's salary.

The *Globe's* Ottawa correspondent says the Grand Trunk Railway has entered into the combination against Canadian miller, for while it charges to the American miller only $50 per car from Chicago to the Lower Provinces, it charges the Canadian miller $72.50 to take a car-load from Stratford to Halifax.

The Ontario Government, with the concurrence of his Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor, has invited the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise to occupy the Government House during their three weeks' visit to Toronto in September.

Sir Henry Tyler, late Chief Inspector of Railways for the British Government, has, at the request of the English bondholders of the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway, made an inspection of that road physically and financially. He will report that the condition of the railway is such that, unless outside aid beyond what the Company is able to provide is forthcoming, all traffic will shortly have to be suspended.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, June 13.—It is understood that the Dominion Government has taken no steps to have Canada represented at the International Exhibition of Agricultural products which takes place at Kensal Green, Eng., July 1.

Mr. Hickson, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railroad, is in town in relation to the transfer of the Riviere Du Loup branch.

ST. PAUL & MANITOBA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 13.—Suit was begun to-day in the District Court by J. P. Farley against J. J. Hill, George A. Stephen, and N. W. Kittson, members of the Board of Directors of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway, to recover $4,000,000. Farley has been the Receiver of this road under the name of the St. Paul & Pacific, and has just been ousted by the new management, and, under court decree, has bought up all outstanding mortgages. He claims he, with J. J. Hill and Norman W. Kittson, formed a combination in 1876 to buy up the Dutch bondholders of the road, and thus secure control. With this understanding George A. Stephen, of the Bank of Montreal, furnished money for the purchase of $20,000,000 worth of bonds, the agreement being that Farley, Hill, and Kittson each should be entitled to one-fifth of the rights and property of the purchase, and Stephen should acquire two-fifths. Farley declares all this was duly accomplished, but that, in the recent settlement and adjustment of all the difficulties of the road, he was entirely ignored, and his claim wholly unrecognized. Hill and Kittson are the king-bees in the new management, and Farley proposes to find out why he should not share the honors and profits of the new arrangement.

KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS & CHICAGO.

New York Tribune, June 12.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company has sold recently $1,000,000 of the preferred stock of the Kansas City, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad. The stock has been taken by Morris K. Jesup, Paton & Co., of this city, and capitalists at Norwich, Conn. An annual dividend of 6 per cent on the stock is guaranteed by the Chicago & Alton Company. The proceeds will be devoted to the equipment of the Kansas Line. The Kansas City, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad is an extension of the Louisiana & Missouri River Railroad, and, like that line, virtually belongs to the Chicago & Alton Company. Under the conditions of the agreement an issue of $1,750,000 preferred stock was made to the Chicago & Alton.

The Chicago & Alton Company is said to contemplate the organization of the Glasgow Bridge Company, and the issue of $1,000,000 of bonds secured by a mortgage on the bridge property. The company will guarantee 7 per cent interest on the bonds. The proceeds of the mortgage will be used, it is said, by the Chicago & Alton Company for contingent expenses. The original estimate of the cost of building the Kansas City, St. Louis & Chicago Line was $3,000,000.

TWENTY DOLLARS TO NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 13.—The conference of railroad managers, which began here yesterday, continued to discuss to-day the proposition to arrange Western pools, and the whole matter was eventually left to the Committees to be settled. All disputes arising that could not be determined by them are to be left to the arbitrators named at Niagara. These arbitrators have fully consented to accept the positions offered to them. The conference then took up the subject of passenger rates, and, after a long discussion, finally decided that, on Monday next, there should be an end of competition from Western cities, and that the fares should be restored to the basis of $20 from Chicago.

THE ST. PAUL DEPOT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 13.—The Union Depot Company perfected its organization to-day in this city by the election of the following Board of Directors: S. S. Merrill, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad; H. H. Porter, of the Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis; J. J. Hill, of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway; H. E. Sargent, of the Northern Pacific; J. P. Ilsley, of the St. Paul & Duluth; J. W. Bishop, of the St. Paul & Sioux City; A. B. Stickney, of the St. Paul, Stillwater & Taylor's Falls Railway. The Board of Directors elected the following officers: President, A. B. Stickney; Secretary, J. D. Easterbrook; Treasurer, R. S. Thompson. Executive Committee, A. B. Stickney, J. J. Hill, and J. P. Ilsley. The Company is composed of the Directors of all the railroads centering in this city. The purpose is to erect a commodious union depot at as early a day as practicable, one costing not less than $250,000. The site of the depot is purchased, and the presumption is that work will be commenced within a month or six weeks.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 13.—Asa Bird Gardner, of New York, has been appointed by the United States Court a Commissioner to take evidence in the matter of the claims of James Turner and Joseph T. Thomas against the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad. These gentlemen were not satisfied with the sale of the property last winter.

ALL QUIET.

DENVER, Col., June 13.—The situation on the Denver & Rio Grande Railway remains unchanged, and quiet appears to be fully restored along the whole line. Trains are moving regularly. Nothing occurred to-day of interest.

MUST SHOW THEIR BOOKS.

NEW YORK, June 13.—The Committee of the Legislature inquiring into the subject of railroad tolls, has decided that the books of the New York Central Railroad relating to charging of special rates to certain individuals must be produced.

ITEMS.

Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt is expected to return from Europe to-day, and great preparations are being made for a grand reception by a corps of inquisitive reporters.

A company has been organized to build a road to be known as the Fort Wayne & Terre Haute Narrow-Gauge Road, from Fort Wayne to Terre Haute, through the Indiana coal fields, a distance of 165 miles.

The Eastern Division of the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad, from Port Huron to Lansing, will be sold a week from to-day, and it is generally believed that it will be purchased by the Grand Trunk Railway.

There is no change in the war in passenger rates from Kansas City to Eastern points, and the rate to Chicago is still quoted at 50 cents. The indications are, however, that the regular rates will be restored again within a day or two, great efforts being made to harmonize the conflicting interests of the various roads, parties to this contest.

A force of twenty-three Canadian surveyors left Collingwood for Duluth Friday. They are to explore the line of the Pacific Railway from Nipigon eastward to Long Lake and Ontario. Another party of surveyors are laying the line between Thunder Bay and Nipigon. Immediately after the completion of these surveys the telegraph line is to be constructed.

CRIME.

MRS. HULL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 13.—The funeral of Mrs. Jane Lawrence De Forest Hull, the victim of the mysterious tragedy in West Forty-second street, took place this morning. From daylight until late to-night the block on which the house is situated has been crowded with morbid sensation-seekers. It had been previously announced that the funeral would take place at the Church of the Holy Trinity, but this was only a blind to mislead the public and keep the crowd away from the house where the services were really held. The funeral ceremonies were short and simple. The utmost privacy was observed, and only the relatives immediate friends of the family were admitted to the house. Mr. Hyde, one of the lodgers in the house, took charge of the funeral arrangements, Dr. Hall's physical condition unfitting him for the labor. The Rev. T. W. Benham, an assistant of Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, officiated. About sixty persons were present, including a number of the members of the Sorosis. The services were short and the remains were taken to Plainfield, N. J., for interment beside her parents. The search of the house by the plummers has resulted in no new developments to report. Superintendent Walling believes that Dr. Hull is the murderer of his wife, and it is upon this theory that the police are working.

Dr. Hull accompanied the remains of his wife to Plainfield. A detective was with the party.

CLEARING UP.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 13.—The Manhattan Bank burglary, for complicity in which John Hope, son of the notorious cracksman, "Jimmy" Hope, is now on trial here, has taken on a new and sensational feature, in the arrest to-day of Police Officer John Nugent, who is now believed to have aided the burglars in their work. The confession of Patrick Snevelin, the night watchman, has never been made public in its entirety. Among the persons implicated by him is Nugent, who was, according to Snevelin, privy to the job from its inception, and acted as a go-between between the burglars. The police officials say that Policeman Nugent watched outside the bank while the burglary was being committed, and afterward carried off the securities in a sachel. It is hoped, therefore, that through this arrest, the stolen bonds will be recovered. Nugent has been closely watched by detectives ever since Snevlin made his confession, but it was not deemed advisable to arrest him until to-day. He was appointed on the police force in 1872, and, three years later, was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery of a broker's office. He was acquitted, and returned to his duty as a policeman.

ASSASSINATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., June 13.—A cowardly murder was committed by an unknown person in the lower part of Washington County yesterday afternoon. The victim was Mr. William Riley, an industrious and well-to-do farmer about 40 years of age. He was plowing corn in a field near his home, and, about 3 o'clock, sent a little son for water. When the boy returned, a few moments later, he found his father lying dead, with a bullet-hole through his head. The ball had entered just behind the left ear and came out about the right eye. Neighbors in adjoining fields heard the report of the gun, but, as woods were adjacent, gave the matter no thought till the report of the murder reached them. From the way in which the ball had entered Riley's head, the murderer had evidently fired from a place of concealment in the brush at the edge of the field. The cause for the cold-blooded deed, as well as the name of the guilty party, are as yet mere matters of surmise. Suspicion, however, rests upon a neighbor, whom Mr. Riley recently accused of stealing his wheat. The Coroner's investigation is still in progress.

COINERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., June 13.—Reddy Johnson, a "shover" of counterfeit half-dollars, was arrested at Eau Claire yesterday, and brought to this city by Col. McIlrath, a United States detective, of St. Paul, Minn. Reddy is a notorious character on the Mississippi, being a sort of a roustabout and river thief. Heretofore he has been a successful "shover of the queer." What led to his downfall was the passage of sixty counterfeit half-dollars at a dance in a brothel bumboat lying at Stillwater, Minn. He was traced to Eau Claire and captured. The coins are an excellent counterfeit, being hard of detection by experts, the metal being hard, with a silver ring, but they are of lighter weight than the genuine, and are made of zinc, bismuth, and pounded glass.

Con Crowley, the sawdust counterfeiter, of Sparta, Wis., whose trial was to have come on at the present term of the United States Court, succeeded in having his case sworn over till the September term of court.

THE ATLANTA TRIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 13.—There was nothing important in the Hill trial to-day, but some very interesting testimony. It was sworn that the deceased said that he was caught in Mrs. Pitts' house with her by her husband, and that he left after having been given $10. This was ruled out. It was clearly proved that Simmons was the man who carried Mrs. Hill to the house of ill-fame. Her character was attacked to-day, but little was made out of this line of attack beyond what was proved yesterday. Some letters written by her were introduced, and had a perceptible effect. Hill's statement, it is said, will be very strong. The case will not get to the jury before Monday night.

GHOULS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., June 13.—Prosecuting-Attorney Underwood and Deputy-Sheriff Miller went to Ann Arbor last night in search of the remains of Mrs. James Smith, taken from Oakwood Cemetery here on the night of May 5. A dispatch received this afternoon states that the body had been given over by the Medical College, and would be brought back and reinterred. Mrs. Smith was the wife of a well-known citizen, and the desecration causes much feeling.

TEXAN MURDERS.

GALVESTON, Tex., June 13.—A San Antonio special to the *News* says: "The stage was stopped by four masked men near Menardsville Wednesday night, and the mail-bags rifled. The day after the murder of Mr. Colsun and daughters by the Indians, two men were killed by them on the Upper Frio. The Indians also attacked a party of ten camped on Devil's River, but were repulsed."

SHEEP-THIEVES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., June 13.—Charles Downer, one of the sheep-thieves who have been carrying on extensive operations all winter, was bound over to the Circuit Court for trial. He claimed that his father was ill, so, to get $1,000 recognizance, the Justice and Deputy Sheriff went with him to his father's house. While the Justice was inside, Downer, Jr., broke away and ran. At last accounts he had not been recaptured.

THE CINCINNATI FEST.

Performance of Verdi's Big Mass—The Rex Tremendae and Dies Irae Thundered Forth Majestically—The Softer Parts a Trifle Faulty.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CINCINNATI, June 13.—The matinee to-day calls for little notice. The evening performance was greeted by a full house. A serious delay occurred at the opening through the necessity of awaiting Bischoff's tardy arrival. At length we had Schumann's cantata or ballad, "The Charm of Edenhall." This work is a posthumous one of Schumann, and perhaps for that reason fell dead upon the audience. The tenor solos were simply vile. They were badly written and much worse sung. Whitney for once sang in German. The second part of the concert was devoted to Verdi's Requeim. As we are to have this soon again in Chicago, I will devote some attention to it here. The resources for its successful performance were ample. The chorus had been rehearsed, and really did their work fairly, although they lacked in promptness of attack, and the pianissimos of the first chorus, especially, quite missed of their effect. But when it comes to the Dies Irae the full power of the orchestra and the immense body of human voices told out with grand and startling effect. The prelude to the Tuba Miram missed of its effect through not having the distant trumpets far enough away. The solos here following, and throughout the evening, were most satisfactory. All seemed at their best.—Whitney, Fratche, Miss Cranch, and Mme. Alvsleben,—and, best of all, they sang their quartettes in delightfully-perfect tune. The work is so full of beautiful effect that, of course, I can't particularize them all here; but I must make an exception in favor of the "Quid Sum Miser Tunc Dicturus," which forms such a lovely contrast with the Dies Irae and the Rex Tremendæ. I think the audience were more pleased with the Lacrymosa than with any other number, though their excitement only culminated at a late part of the work. Mme. Alvsleben more than fulfilled the promise of her first evening's work. Her voice is particularly good in the upper register, and although, late in the evening, it showed signs of fatigue, her work was of an extremely high order. Miss Cranch also quite justified the favoritism in which she is held here. If the concert had opened at the proper time this would have been the most triumphant of the series. At all events, it was a credit to the Bund to do this work so well. It was led by Carl Barus. Local critics regard the performance of the Requiem as more than meeting expectations. It was certainly grand, but a finer exactness of the chorus would have been a great improvement. The Fest has a popular matinee to-morrow, and closes with a concert in the evening.

To the Western Associated Press.

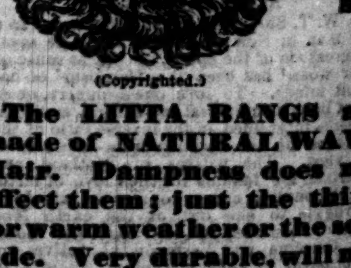
CINCINNATI, O., June 13.—This was the gala night of the festival, and the house was fairly packed, probably 5,000 people being present. An extra number was inserted, and the concert commenced with the German "Battle-Vow and Prayer," which was rendered so effectively last evening by Remmertz and the chorus. The programme was Schumann's "Das Glueck Von Edenhall," and a portion of it was fairly given. The grand attraction of the evening was the "Manzoni Requiem," written by Verdi, in honor of Alessando Manzoni, and first performed in 1874. The solos were sustained by Mme. Alvsleben, Miss Cranch, Mr. Fritzch, and Mr. Whitney, with a chorus of mixed voices. The latter was exceedingly good in its execution, and fairly won the honors. The duet, "Kindly Jesus Recollect Me," sung by Mme. Alvslefen and Miss Cranch, held the audience spellbound, and at its close a burst of applause, hearty and long-continued, gained a repetition of the aria. As a whole the execution of the entire number was a great credit to soloists, chorus, and orchestra. Thus far this Saengerfest has fully demonstrated that the change in the constitution permitting a mixed chorus was dictated by wisdom, and it has been productive of great musical success. It was nearly midnight when the concert was finished.

A pretty face is made beautiful by using Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice, for it gives a pure breath and pearly teeth. 25 cents. Remember the name.

HAIR GOODS.

OUR GIRLS

With Round Faces, Should Wear These



Litta BANGS

(Copyrighted.)

The LITTA BANGS are made of NATURAL WAVY Hair. Dampness does not affect them; just the thing for warm weather or the seaside. Very durable, will not rip or tear, and remain in dress FOR WEEKS; and worn with the double Chatelain and Alsatian Bow are the correct thing for style. Found ONLY at

THOMPSON'S,

210 WABASH-AV.

N. B.—Just in, a few pounds of NATURAL CURLS to be used in the THOMPSON PATENT WAVES. Now is your time to select for summer something ...

DECIDEDLY MIXED.

Two Lawyers, a Detective and an Infuriate Female.

With Her Little Revolver She Goes on a Shooting Excursion.

Fortunately No One Is Injured and She Is Taken to Jail.

The Highly Moral Lawyer and His Lust for Little Girls.

Chicago was treated yesterday to another exhibition of revolver practice, with an attorney for the target and a woman for the competitor for the prize. As usual in such cases, the woman proved a very poor shot and nobody was killed. Having fired a couple of shots at the lawyer, the woman took a trial at a private detective, and with even less satisfactory results, that is when considered in the light of an item-furnisher. This time the gun refused to go off, the woman was overpowered, and committed to the County Jail, and the papers of this morning have to record another spoiled sensation.

About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as Marcus M. Brown, an attorney who has an office on the sky-parlor floor of the Metropolitan Block, corner of Randolph and LaSalle streets, was about to enter his office, he was confronted by an angry woman of middle age, who, without more ado, pulled a little revolver from her pocket and commenced to bang away at him. Brown ran, and the woman followed, shooting as she went, but without winging her man, and when he finally found safety she started up the street. A few minutes thereafter she appeared in the Exchange Building, over the old Tivoli, and knocked at the door of the office occupied by Eugene C. Hamilton, a detective and collection agent. He opened the door and was immediately cognizant of a revolver pressed to his breast. The woman at the other end made several frantic efforts to induce the artillery to go off but failed. Half an hour later she was in jail charged with assault with intent to do bodily injury. The statements of the parties interested and of the witnesses are so contradictory that the merits of the case can only be arrived at by a perusal of them all, and for this purpose they are appended.

JUSTICE BROWN,

whose office is in Room 41 of the Exchange Building, told what he knew of the case. He said that Anna Bella McLaughlin, a middle-aged woman residing at No. 656 State street, was a witness in a case tried before him a few days since. In this case Marcus Monroe Brown figured as defendant and Mary Hoeckener, a widow of German extraction, as complainant, Brown being charged with obtaining money under false pretenses. It appeared that the McLaughlin had induced Mrs. Hoeckener to lend her $50 on security of a chattel mortgage on some furniture, and that prior to this the truck had already been mortgaged. Brown also borrowed $50 of Mrs. Hoeckener, and gave her what purported to be a due-bill for the amount, while in effect the so-called due-bill was a note payable in one year from date and bearing no interest, although he had falsely represented to the widow that it carried 10 per cent. The Justice considered that there was a case against Marcus M., and advised him to give the money back, which he did, and the case was settled. But he could not leave well enough alone and set about "squaring himself with the public." For this purpose he visited Mrs. Hoeckener and attempted, by threats of causing her arrest, to induce her to sign some sort of a recantation of the charges. She refused to comply, had him arrested, and Justice Brayton held him to the Criminal Court for the offense committed.

It appeared also that in some mysterious way Marcus Monroe Brown had been instrumental, or was supposed by Mrs. McLaughlin to have been instrumental, in foreclosing the mortgage on her goods, and that Hamilton had got himself disliked for a similar reason. Of the facts in this regard Justice Brown knew nothing. All he did know was that the McLaughlin woman was charged before him with assault to do bodily injury to E. C. Hamilton, and that he had held her in $500 bail to the Criminal Court. He showed the reporter the revolver, which was a miserable little invention of the kind with which boys shoot their playmates, and fools who "didn't know it was loaded" perforate their dearest friends. It was of 22 calibre, had seven chambers, contained five cartridges, and two empty shells, and its trigger was broken so that it would not work. The machine was stamped "Nero."

EUGENE C. HAMILTON

came next. He said he was washing his hands in his room when he heard a woman's step outside the door. Proceeding to open it he found the woman's hand pressed against his breast, and heard the click of a pistol, although he could not see the weapon. She snapped the revolver at him three times before he, with the assistance of a lawyer named George T. Graham, who offices with him, and who was in the room at the time, succeeded in overpowering her. He had known the woman McLaughlin about a month. She tried to borrow $50 from him, but he found the security valueless, and refused to make the dicker. She said the property was clear of incumbrance, whereas it was already doubly mortgaged. Then McLaughlin and M. M. Brown connived to beat the widow Hoeckener out of her money, and each obtained $50, McLaughlin giving her chattel mortgage and Brown his unsecured note.

Hamilton further stated that Mrs. Hoeckener had lost nothing, for that he had bought in the furniture for her, so that it would appear that the actual sufferers are the two persons who loaned money on the other mortgages, and the woman McLaughlin, who lost her goods. It appeared incidentally that, although the mortgage was only for $50, the expense of foreclosure was $30, made up as follows: Expenses of foreclosing, three days' pay of a custodian at $5 per day, $15; 10 per cent commission on $53, amount for which goods were nominally sold, $5.30; expenses of sale, $5; cost of removing goods from warehouse, $5. Total, $30.30.

GEORGE T. GRAHAM

said that when he first knew Mrs. McLaughlin she was in trouble. She occupied rooms at No. 218 West Randolph street, and refused to either pay rent or clear out. As the property was in the hands of a Receiver appointed by the United States District Court, she found herself in contempt of that Court, and he (Graham) got her out of this trouble. He believed she was a bad lot, and ran a sort of a "furnished-room" fake on State street. His account of the assault was corroborative of that of Hamilton.

MARCUS MONROE BROWN

was found on the fourth floor of the Metropolitan Building. He said that he was returning to his office about 1 o'clock when the woman met him at the head of the stairs, and without saying a word drew a revolver and started for him. He dodged around her and when he was about five feet away she fired. Then he ran north along the hall and she followed and fired again. He struck the back-stairs, and started for the ground floor, and she leaned over the balusters and fired once more. As only two of the cartridges were fired in all, Mr. Brown must be in error here. None of the bullets were found.

Mr. Brown intimated that he was a very respectable man, and that his moral character was above suspicion. Indeed, his reputation was dearer to him than anything else he possessed. He was just about to go into partnership with one of the oldest and most eminent lawyers in Chicago, and didn't want his chances spoiled. Could not this thing——

He was informed that it could not.

He then went into a detailed statement of his acquaintance with Mrs. McLaughlin, picturing himself as an injured saint and describing the woman as an aged harridan whose trade was evil. True, he had been arrested, but he was discharged by the Court. McLaughlin has put up somebody to injure him, but his character was way up, and he was of a most respectable family.

"Then," said the reporter, "when it is alleged that you borrowed $50 from the German widow, Mrs. Hoechener, and gave her your note, payable one year after date and bearing no interest, while

YOU TOLD HER IT WAS A DUE-BILL

on which she could draw the money at any time, and which carried 10 per cent,—then that story is untrue!"

"Oh, no!" said the much-injured and badly-shot-at Mr. Brown. "I did borrow the money, but it isn't quite that way. You see this blank [showing an ordinary blank form of judgment note]. I usually have been in the habit of filling these out, making them bear interest 'after maturity,' and I filled that note in that way instead of making it read 'after date,' as it should have been. That was entirely a mistake."

"Yes," said the reporter, "and when you crossed out this lower part of the blank containing the ordinary confession of judgment, that was a mistake too!"

"I happened to have a blank without that on, and happened to use that one," said Mr. M. M. Brown.

Then he reiterated his desire to have the matter suppressed, inasmuch as it would hurt him "with the common people and women with whom he did business." He hoped the reporter would not pay any attention to what the woman McLaughlin would say about him having tried to induce her to run young girls into her rooms for purposes of prostitution. This was a new revelation, and the reporter inquired how Mr. Marcus Monroe Brown knew that the woman would make such charges. Realizing that he had put his foot in it, Mr. Brown wisely stopped, and the rest of his story was simply exculpatory of himself and denunciatory of Mrs. McLaughlin. He said that several married ladies of his acquaintance had passed him by in scorn owing to the statements of Mrs. McL. about his efforts in regard to the girls, and that such things were liable to hurt him.

MRS. McLAUGHLIN,

a woman of 50 or more, and not of prepossessing appearance, was found in the jail. She detailed at great length the story of the transactions with Mrs. Hoechener, and claimed that both Brown and Hamilton had conspired to rob her of her property. Hamilton had pretended he was her friend, but had allowed the mortgage to be foreclosed over her head, although it had nearly six months to run. Brown had asked her to take a girl into each of her rooms, saying he could easily get plenty of them. Prostitutes were no use, but he was advertising for girls of 13 or 14 to do work in a private family, and he could get all of these he wanted. She refused to be a party to any such vile scheme, and then he clamped down on her furniture. As to Graham, she had been giving him a place to sleep when he had nowhere to lay his head, and then he turned round and helped the others to rob her of her furniture.

About the circumstances of the shooting she knew nothing. She only knew that she was homeless and destitute, and that Brown and Hamilton had reduced her to this pitch. She was especially bitter against Constable Hoar, who made the levy. She bought the revolver yesterday morning, with the last money she had. Where she got it, or who loaded it for her, she did not know, but it was somewhere on Clark street. She remembered being in the Exchange Building, but had no remembrance of her visit to the Metropolitan Building. Owing to the want of sleep and food, she did not know what she was doing, and this was the first time she had ever done wrong.

It was clearly evident that the woman was in an extremely nervous condition, and a fit subject for the doctor's care. She owned to having a sister in a lunatic asylum in Michigan, and it is doubtful whether her own brain is perfectly balanced. She declares that she never drinks or uses opiates, and that her only cause for yesterday's outbreak was the disorganization of her faculties, caused by the ill-treatment and oppression of lawyers, "detectives," and Constables. The reader has the facts, and can draw his own conclusions.

CROP-PROSPECTS.

WHEAT IN ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 13.—The following table, furnished by the Department of Agriculture in advance of the publication of its June crop report, shows the condition of the wheat crop as reported by its correspondents in every section of the State:

COUNTIES.	ACREAGE. 1878.	1879.	Increase, 1879.	Decrease, 1879.	Condition, June 1, 1879.
Adams	66,805	69,477	2,672		109
Alexander	7,356	7,724	368		93
Bond	25,779	28,357	2,578		91
Boone	658	737	79		98
Brown	15,940	16,737	797		95
Bureau					105
Calhoun	15,047	15,047			70
Carroll	3,372	4,215	843		103
Cass	16,322	17,138	816		95
Champaign	9,040	10,488	1,448		92
Christian	7,395	12,054	4,659		95
Clark	37,728	35,842		1,886	100
Clay	24,401	20,721		3,680	80
Clinton	77,062	69,356		7,706	80
Coles	17,038	19,083	2,045		108
Crawford	26,246	24,934		1,312	90
Cumberland	11,310	16,965	5,655		65
De Witt	1,386	1,899	513		95
Douglas	2,122	3,013	891		115
Edgar	13,326	14,392	1,066		100
Edwards	18,640	17,708		932	70
Effingham	29,668	31,151	1,483		84
Fayette	42,421	53,026	10,605		75
Franklin	30,439	31,961	1,522		75
Fulton	17,215	17,215			100
Gallatin	16,880	16,880			85
Greene	54,111	51,947		2,164	70
Hamilton	5,165	5,165			95
Hancock	10,220	10,424	204		107
Hardin	4,943	5,042	99		80
Henderson	3,625	3,625			96
Iroquois	1,986	2,482	496		103
Jackson	54,334	54,334			78
Jasper	17,285	12,603		4,682	65
Jefferson	44,325	44,325			75
Jersey	66,405	69,725	3,320		67
Jo Daviess	2,861	5,035	2,174		90
Johnson	18,331	16,006		2,325	82
Kane	730	701		29	90
Knox	2,698	2,968	270		115
Lake	647	692	45		100
La Salle	2,974	3,212	238		90
Lawrence	34,373	28,186		6,187	80
Logan	11,495	13,794	2,299		83
Macon	7,408	8,519	1,111		80
Macoupin	94,570	108,756	14,186		75
Madison	116,904	130,932	14,028		73
Marion	10,162	10,670	508		87
Mason	7,898	8,056	158		73
Massac	15,388	16,157	769		95
McDonough	3,297	2,967		330	100
McHenry	1,535	2,164	629		74
McLean	6,451	5,806		645	113
Menard	6,114	8,926	2,812		95
Mercer	2,808	2,808			98
Monroe	56,951	60,938	3,987		105
Montgomery	57,805	50,290		7,515	80
Morgan	13,052	15,794	2,742		90
Moultrie	3,150	3,812	662		97
Ogle	4,299	4,600	301		100
Peoria	2,909	2,764		145	85
Perry	17,763	17,763			70
Piatt	2,106	2,948	842		92
Pike	85,882	87,600	1,718		90
Pope	1,749	1,522		227	85
Pulaski	12,065	11,341		724	87
Putnam	224	228	4		90
Randolph	89,066	90,847	1,781		92
Richland	32,349	24,262		8,087	72
Rock Island	270	351	81		103
Saline	12,899	14,189	1,290		88
Sangamon	14,695	14,695			105
Schuyler	22,142	23,470	1,328		110
Scott	12,017	11,417		600	72
Shelby	25,378	29,185	3,807		100
St. Clair	161,747	156,895		4,852	94
Stephenson	7,544	8,449	905		82
Tazewell	8,153	8,316	163		100
Union	32,249	35,474	3,225		100
Vermilion	19,589	24,094	4,505		125
Wabash	23,566	22,859		707	75
Warren	2,500	2,400		100	110
Washington	61,153	56,261		4,892	77
Wayne	21,310	21,523	213		75
White	43,046	43,907	861		81
Whiteside					75
Will					100
Williamson	40,521	33,227		7,294	71
Winnebago	1,750	1,803	53		72
Woodford	116	116			100
Totals	2,033,234	2,075,585	109,852	67,501	

The reports show that the acreage of wheat is larger than it was last year, and its condition is up to a fair average, both as to the quality of grain and the prospects of an average yield. The crop is now being harvested in Southern Illinois, and is of a superior quality. The winter-wheat section of the State, as is shown by the table, is advancing northward, and the decrease of the spring wheat in acreage is more than equalized by a large acreage of winter wheat in the northern tier of counties. The growth of straw is shorter than last year, owing to the drought. The forthcoming report will contain a similar table showing the condition of the oat crop. The total acreage this year is 1,448,562, a decrease of 118,964 acres from last year. The drought has seriously injured the prospects for more than half a crop, a considerable portion of which is too short to be cut.

IOWA.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

NORTH LIBERTY, Johnson Co., June 13.—Chinch-bugs are working on the wheat. Corn growing finely. Prospects other than the above are good.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., June 13.—The heavy rains of the last ten days have put all growing crops in splendid condition. The prospects for a bountiful harvest in Central Iowa have not been so good for ten years.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., June 12.—The people of the great Northwest, and especially of Iowa, have reason to be very thankful, and this because of the exceptionally fine prospect of an abundant harvest of both grain and Republican votes. After nearly a month's travel through this State, and a close observation of the crop-development, the prediction is made, that there will be a larger yield of grain, and of better grade, this season, than for many years. Soon after seeding-time the atmosphere became very dry; the ground had commenced to get lumpy and hard; and the indications were not at all flattering for either those engaged in agricultural pursuits or those dependent upon them. But in a few days the earth was blessed with frequent and copious rains, and, ever since the first peep above ground of the coming crop, the outlook has been getting better and still better, until to-day the advices from every direction all lead to the belief that the hard work of the Northwestern farmers will be abundantly rewarded. It is estimated that the acreage, in the State, of corn, wheat, and oats, is at least one-third larger than last year; and this, with the 35,228,000 acres, the larger yield, and better grade, would make considerable difference in the result of the crop.

Wheat and oats are doing better in the northern portion of the State than farther south; while with corn and barley the opposite is true. Corn, on an average, is about six inches high; and to see the green blades waving in the breeze, as one passes across the country on the lightning-express trains, is indeed a pleasing sight. The potato-crop also appears to be good; and, in fact, everything in the way of grain, and fruits, and flowers, is abundant and full of promise.

MCGREGOR, Ia., June 13.—The growing grain looks quite fair. Wheat is rather light in spots, but the quality seems to be very good. Corn is very fine.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

DURAND, Winnebago Co., June 13.—Small grain thin and weedy. Grass will be unusually thin. Corn is generally doing well. Old corn plenty, but going forward fast.

ROCK ISLAND, Rock Island Co., June 13.—Small grain an average crop. Have had plenty of rain. Corn good stand, but backward. Winter wheat heading fair. Crop will not come up to an average.

WASHBURN, Woodford Co., June 13.—Small grain thin, and weedy, and short. Pastures bare. Meadows cannot make over half a crop. Corn is doing remarkable well, considering the dry season. Under favorable circumstances will make a full crop. Light rains have done great good.

GIFFORD, Champaign Co., June 13.—Spring grain all in fine growing condition. Some chinch-bugs, but no material damage. Pastures in fine condition. Corn backward, and in many cases replanted. Bids fair to make a good crop. Winter wheat well headed. Promises a large yield.

FREMONT, Tazewell Co., June 13.—Oats and spring wheat will be a failure. Millions of little red chinch-bugs at the roots. If the dry weather continues, will injure the corn.

MACOMB, McDonough Co., June 13.—Oats and spring wheat injured very badly by the drought. Will not make more than half a crop. Very short and thin on the ground. Pastures almost dried up. Timothy will be nearly a failure. Corn has suffered also from drought. Poor stand. All replanted corn on fall plowing growing well and clean. Fall wheat good and filling well. Will be fit to cut next week.

GARDNER, Grundy Co., June 13.—Oats and flax injured at least 25 per cent by the drought. Timothy will not cut one ton to the acre at best. Corn thin stand, and needing rain.

ASHTON, Lee Co., June 13.—Drought has injured all small grain. Pastures and timothy greatly injured. Much replanting of corn. Crop is now clean, and a good stand.

WHITTIER, Lake Co., June 13.—Drought has cut off wheat and oats at least 25 per cent. Timothy will be a poor crop. Corn is a good stand but backward. Frost of last week cut it.

HOWARDSVILLE, Stephenson Co., June 13.—Oats and spring wheat are injured at least one-fourth by the drought. Some pieces thin. Corn in most cases a good stand and forward. Winter wheat an excellent cut. Rye an average.

ELLISON, Warren Co., June 13.—Small grain injured very badly by the drought. Pastures and timothy poor. Will not be worth cutting. Prospect for corn better than we have had for years. Some complaint of cut-worms.

VANDALIA, Lafayette Co., June 13.—Oats will not make more than two-thirds of a crop. Winter wheat well filled, and will be an average crop. Some wheat has been cut. Pastures very short. Timothy almost a failure. Corn is very uneven in consequence of so much replanting. Have had good showers, which will be of great help. Harvest will be in full blast next week.

JOLIET, Ill., June 13.—The unusual and continuous dry weather which has prevailed in this section during the past three months has been the cause of much less damage to crops than was expected. The hay crop has suffered most, and unless frequent showers occur during the next few weeks it will be next to a failure. Corn is rather backward, but as July and August are the "corn months," we have no reason for complaint yet. From farmers less croaking is heard than at former times,—short crops and failures being scarcely mentioned.

KANSAS.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

HIAWATHA, Brown Co., June 13.—All spring grain in good condition. Plenty of rain so far. Winter wheat well headed and promises an average crop. More corn planted than usual, and a good stand.

BAXTER SPRINGS, Cherokee Co., June 13.—Wheat and oats very thin on the ground. Winter wheat well headed and quality No. 1. Harvest just commenced. Largest crop of corn that was ever planted in the county. Soil in fine order and ground clean.

TABOR, Clay Co., June 13.—Spring wheat, oats, and barley three-fourths of a crop. Winter wheat thin on the ground. Heads good, but short. Some chinch-bugs, but too early to tell what they will do. Corn good. Prospects of a full crop.

HURON, Atchinson Co., June 13.—Needing rain very badly. Winter wheat headed well. Some chinch-bug and fly in it. Good stand of corn and very clean. Low freights have caused old wheat and corn to be freely shipped.

ERIE, Neosho Co., June 13.—Oats poor and thin. Heading short. Winter wheat thin, but well headed. Corn is a splendid stand. Ground in good condition. Most of the corn has been plowed three times. No old wheat or corn on hand. Weather dry and warm.

GOODRICH, Linn Co., June 13.—Oats very short and heading. Wheat thin but looking finely. Harvest of May wheat just commenced. More corn planted than usual. Ground clean. Old crops all gone forward. Fruit nearly a failure. Stock never did better on the range.

CENTRALIA, Nemaha Co., June 13.—Small grain is all right. Winter wheat coming out well. One-fourth more corn planted than last year, and a good stand. Old wheat all gone.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

MONTELLO, Marquette Co., June 13.—Drought has injured small grain. Wheat weedy. Pastures good. Corn very backward. Winter wheat first rate.

BLACK CREEK, Ontagamie Co., June 13.—Small grain looks well, except on dry soils. Winter wheat not headed yet. Corn very small. Frost cut it off.

MINERAL POINT, Iowa Co., June 13.—The late rains have improved the condition of small grain. Winter wheat is heading out well. Stand of corn is good.

MONTECELLO, Lafayette Co., June 13.—The drought in April and May cut all our crops short. Spring wheat is doing well, but thin. Oats on fall plowing look well; on spring plowing poor, uneven, and foul. Flax, a very poor stand. Potatoes need rain. Timothy, not half a crop. Corn, good stand and well advanced. Small grain will fall short 25 per cent on an average.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Chippewa Co., June 13.—Small grain is looking finely. Have had plenty of rain. Corn is doing well. Frost hurt the low land growth. Considerable old wheat on hand.

SUMNER, Barron Co., June 13.—Small grain very promising. Winter wheat, an average crop; not headed yet. Grass has improved since the heavy rains. "Prospects" still very flattering.

NEBRASKA.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

SEWARD, Seward Co., June 13.—Have made a trip of forty miles through our county. Spring wheat on old ground is looking well. On new, breaking thin. The same is equally true of barley, oats, and flax. Corn looks the best I ever saw it. Have heard nothing of chinch-bugs since the last rains. Considerable old corn on hand.

WACO, York Co., June 15.—Spring wheat a good stand but short. Some heading out. No damage at present from 'hoppers or chinch-bugs. Corn is a good stand. Prospect at present fine for corn.

BLOOMINGTON, Franklin Co., June 13.—All small grain is doing well. In this region has been injured by storm. Corn well up. No grasshoppers reported as yet. Have had too heavy storms for them.

TECUMSEH, Johnson Co., June 13.—Drought has injured spring wheat slightly. The stand of corn was never better and the prospect for a good crop most favorable. Corn has been cultivated twice. Fall wheat does not promise well.

TEKAMAH, Burt Co., June 13.—Have had no drought in this county. Corn stands good. Growing rapidly. Have had splendid corn weather. With no future disaster will have good crops.

CALIFORNIA.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* of June 7 publishes crop-reports from every part of California, and prefaces them as follows: "The outlook for a bountiful harvest, as indicated by the following reports received by the *Chronicle* from all sections of the State, is exceedingly favorable. It was feared that the heavy rains of last month had injured the growing grain, but such does not appear to have been the case, except in a few localities, where the damage done was not serious. A much larger acreage was sown to wheat this year than for several seasons past, and the yield of this staple will be proportionately great. About an average quantity of barley will be produced. Although not cultivated to any great extent, corn is looking remarkably well and is of superior quality. Potatoes, which always thrive best in a moist soil, were benefited by the late rains, as were all late vegetables and fruits. The vineyards are in a healthy condition and give promise of an abundant vintage. Except in some of the southern San Joaquin Valley counties, where the rainfall is always light and irrigation not yet sufficiently resorted to to supply the deficiency of moisture, the promise of the fields is that a year of plenty and prosperity is in store for California."

OHIO.

CLEVELAND, O., June 13.—The *Leader* this morning publishes reports from nearly all the important points in Northern Ohio and some places in Western Pennsylvania, giving the condition of the crops. The frost of last week did very little damage. There will be about a two-thirds crop of wheat. The prospects are that the corn crop will be a failure, the cause of which is the dry weather which long prevailed in that region previous to last week. Oats are somewhat better than corn, though not over a two-thirds crop. The hay crop will be very light, on account of the drought. There will probably be a fair yield of potatoes. Fruits, particularly apples, will be very light.

DAKOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

RIVERSIDE, Clay Co., June 13.—All small grain eaten off by grasshoppers in this vicinity. They are now just getting their wings. Large quantity of corn planted.

CANADA.

The Lieutenant-Governor with a Backbone Will Not Be Bounced—Comments of an Irish Catholic Paper upon the Recent Manifesto of the New York Irishman—Hard Times at St. John—Small-Pox.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, June 13.—The *Globe's* special correspondent in London cables that he has learned from a trustworthy official source that the English Cabinet has decided not to sanction the dismissal of Lieut.-Gov. Letellier.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, June 13.—A private dispatch has been received in this city confirming the *Globe's* cablegram that the Lieutenant-Governor will not be removed.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, June 13.—The Light Guards of Detroit have received permission from the Dominion Government to visit Chatham, Ont., with their arms on Dominion Day.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, June 13.—The Evening *Post*, the Irish Catholic organ, has the following article in answer to the letter of Capt. Breen, of the Sixty-ninth New York Regiment. The editor says: This is a British colony. The people who inhabit it possess a responsible Government. Civil and religious liberty are too well established ever to be disturbed by the fanaticism of a few. Before the law all men are equal. There is no legal restriction which would debar any man from attaining the highest position in the State. Prejudices may exist, but prejudices can be lived down, and are being lived down every day in the year. As for liberty, the air we breathe is no more free than are the men who inhale it. The Irish Catholics are as well treated here, take it all in all, as they are in any country in the world. What, then, is their duty? Is it not to stand by those who stand by them, and to turn from the outside tempter who would seduce them from their allegiance by injudicious harangues against the British flag. What do the Irish Catholics want? Freedom? They have it here. The Government of Canada is the perfection of a ruling power,—a Government under which we possess the stability of hereditary rule with the freedom of a Republic. The greatest jurists and the wisest men—O'Connell among the rest—who ever lived have held that the head of a State should be above the conflicting passions of party warfare. What else do we want? Sufficient representation in the affairs of State? We will get it in time. By our own energy, our education and loyalty we will forge to the front, for the native talent of the Irish people can make its own headway, wherever there is a fair field and no favor. What else do we want that we cannot obtain? Nothing, provided we are, first of all, loyal to the country we live in, faithful to the flag that shelters us, and emulate those by whom we are surrounded in laboring for the future glory of a land we have adopted as our own. We are here of our free will, and Canada will, some day, find in her hour of trial, that she has not taken to her bosom a serpent that will sting her, but loyal sons, every one of whom will stand or fall by a country of which they are proud to form a part. We may have our broils and our fights with this Government or with that, but if there are people outside of the Dominion who construe these broils into disaffection with Canada or its institutions, then they make a huge mistake. We shall not be betrayed into speaking harshly of our countrymen across the line. We shall not abuse them, even when they are in the wrong. But let there be no mistake about the attitude of the Irish Catholics of this country; for, if we understand them at all, we know that they resent these outside appeals to rake up dead issues, and that they desire to be left in the enjoyment of their rights as citizens of a free land, undisturbed by outside pressure. We have quite enough of battles to fight here without importing issues with which we have no concern, and the true friends of the Irish Catholics of Canada will leave them to fight their own issues like loyal subjects within the law."

Some Newfoundland firms doing business here claim that the national policy has destroyed the export trade from this city to that island. They have not shipped this year a single barrel of flour, nor are they likely to ship any, while during previous seasons the flow of business to Newfoundland was a considerable item.

Dwyer, the so-called New York preacher, has written a letter to Joe Beef, a hard local character, to the effect that he will begin missionary labors here in October next among the wharf laborers.

The accountants held a meeting here and organized a board for mutual protection. A committee was formed to petition the Government for a charter, the object being to raise the status of the profession, and ultimately to qualify accountants.

In an able speech at a meeting of the shareholders of the Consolidated Bank, Sir Francis Hincks, referring to the existing depression, said he had had a good deal of experience, and was not by any means a young man, but that anything like this continued depression he had never known. He pointed out that the shrinkage of every description of property was extraordinary, and that in bank stocks alone—and bank stocks are but a fraction of the whole property of the Dominion—there had been a depreciation of $35,000,000. Matters are improving in the States, and he hoped they will improve here, but everybody here has been hoping the same thing, and still there seems to be very little change.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, June 13.—The prevalence of small-pox here still creates considerable alarm. The papers are in a praiseworthy manner urging on the civil authorities the necessity of at once taking steps to stamp out the epidemic which is affecting one district of the city. The Separate School Board of Management have decided to report in favor of closing the Separate schools until the summer is over. It is expected that the public schools will follow the example. If this be done the disease can soon be isolated. At present there is not the slightest danger to visitors, as the principal hotels are in a part of the city entirely apart from the infected districts.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. JOHN, N. B., June 13.—It is expected that the Governor-General and the Princess Louise will visit St. John some time next month, after which they will go to Fredericton and afterwards pay a visit to Carleton County. The St. John press, in referring to the proposed visit, points out that in the present circumstances of the city, owing to the great fire, it will be impossible to give the Vice regal party as grand a reception as has been given them in other cities.

Speaking of the hard times, the St. John *Freeman* says: "In no part of the Provinces are the hard times felt more severely than in New Brunswick. In no part is the additional load of taxation more oppressive. In no month of June for a quarter of a century have so many been unemployed in St. John, or has the number in steady employment been so small. The rolling-mills, the foundries, etc., are shut down or working only occasionally. The saw-mills have done comparatively little work this year, scarcely one having so far worked steadily. Shipbuilding is almost at a standstill, and from all quarters come the cries of men willing to work and unable to find employment, of women and children suffering for want of bread."

QUEBEC, June 11.—The corner-stone of Kent Gate was laid at noon to-day by her Royal Highness Princess Louise, who arrived on the ground accompanied by the Governor-General, Maj. Dervington, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Morton, and Capt. Harbord. The Mayor and Council of the city, the City Clerk, City Engineer, Col. Duchesnay, D. A. G.; the Lord-Bishop of Quebec, Mgr. Lazau, V. G.; Mgr. Hornel, of Laval University; the Rev. Mr. Houseman, and others received the vice-regal party on a dais. The City Engineer, having shown the Princess the contents of the cavity of the stone and the inscription on the plate, presented her with a silver trowel engraved for the occasion, with which she laid a thick coating of mortar rapidly and in a masterly manner all over the lower stone, to the gratification of all present. The stone was then lowered, and the Princess said, aloud, so that all could hear: "I now declare this stone well and truly laid, and that this gate be called 'Kent Gate,' the other one, on Louis street, to retain its old name of St. Louis Gate." This announcement was followed with loud applause by the large crowd assembled opposite. His Excellency concluded the ceremony by congratulating the citizens upon the laying of the corner-stone of one of the gates which was to form so worthy an entrance to their ancient and beautiful city. The vice-regal party then withdrew, three cheers being given for his Excellency and Princess Louise. B Battery furnished a guard of honor for the occasion.

MARINE NEWS.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Grain freights were quiet and unchanged yesterday, and but few charters were made. The rate on Buffalo cargoes of corn is 2c. The engagements were as follows: To Buffalo—Prop Oneida and schr ——, corn; schrs Donaldson and Homer, corn at 2c. To Kingston—Schr Huron, corn. To Sarina—Prop Milwaukee, corn; capacity, 160,000 bu.

The Local Board will probably meet to-day, but it is not likely it will transact any business of importance.

The ten-day storage period expires this evening, and vessel men are anticipating a rise in freights of ¼c at least, a sort of a split-the-difference on the storage rate. A large demand for room is expected, and the light craft now in port, including half a dozen Canadians, will probably be engaged.

The schr Annie M. Peterson was chartered yesterday to carry a cargo of 1,150 tons of iron ore from Escanaba to Erie at 75c per ton. The schr Scotia was also reported chartered for iron ore from Escanaba to Cleveland at current rate—75c per ton.

Lumber freights remain unchanged, card rates, as adopted by the Directors of the Lumber-Vessel-Owners' Association, being paid by the shippers. A large fleet arrived yesterday, and the inquiry for vessels was good.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 13.—Up—Props Lewis Gilbert, Russia, Chicago, Chester B. Jones, James F. Joy, Oscar Townsend and consort, Forest City and consort, Mary Mills and barges; schrs Atmosphere, Bay State, Carlingford, Cris Grover.

Down—Props D. A. Powers, David W. Rust and consorts, V. Swain and consort, Columbia, Starucca with F. A. Georger, Bay City and barges, Niagara and raft, schrs Antelope, A. Booth, Clara, William R. Hanna.

Wind—North, brisk.

Weather—Fine.

PORT HURON, June 13.—Passed up—Props China, Potomac, Quebec, D. F. Rose and barges, R. Prindiville and consort; schr Sasco.

Down—Props E. B. Hale with Alva Bradley, S. H. Kimball, Maumee Valley, Superior with Sandusky, Fayette Brown; tug Andrew J. Smith with Republic and barge, Mary Pringle and barges.

Wind—Northeast, gentle, weather fine.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 13.—The Captains of the schrs Wells Burt and American claim to have beaten the yacht Idler at the lower end of Lake Michigan, while working against a strong head wind.

The tug Leviathan has arrived here with the schr Van Valkenburg. The vessel did not strike in the Sault passage, but sprung a leak on Lake Superior during heavy weather. She will be towed to Chicago.

Grain freights continue inactive. At the noon Board to-day the schr Stampede was chartered to arrive from Sheboygan, at 4¾c for wheat to Kingston.

Arrived, schrs Merrill, Houghton, Red, White, and Blue, Cortes, American, Genoa, Hattie Johnson.

DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., June 13.—The Anchor Line prop Conestoga has been delayed here all day by getting her tow-line mixed up with her wheel. The services of a diver were procured, and, late this afternoon, she was relieved of the impediment and passed up, bound for Chicago. She has the barge Thomas A. Scott in tow. Capt. Minch's new steam-barge, now on the way, is at Cleveland, and will be named J. H. Glidden, after a well-known iron-ore man of that city.

Wheat rates out of this port to Buffalo remain at 1¾c. To-day there were but 140,000 bu of grain in the elevators. A short time ago there were upwards of 700,000 bu. The bulk of the difference has been carried away by the railroads.

THE LARGEST PROPELLER ON THE LAKES.

The prop Commodore, which is now the largest steam vessel on the lakes, will soon have to take second place. The Buffalo *Express* speaks as follows of the coming biggest one:

The work of completing the new prop New York, which is being built at the Union Dry Dock Company's Yard for the Union Steamboat Company, goes bravely on, and it is thought that she will be finished inside of four weeks. Her engine, a large-sized compound, and two immense boilers, have been placed in position, and the wheel has been put on. The planking is all done, the upper bulwarks will be put on in a few days and she has been thoroughly caulked. Her length is 283 feet, which is three feet longer than the prop Commodore, and consequently she will be the longest boat on the lakes. She has a depth of hold of seventeen feet. The New York has been built under the direct supervision of Capt. Drake, and he may well be proud of his work.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, June 13.—Charters—Schrs F. A. Georger, Elizabeth, coal to Chicago at 35c; Riverside, coal to Houghton at 50c free, and iron ore from Marquette to Black Rock at $1.30; O'Neil, cement to Cleveland at 4c per brl. free on board; Red Wing, coal from Ashtabula to Chicago at 45c.

Cleared—Props Belle Cross, Passaic, Bay City, Morley, St. Louis, merchandise; Roanoke, merchandise, Chicago; schrs Wend the Wave, Detroit; San Diego, 1,450 tons coal; E. B. Hutchinson, Milwaukee; G. D. Russel, 1,000 tons coal, Chicago.

THE CANAL.

BRIDGEPORT, June 13.—Arrived—Industry, Morris, 585 bu corn; J. Menard, Kankakee Feeder, 535 bu corn; King Brothers, Kankakee Feeder, 2,100 bu corn; Sunshine, Utica, 6,200 bu corn; Georgia, Utica, 6,450 bu corn; prop Welcome, Henry, 4,800 bu corn; prop Imperial, Seneca, 4,000 bu corn; Harriet, Seneca, 5,700 bu corn; Lily, Seneca 5,800 bu corn; Thomas Scott, Marseilles, 3,300 bu corn, 5,000 bu oats; Dolphin, Ottawa, 5,400 bu corn.

Cleared—Prop Mohawk Belle, Kankakee Feeder, 43,008 feet lumber.

PORT COLBORNE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., June 13.—Passed Up—Schr O. M. Bond, Charlotte to Chicago, coal; James Wade, Charlotte to Chicago, coal; St. Louis, Toronto to Chicago, light.

Down—Stmr Europe, Chicago to Kingston, wheat; schr Nassau, Chicago to Kingston, corn; G. M. Neelon, Chicago to Kingston, wheat; J. R. Benson, Chicago to Kingston, corn.

Wind west, light.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

The old schr Gen. Worth, a vessel twenty-one years old, is in port.

Capt. Frank Perew is having a floating elevator built at Buffalo on the hull of the schr Bridgewater.

A fleet of about seventy-five vessels arrived in since Thursday midnight. They were mostly lumber craft. Several jams occurred on the Market during yesterday, but no accidents happened.

Many vessel-men went down yesterday to see the much-talked-of yacht Idler, and some Canadian skippers who were in port were anxious to wager a few ducats that the Greyhound can beat her. No money was put up, however. It was reported that the schr Helvetia had a brush with the Idler on the way up Lake Michigan, and that the former outsailed her. The Idler man is not a fresh-water skipper, and was not sailing his craft to beat anything.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

The following are the arrivals and actual sailings at this port for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

ARRIVALS.

Prop St. Albans, Cleveland, sundries, Clark street.
Prop Havana, Ashtabula, coal, N. B.
Prop T. W. Snook, White Lake, lumber, Polk street.
Prop E. E. Thompson, Muskegon, lumber, Evans' Slip.
Prop Scotia, Montreal, sundries, Wells street.
Prop City of Fremont, Duluth, sundries, Washington street.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries, State street.
Prop Mike Groh, White Lake, sundries, Mud Lake.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse, sundries, Fourteenth street.
Prop Messenger, Benton, sundries, State street.
Prop Ocean, Montreal, sundries, Wells street.
Prop Oneida, Buffalo, sundries, State street.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries, Rush street.
Schr M. W. Page, Buffalo, coal, Erie street.
Schr David Stewart, Cleveland, coal, Wells street.
Schr I. M. Hill, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr Augusta, Kingston, light, Market.
Schr T. R. Merritt, Port Colborne, light, Market.
Schr T. H. Howland, Escanaba, ore, N. B.
Schr Julia Larsen, Grand Haven, lumber, Twelfth street.
Sch Gladiator, South Haven, lumber, N. B.
Schr Pulaski, Marquette, ore, Twenty-second street.
Schr Ahnapee, Hamlin, lumber, Market.
Schr Norman, Sturgeon Bay, lumber, Allen Slip.
Schr Resumption, Ford River, lumber, Mason Slip.
Schr Starlight, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Ithaca, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr Game Cock, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Hunter, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Glad Tidings, Frankfort, lumber, Twelfth street.
Schr Kate Gillett, Green Bay, poles, Main street.
Schr Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, lumber, Market.
Schr Golden Fleece, Buffalo, coal, South Halsted street.
Schr White Oak, Hamlin, lumber, Allen Slip.
Schr Helvetia, Buffalo, coal, Clark street.
Schr Northman, Oliphant, ties, Rush street.
Schr Higgie & Jones, Cheboygan, lumber, Arnold Slip.
Schr Otter, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr Levi Grant, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Granger, Packard's Pier, lumber, Market.
Schr S. V. R. Watson, Buffalo, coal, Adams street.
Schr Ethan Allen, Menominee, lumber, Bridgeport.
Schr Advance, Ludington, slabs, India street.
Schr Planet, Green Bay, bark, North avenue.
Schr Hungarian, Muskegon, lumber, Kinzie street.
Schr Mary Helen, White Lake, lumber, Market.
Schr Ida Keith, Buffalo, coal, Adams street.
Schr Cascade, Manistee, lumber, Chicago avenue.
Schr Halsted, Menominee, lumber, Stetson's Slip.
Schr Capella, Muskegon, lumber, Rush street.
Schr Guide, Sister Bay, wood, Rush street.
Schr Marion Dixon, White Lake, wood, Rush street.
Schr Liberty, White Lake, wood, Rush street.
Schr Sea Gem, Bailey's Harbor, wood, Rush street.
Schr Helena, Ashtabula, coal, Madison street.
Schr E. A. Nicholson, Bay City.
Schr M. B. Hale, Menominee, wood, Sampson's Slip.
Schr Seit, Ludington, lumber, Market.
Schr L. B. Shepherd, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Two Brothers, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr S. P. Wilson, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Antares, Muskegon, wood, market.
Schr M. Fillmore, Oswego, coal, no order.
Schr G. W. Wescott, Frankfort, ties, no order.
Schr A. P. Nichols, Traverse, wood, Wells street.
Schr A. W. Lucky, Cedar River, lumber, Mud Lake.
Schr Mariner, White Lake, wood.
Schr Maggie McRae, Kincardin, salt, Onondaga.
Schr J. B. Wilbor, Erie, coal, Twelfth street.
Schr Evaline, Grand Haven, lumber, Mud Lake.
Schr Mocking Bird, Lapine, ties, Market.
Schr Sea Bird, Grand Haven, lumber, Market.
Schr Ferry, White Lake, lumber, Market.
Schr Commerce, Menominee, lumber, Rush street.
Schr Maine, Ahnapee, ties, Rush street.
Schr Mary Ludwig, Packard's, lumber, Market.
Schr James Couch, Buffalo, coal, Twenty-second street.
Schr San Jacinto, Traverse, lumber, Market.
Schr O. Shaw, South Haven, wood, Rush street.
Schr M. A. Gregory, Menominee, fish, Rush street.
Schr Sunrise, Cheboygan, lumber, Rush street.
Schr Cecilia, Muskegon, lumber, Rush street.
Schr D. R. Holt, Grand Haven, ties, Rush street.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Prop Oconto, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop S. C. Caldwell, Collingwood, sundries.
Prop Dean Richmond, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Nebraska, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Delaware, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop T. W. Snook, White Lake, sundries.
Prop E. E. Thompson, Muskegon, light.
Prop C. Campbell, Ludington, light.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries.
Schr Guiding Star, Collingwood, grain.
Schr Hattie Fisher, Holland, light.
Schr Reindeer, Manistee, light.
Schr Presto, Muskegon, light.
Schr Coral, Manistee, light.
Schr Radical, Manistee, light.
Schr Mystic, Muskegon, light.
Schr A. Rust, Muskegon, light.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, light.
Schr Telegraph, Muskegon, light.
Schr J. P. DeCondres, DeCondres' Pier, light.
Schr Newsboy, Menominee, light.
Schr C. J. Roeder, Manistee, light.
Schr Sardinia, Muskegon, light.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Muskegon, light.
Schr Persia, Manistee, light.
Schr C. L. Johnson, Manistee, light.
Schr Rosa Belle, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Mary Ludwig, Ludwig's Pier, light.
Schr Exile, Escanaba, light.
Schr L. A. Burton, Muskegon, light.
Schr Westchester, Muskegon, light.
Schr ElTempo, Manistee, light.
Schr Helen Blood, Manistee, light.
Schr G. D. Douseman, Sheboygan, light.
Schr Glad Tidings, Frankfort, light.
Schr Canalla, Muskegon, light.
Schr Emeline, Muskegon, light.
Schr Minnehaha, Muskegon, light.
Schr Oak Leaf, Muskegon, light.
Schr Norman, Menominee, light.
Schr D. R. Martin, Sturgeon Bay, light.
Schr Geo. L. Seaver, Muskegon, light.
Schr Mears, Buffalo, grain.
Schr H. P. Baldwin, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Frankie Wilcox, Manistee, light.
Schr R. Howlett, Muskegon, light.
Schr Craftsman, Collingwood, grain.

CHOTTEAU.

He Gets a Very Cold Reception in San Francisco—Hostile Resolutions Adopted by a Meeting Supposably Called in His Behalf.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held this afternoon for the purpose of considering the proposed commercial treaty between France and the United States. There was an unusually large attendance, which included several gentlemen not members of the Chamber. Leon Chotteau, representing French interests, read an address, giving data, in favor of the adoption of a treaty, and showing how far he thought this country would be benefited by the almost free introduction here of French wines and other articles of consumption.

C. A. Wetmore followed in a carefully-prepared speech, intended to show that the provisions of the proposed treaty would operate injuriously to this country. He said M. Chotteau was here as a paid agent of a small body of manufacturers, and had no more to do with the Government of France than a private citizen. He referred to the discontent prevailing in England over free-trade relations with France, and produced a long array of statistics in support of his position.

Congressman Luttrell spoke against the proposed treaty, enlarging on the advantage it would give French manufacturers over American.

After a session of two hours and a half the following was passed unanimously:

Resolved, That this Chamber is decidedly and emphatically opposed to the proposed reciprocity treaty with France.

Resolved, That our representatives in Congress be requested to use their utmost efforts to defeat any such treaty.

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by the Chair to collate and transmit to our Representatives in Congress, and to the various Chambers of Commerce throughout the country, all necessary statistics and information as to the injurious effects such a treaty would have on the interests of this State.

The general sense of the meeting, as gathered from discussion, seemed to be that the present time was inopportune for any material change in our commercial relations with foreign countries, and that sound policy demands that the Government should make no radical changes in the tariff system until the equilibrium of European commerce, now disturbed by local overproduction and the competition of American products, is restored, and bankrupt stocks of manufactured articles are disposed of.

CONFEDERATE DECORATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—There were about 1,000 persons, half of them ladies, at Arlington to-day to decorate the graves of the Confederate dead. The graves of each of the Union soldiers who are buried here have a head-stone bearing the name, Company, Regiment, and State to which the fallen here belonged. Over the grave of each Confederate—the number is over 200—is a board on which is painted the word "Rebel." The participants assembled in front of the old Lee mansion. A prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Cuthbert, and an oration was delivered by Representative Blackburn, who was introduced, as a Kentuckyan but a grandson of Virginia. Warned probably by the indiscreet utterances recently on a similar occasion at Winchester, Mr. Blackburn was tamely patriotic. He spoke of the dead whose graves they had assembled to decorate as rebels, but not traitors, and said that a common flag now waved over the dead as it waved over the living.

SEVERE INJURIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BELOIT, Wis., June 13.—Alderman J. A. Holmes yesterday fell from the roof of his residence to the piazza roof and thence to the ground, a total distance of twenty feet. His collar-bone was dislocated and broken and several ribs probably fractured.

Knowles' Insect Powder Gun is by far the best.

AMUSEMENTS.

THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES EVERY DAY.
THE GREAT AND ONLY
Electric Light Show!



Lake Front, Five Days---Only Five.
Commencing Tuesday Morning, June 17.
No Performances Monday Afternoon or Night, on Account of the Mammoth Grand Midnight Spectacular Street Parade which will Take Place Monday Night, June 16.
A new, beautiful, novel, and wondrous midnight scene, never witnessed in Chicago before.
$5,000 EXPENDED IN FIREWORKS.
2,000 BRILLIANT TORCHES, 50 CALCIUM LIGHTS,
1,000 GORGEOUSLY ILLUMINATED CHINESE LANTERNS,
Red, Blue, and Green Lights, Greek Fire, Roman Candles, Rockets, Cheers, and Enthusiasm.
Special Morning Matinees daily at 9 o'clock, for the benefit of Ladies and Children.
Sanger's Royal British Menagerie, Cooper, Bailey & Co.'s Great International Ten Allied Shows.
Now on their first GRAND TRIUMPHAL TOUR OF AMERICA after a three-years' Trip Around the World via San Francisco, Sandwich Islands, New Zealand, Australia, Japan, China, Java, East Indies, and South America, arriving in New York in January, 1879. The MOST DARING AND SUCCESSFUL TOUR ever accomplished by any Show since the World began.
Thousands turned away at every performance.
One Hundred Brilliant Stars in the Arena led by the World acknowledged Champion Bare-Back Rider,
Mr. Charles W. Fish.
Senorita Adelaide Cordova.
The Supreme Empress of the Equestrian Universe.
The Great Frank Melville.
THE WONDROUS LOUISE BOSCHEL.
FIVE OF THE FUNNIEST CLOWNS IN THE UNION!
JOHNNY PATTERSON, the only real Simon-pure Irish Clown in America.
JOHN LOWLOW, the only Original American Clown in the World.
168,000 yards of snow-white canvas brilliantly and dazzlingly illuminated by the GRAND AND WONDROUS
ELECTRIC LIGHT!
Remember the opening day has been changed to TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, AT NINE O'CLOCK.
On account of the GRAND TORCHLIGHT PARADE OF MONDAY NIGHT. Admission to the entire ELECTRIC LIGHT SHOW SANGER'S ROYAL BRITISH MENAGERIE, GREAT LONDON CIRCUS, COOPER, BAILEY & CO.'S TEN ALLIED INTERNATIONAL SHOWS,
50 Cents, Children under 9 years, 25 Cents.
Doors open at 9 o'clock a. m. and at 1 and 7 o'clock p. m.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. J. H. HAVERLY
This Saturday, June 14, GRAND LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S MATINEE at 2 p. m. Last Day of the
Chicago Church Choir Pinafore Company
The Surprise and Success of the City.
Sunday Night—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN, with John Dillon, Frank E. Aiken, and the Ont Museum Company in the cast.
Coming Soon—HAVERLY'S UNITED MASTODON MINSTRELS. Without peers in their peculiar realm. An example for the noble (?) army of imitators.
Tuesday, 17th—Tony Pastor and Double Company.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
GRAND WON AT LAST MATINEE, THIS AFTERNOON AT 2.
STEELE MACKAYE'S MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE CO., from New York, in the popular Comedy-Drama,
Aftermath; or, Won at Last!
The best Play and the best Company that have been in Chicago for two years. No one should fail to witness this great play. This Afternoon at 2, this (Saturday) Evening at 8 o'clock.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
JUVENILE PINAFORE COMPANY'S FAREWELL PERFORMANCE Sunday Evening, June 15, at 8 o'clock.

WINTER'S LINCOLN PAVILION.
THIS EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK,
GRAND CONCERT
BY THE FULL
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA,
Under the direction of ADOLPH ROSENBECKER.
Admission, 25 cents. These Concerts will take place every Wednesday and Saturday during the summer season.

THE FLOATING PALACE EXCURSION STEAMER RUBY,
Will leave her Dock, Clark-st. Bridge, at 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.,
SATURDAY, June 14, for SOUTH PARK, HYDE PARK, Water-Works Crib and Government Pier, stopping at the Crib 20 minutes; South Park, 40 minutes. Calling at Lake Front at 3 p. m., and Thirty-fifth-st. at 3:15 p. m.
SUNDAY, June 15—For South Chicago at 2:30 p. m. Moonlight on the Lake at 8 p. m.
FARE from Thirty-fifth-st. to South Park and return, 25c. All other Round Trips, 50c. Brass Band on board.
HENRY BABY, Manager.

GRAND OPENING
CONCERT!
WABASH-AV. PAVILION,
WITH NEW ADDITION,
542 AND 544 WABASH-AV.
HENRY DOEHNE, Musical Director, Late of Academy of Music.

710 WEST MONROE-ST.
ELOCUTION
SCIENTIFICALLY TAUGHT
BY S. S. HAMILL,
Author of the Science of Elocution. Pupils prepared for teachers of Elocution and Dramatic Readers.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
Positively last Saturday Matinee to-day at 2 of the
LITTLE DUKE
Which Charming Opera will be continued on account of increasing success for three extra nights next week.
Thursday, June 19—Grand production of FATINITZA.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
The performance which was to have been given by the
ZION LITERARY SOCIETY
At the West End Opera-House this (Saturday) night, has, on account of the sickness of one of the members of the cast, been postponed until further notice.
E. GREENEBAUM,
Secretary of the Zion Lit. Society.

HAMLIN'S THEATRE.
ALL THIS WEEK
ROSE LISLE
IN THE
FOUNDLINGS.
A NEW PLAY OF INTENSE INTEREST.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES.
Office Purchasing and Depot Commissary of Subsistence, No. 3 East Washington-st., Chicago, Ill., June 5, 1879.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock p. m., Saturday, June 21, 1879, for furnishing the Subsistence Department, United States Army, delivered at the Subsistence Depot in this city as may be required,
12,000 pounds candles, stearic acid, sixes, full weight, in 40-pound boxes, strapped.
50,000 pounds plug tobacco, to be full 1-pound plugs, packed in well-seasoned (kiln-dried) sycamore half-boxes, and to be delivered within thirty days after award of contract.
Standard samples of these articles can be seen at this office. Bids will be received for the whole or any portion of the above amounts, which are to be increased or decreased, as may be required at time of opening.
Proposals will be received subject to the usual conditions, and must be accompanied by samples.
Blank proposals or further information will be furnished on application to this office. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.
M. P. SMALL, Major and C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR HOT-WATER HEATING APPARATUS.
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7, 1879.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 m. on the 30th day of June, 1879, for the hot-water heating apparatus, power, boilers, etc., for the U. S. Custom-House and Post-Office at Chicago, Ill., in accordance with drawings and specification.
Copies of specification, schedule, and any additional information may be had on application at this office, or the office of the Superintendent, where drawings showing the arrangement of boilers, pipes, tanks, etc., may be seen.
JAS. G. HILL,
Supervising Architect.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.
Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

E. H. Plummer, U. S. A., is at the Sherman.

C. C. Peters, Keokuk, Ia., is at the Gardner.

J. P. Hale, New York, is a guest of the Sherman.

Robert Thompson, Nashville, Tenn., is at the Pacific.

Capt. P. Moffatt, U. S. A., is a guest of the Palmer.

J. T. Blaney, Quincy, Ill., is a guest at the Gardner.

Judge N. M. Hubbard, Cedar Rapids, is at the Pacific.

J. H. Gillett, Marquette, Mich., is stopping at the Gardner.

P. W. Olmstead, LaSalle, Ill., is registered at the Gardner.

James A. Newson, Memphis, is one of the guests of the Pacific.

Bishop J. L. Spalding, of Peoria, is registered at the Grand Pacific.

Louis Clemm, Heidelberg, Germany, is registered at the Sherman.

Judge N. H. Root, Hartford, is among the guests of the Palmer.

The Rev. Robert A. Edwards, Philadelphia, is stopping at the Pacific.

Ex-Senator George S. Wright, DesMoines, Ia., is a guest of the Pacific.

The Assistant-Treasurer yesterday, paid out $47,000, $10,000 in pensions.

Charles R. Adams, of the Strakosch Opera Company, is at the Tremont.

Edward Rutz, Belleville, Ill., ex-State Treasurer, is sojourning at the Pacific.

George C. Gintey, Chippewa Falls, Wis., is among the guests of the Tremont.

William Morehouse and George Morgan, China, are registered at the Tremont.

Judge Lambert Tree and family returned from Washington yesterday, and are domiciled at the Grand Pacific.

Joseph Chapman, Dubuque, General Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque Railroad, is at the Sherman.

A. R. VanNest and T. J. Owen, New York, Directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, are domiciled at the Palmer.

Yesterday's internal-revenue receipts footed up $23,035.25, whereof $17,793 was for whisky, $5,517.50 for tobacco and cigars, $1,387.50 for beer, and $800 for licenses.

South Town Assessor Drake says that it will be impossible for him to receive schedules after Tuesday next, as the books must be completed by the 24th inst. A word to the wise is sufficient.

John Pearson, who for twenty-four years was the popular head-porter of the Tremont House, has lately accepted a similar position in the Sherman House, whereat the big hearts of Hulbert and Hilton are joyful.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Meassme, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was, at 8 a. m., 61 degrees; 10 a. m., 66; 12 m., 70; 3 p. m., 71; 8 p. m., 64. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.53; 3 p. m., 29.47.

George Wilson, a brakeman on the Illinois Central, was thrown from the top of a freight-car yesterday morning, near the Baltimore & Ohio junction, at Hyde Park. He fell into the ditch and received severe internal injuries.

The many friends of Detective J. D. Shea are wishing him joy. He slipped away from duty Wednesday afternoon, and was married to Miss Margaret Conway. He was on duty again the next day, and kept the happy affair closely to himself.

All who have not paid their special Government licenses will do well to get the same at once, as the Deputy Collectors have been instructed to begin their rounds and bring all delinquents before the courts. It will cost them 50 per cent penalty, about $30 costs, and perhaps a fine.

A stranger met with serious injuries Thursday afternoon by attempting to jump on to the 4 o'clock freight train at Oak Park. One leg was badly crushed. The injured party was taken immediately to Dr. Peak's drug-store, where amputation was performed by Drs. Peak, Tope, and Lewis.

The German Democratic Society of Chicago and Cook County met yesterday afternoon in Klare's Hall, and discussed the prospects for the new Democratic paper to be printed in German. The Committee could give no detailed information, but in a general way indicated that they had hopes of it.

The remains of Chris. O'Brian, son-in-law of John E. McMahon, of this city, will reach here to-day from Leadville. He died at that place Monday, very suddenly, of pneumonia. He was a young man of promise, was formerly in business in Toledo, and at the time of his death had large business interests in Leadville.

At 10 o'clock last evening Frederick Benedict, living at the corner of Thirty-first street and Vernon avenue, fell into the river from the dock at the foot of Thirty-first street, and was drowned. Deceased was 41 years of age, and leaves a wife and family. Sergt. Watson recovered the body and had it sent home.

William Gerring, 28 years of age, yesterday attempted to commit suicide at his home, No. 671 Larrabee street, by taking an overdose of laudanum. A physician who was sent for pumped him out, and soon placed him out of danger. Difficulties with his wife, which resulted in their separation two weeks ago, is the supposed cause.

The Committee from the Knights Templar having in charge the arrangements for the Triennial to be held in this city in May, 1880, held a meeting at the Sherman House last evening. Various committees were appointed to look after the work, embracing some 700 persons. The complete programme and list of committees will be presented at a meeting to be held at the same place Friday, 27th.

Dutchman from country, in Portland Block, with satchel in his hand, waiting for gentleman (?) to reclaim it. The gentleman had a draft which he wished to get changed, and requested the Dutchman to hold his satchel until he returned; in the meantime he *borrowed* $10, and wanted more. The Dutchman was very much surprised to learn he was swindled, saying it could not be possible, as he was such a nice gentleman. Satchel empty.

Last evening about 7 o'clock a Mrs. Emma Johnson, of No. 148 Sedgwick street, in attempting to step off Clark street bridge, on the North Side, just as that structure was swinging, missed her footing and fell into the river. She was buoyed up by her clothes and caught hold of a pile; at the moment a brave tugman, George McClelland, jumped into the river from the dock and swam to her. He held her above the surface of the water until others procured a boat and took her into it and placed her on shore. She was not hurt any by the fall.

The boarders and guests of the Tremont House were considerably agitated yesterday morning at a very early hour by the noise proceeding from the room of one of the chambermaid's. Some of the ladies of the house were hastily summoned to the apartment, and the impression seemed to prevail that the girl was suffering from a very severe attack of the colic. The pains growing worse, Dr. C. S. Elridge, of No. 70 State street, was summoned, and between 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning the chambermaid became the mother of a bouncing daughter. This explained the colic.

A meeting was held last evening at Foit's Hall for the purpose of getting new members to the Kansas Land and Immigration Society. This Society has purchased 5,000 acres of land on the line of the Central Branch of the Union Pacific in Northeastern Kansas at very low prices, and a fine colony has already been established at Marysville. A number of persons anxious to emigrate joined the Society last evening. Among those who have already selected large tracts of land are George D. Pierst, late Superintendent of Schools; P. Cudmore, of the *Prairie Farmer*; M. O'Dowd, N. S. Schmitz, Peter Schmitt, Mathias Jung, Senator S. Artley, Joseph Schwab, and a number of other well-known citizens.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Chicago Stationers' Board of Trade held yesterday, it was agreed to extend the courtesies of the Board to the Kansas editors who are to visit the city the 20th. A committee composed of W. C. Clarke, C. M. Smith, and H. Z. Culver was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the entertainment of the visitors, and a Reception Committee of twenty was also appointed. The latter named Committee will meet the visitors at the Sherman House Friday morning, escort them to the Rock Island Depot, and thence by special train to the Stock-Yards. They will lunch at the Transit House, and thence by carriage be driven through the South-Side parks and Lincoln Park, returning to the Sherman House in time for supper.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Young Ladies' Temperance Union was held yesterday afternoon in Room 4 of Farwell Hall, Miss F. Jones in the chair. A letter was read from Mrs. Willis A. Barnes, giving some details in regard to her work, and encouraging the young ladies to continued efforts and still further success. The Unions on each side presented reports of the progress of the work, which shows that much has been accomplished in the way of inducing men and women to embrace the temperance cause. A letter from Miss Kimball was also read, giving some details of a plan of work. She proposes that the young ladies assist in the organization of a "Boys' Working Club." After passing upon some routine matters and adopting special votes of thanks to Miss Root and Prof. George E. Foster, the meeting adjourned until the first Friday in September at 3 p. m.

PARK INSTITUTE.

The closing exercises of the Junior class of the Park Institute, a city educational institution noted for its excellence, were held last evening in the Third Presbyterian Church, in the presence of a large and intelligent audience. The programme comprised piano and vocal music, essays, recitations in the German and English languages, dialogues, etc., and was well carried out and demonstrated that the members of the class who participated in it were thoroughly trained and proficient scholars. Mrs. Bates is the Principal of the Institute, and from a modest beginning she has placed it in the front rank of Western schools, and rendered it a large and flourishing institution. The participants in the exercises last evening were Misses Lillian Brown, Fanny Steele, Helen Hackley, Grace Douglas, Stella Atwood, Mary V. Black, Lillie Brower, Katie Cook, Carrie Freeman, Nellie Thompson, Mary Lull, Addie Van Horne, Marian Blocki, Bessie Brower, Kittie Baker, Mary Williams, Margie Hayt, Mary Smith, Ida Moore, Jessie Marigold, Belle Benham, Ida Ketz, Agiae Silva, Kittie Sanders, Harriet Emery, Adelaide O'Hara, Mary A. Davison, Annie Rich, Kittie Paige, Mamie Brower, Nellie Hammond, Mollie Larimer, Linda Diller, Stella Clark, and Ida Hair. The exercises of the graduating class take place next week.

THE COUNTY POOR HOUSE.

Mr. Fred H. Wines, Secretary of the Board of Public Charities of the State of Illinois, has just completed the publication of the tenth annual report of the Board, as required by law. The book is a voluminous work, containing 810 printed pages, and much valuable statistical information. In reference to the Almshouse in Jefferson, Mr. Wines makes some rather severe strictures. Of the buildings, he says "None of them can be said to have any plan. They are more like barns or barracks—immense areas of bare floor and walls, with innumerable windows, and floors crowded with cheap iron-strap bedsteads, on which are displayed wearysome rows of army blankets; large volcano beaters lift their heads above the general level like solitary mountain peaks in a desert. Lying in all directions may be seen the squalid faces of men, women, and children, camped out, so to speak, in a wilderness, without privacy, without comforts, and not bound to each other by any tie of common descent or mutual interest. The heating is insufficient; there is no ventilation; in winter every crack is closed to keep out the cold, when the atmosphere necessarily is loaded with foul odors of every description, and with the germs of various diseases. The arrangements for bathing are so imperfect, there being no hot water, that during the winter months the inmates are not bathed." He characterizes the place as "an old rookery which ought to be torn down." He says further that "it is a disgrace to the county and to the State, and to every individual who is directly or indirectly responsible for its condition and management."

COOK COUNTY SAVINGS BANK.

A reporter of the *Staats-Zeitung* had an interview with Mr. Carl Dreier, Assignee of the defunct Cook County Savings Bank, in regard to the affairs of that institution. He said a majority of the creditors were well acquainted with the state of affairs of the concern, and knew that at present they had nothing to expect, and that everything that was possible was done. When he was appointed Assignee the assets consisted of about $150,000 in overdue drafts. On about $25,000 of these (of Taylor & Wright) an execution has been obtained, which, however, is worth nothing, as unhappily the United States Court decreed that the rich special partner of this firm was not liable. This matter has been appealed to the Supreme Court, and a decision is only to be expected in a few years. The principal trouble was in the fact that there was nothing tangible in the assets, and thus far the lawyers (J. N. Jewett and Waite, Clark & Dorman) had to work entirely on promises. The suit of Mulliken vs. Mason & Slater alone consumed seven days of the time of the attorneys. The suits which Mr. Williams intended to institute have all been brought, but there is hardly a prospect that more than $5,000 can be saved from the entire list of stockholders.

JUSTICE WALSH.

Some complaints entered by the police and others against some of the practices of Justice Walsh were noticed in Wednesday's issue. In response that functionary pleads guilty to each of the three charges, and still maintains his right. In the matter of charging $2 for one bail bond or $14 for seven such bonds, there were aggravating circumstances. A professional bailer named Henry Williams came to his house at about 5 o'clock in the morning, and after getting him out of bed requested him to sign a bond for one of seven persons arrested out of a Peoria street house of ill-fame. The remainder of the crowd were bailed out in two batches before morning, making three times in all that the Justice was aroused from his slumber. In consequence Justice Walsh has determined to prevent as much as possible this annoyance, and to make sure that he is in the right will consult some of the Judges as to what he may do in the premises. Regarding the suspension of fines imposed upon unfortunate women, in order that they may be put at work scrubbing the station, he claims he has no right to so transpose penalties, and if the police had made any proper request, he would have cheerfully pointed out to them this law. As to the third charge, he states that the ordinance allowing police officials to accept bonds was repealed, because it was thought they were running things with too high a hand. And, in conclusion, he wishes it understood that he will forever maintain the right of the citizen against all rascality, official or otherwise, and that, in consequence, thieves may not look to him for any clemency.

THE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Coroner Mann yesterday morning concluded the inquest upon the body of James Shannon, who was killed in a railroad collision at the intersection of the Michigan Southern Railroad and Thirty-first street. The witnesses heard were James Griffin, conductor of the grain train which was backing up at the time of the accident, C. E. Lampen, fireman of Shannon's engine, Richard A. Adams, head switchman, who was on the engine with Shannon, L. S. Jones, the yard-master, and two or three other unimportant witnesses. It was shown that the train from the Stock-Yards was thirty minutes late, and, in order to make up partially the lost time, they were running at a good rate of speed,—fifteen miles an hour perhaps. When they saw that the collision was unavoidable, Shannon partially reversed his engine and jumped, and at the same moment Adams and Lampen jumped from the other side. The jury found a verdict in accordance with the facts, and exonerated Griffin and the others from all blame.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

James Duncan, Jr., was found insane and a pauper by a jury in the County Court.

After the tax matters are disposed of nothing will be done in the County Court until September.

Now that the Carey case is out of the way, the burglars and other thieves will have a chance in the Criminal Court.

The objections to the taxes of 1878 will be taken up in the County Court Monday morning. As a rule they relate to the South Side assessment. It is expected that the arguments will occupy ten days, and that judgment will be given by July 1.

The Clerk of the Criminal Court complains of the carelessness of Justices of the Peace, who send over bonds which contain simply the signatures of the sureties. It is often impossible to tell who they are, since no residence is given. A schedule of property should be attached. Nothing could be recovered if the bonds lately sent over were forfeited.

Recorder Brockway's receipts and expenditures from Dec. 1, 1878, to May 31, 1879, inclusive, were as follows: Receipts—Recording, $22,422.15; certified copies, $495.70; abstracts, $7,000.00; rent, $282.50; postage-stamps, $16.15; total, $30,375.10. Expenditures—Salaries, recording department, $18,229.02; salaries, abstract department, $8,541.50; expense account, $238.13; total, $27,008.65. Excess of receipts over expenditures, $3,366.45.

THE CITY-HALL.

The police were yesterday furnished with a new supply of strychnine, with instructions to use it liberally among the dogs.

The City Treasurer yesterday received $875 from the Collector, $4,311 from the Water-Department, and $33 from the Comptroller.

A permit was yesterday issued to John Havercamp to erect a two-story dwelling, Indiana street, near LaSalle, to cost $3,500.

Nothing further was heard yesterday of reducing the expenses of the departments, and it is thought that the storm is about over. At least, it would seem so from the fact that the appointments so far have exceeded the discharges.

The office of Register of Scrip created by the Council some time since was yesterday filled by the appointment of J. C. Hitchcock to the position. Mr. Hitchcock is an experienced accountant, and his appointment is regarded as a good one, and it is a compliment to the gentleman, since it came to him without his seeking it.

It was expected that the Comptroller would be able to pay the teachers to-day, but since the law requires that the scrip shall be registered, and this officer has not yet qualified, some days must elapse before any scrip can be issued. It is expected, however, that the teachers will be paid Wednesday, of which further notice will be given.

Corporation-Counsel Adams returned from Mount Vernon yesterday, where he argued the appeal cases involving the 1873-'74 taxes. The cases were taken under advisement, and he reports that a decision would be announced, if one was reached, inside of two weeks. There is considerable money involved in the decision, and, whatever it may be, it will be important to both the city and the people at large. The property in dispute was forfeited to the State in 1875, and the present year the taxes against it were extended in gross, and until the question at issue is settled no revenue can arise to the city, as it will be impossible to sell the property.

A FEW APPOINTMENTS.

Yesterday was a big day among the aspirants for places, and the City-Hall was crowded all day. Notwithstanding a card was posted in the Mayor's office notifying visitors that no further applications would be received, his Honor was besieged by as dirty and persistent a mob as is often met, and certainly the largest and most determined of the season. Every manner of influence was brought to bear upon him, and the result of it all was that late in the afternoon he announced the appointment of the following: William Fogarty, Superintendent of Streets; John O'Donnell, Custodian of Stolen Goods; John Hise, Cashier Water Department; H. C. Ballard and T. E. Guerouit, Assistant Division Clerks Water Department; Thomas Keenan, late Democratic candidate for State Senator, and Tim Carroll, were given charge of the Halsted street bridge; W. J. Boucher, Joseph Bidwell, and Byron Boyden, Water Inspectors; James Fitzsimmons, Assistant Shut-Off, Water Department; James Crowe, Building Inspector; T. P. Hickey, Superintendent pave l streets; J. H. Ernst, Special Assessment Clerk; W. J. Kitngen, Clerk South Side Police Court; Thomas Flood, W. G. Kelley, Anton Berg, and Louis Spiegel, Sanitary Inspectors; W. M. Jones, clerkship, Comptroller's office; Lawrence McGann, Water Collector; and John Murphy, Superintendent Wicker Park. Other appointments were made, but these were all that were announced. The appointments were received as might be expected. Everybody who did not get a place was disappointed and mad; especially was this the case with those who had been applicants for places they did not get. The only appointment, however, which elicited any special remark was that of Fogarty, who is a young man, well and favorably known. Nothing was said against him personally, but there were many who thought the place he got should have gone to some one else. Further appointments will be announced to-day, and also further discharges, and Monday morning it is believed will find the various offices overrun with Democrats.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL.

E. B. Wright, Detroit.
E. S. Hill, Atchison.
T. J. Little, Denver.
Fred Butterfield, N. Y.
Wm. Semple, Louisville.
Alfred Warren, St. Louis.
J. K. Graves, Dubuque.
S. J. Hall, Springfield, Mass
W. A. Williams, Boston.
Chas. Andrews, Milw'kee

PALMER HOUSE.

A. J. Angell, Leavenw'th
Richard Ennis, St. Louis.
S. Howell, Logansport.
S. B. Rowley, Philadelp'a
R. T. Pulier, Cincinnati.
T. J. Peyton, Richm'd, Va
P. L. Hinman, Columbus.
C. M. Finch, New York.
A. W. Morrison, Glasgow.
D. S. Jiggs, New York.

SHERMAN HOUSE.

John O'Connor, Boston.
J. F. Bassett, McGregor
F. D. Babcock, Boone, Ia.
J. R. Smith, Kansas City
W. F. Lang, Pittsburg.
J. R. Powers, Des Moines
J. B. McGee, San Fran.
W. L. Baker, Detroit.
W. Driver, Ogden.

TREMONT HOUSE.

H. N. Mallory, Boston.
T. Kelso, Belville, Ont.
Chas. J. Peabody, N. Y.
W. D. Dodge, Leadville
J. R. Smith, Kansas City
J. Thompson, Waco, Tex
H. A Combs, Philadelphia
F. M. Scaulding, Boston.
W. D. Blakeslee, Buffalo
J. H. Haniey, N. Y.
J. C. Williamson, San Fran

GARDNER HOUSE.

A. M. Kreese, St. Joe.
W. W. Scott, Salem.
Jas. M. Powers, St. Louis
Henry Parker, Detroit.
Chas. Roberts, G'dRapids
Amos Haynes, Cleveland.
S. C. Williams, Columbus
M. K. Brewer, Cheyenne
G. I. Gibbs, Marquette.
Frank Wolf, St. Louis.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

The Town of Lake Board was to have met in joint session with the Village Board of Hyde Park last evening at the Village Hall, but as only a minority of either Board was present no meeting could be held. The business before them was to have been a discussion on coal and a "blast." The latter, it is claimed, will be a great saving of material, and if this is the case the people are anxious to have it put in at the Water-Works at once.

Four tramps are in the jail, the result of a police raid on empty freight-cars.

A crazy man at Grand Crossing created a disturbance in one of the schools yesterday, fairly breaking it up. He bounced around in a prehistoric costume, and tried to go into a fit. The police were called in and he was taken to the Hyde Park jail, where he now lies. He is a Bohemian, about 40 years old, light mustache and beard. While being taken to the jail he tried to throw himself out of the buggy and bounce the police.

The Board of Trustees met in the Village Hall last evening. Present, Trustees Bennett, Ford, Hobart, Foos, and Johnson. The bill of the Knowles Steam Pumping Works for engine, $8,998.20, was presented without recommendation. Referred to the Attorney.

The usual report from the Superintendent of Public Works was received, as follows: E. D. Chapin owes the village, by memoranda, for water pipe sold to him, $1,700; he claims that it is only $1,110.40. Report advises acceptance. Referred for investigation.

The estimate on water-pipes on Forty-first street was made at $400. Referred.

Three new licenses were granted to saloons.

The Comptroller reported in the Treasury $17,837.20.

A request was made by W. F. Storey, of the *Times*, through Robert Hawkins, that he be allowed the surplus dirt on Vincennes avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-fourth streets, said road being above grade.

The Secretary of the Firemen's Convention reported that Thomas Davies had been elected Fire Marshal. Referred.

The Committee on Fire-House at Grand Crossing reported that they had collected for the building $900.

The South Park Commissioners asked to be allowed to put telegraph wires on Hyde Park's line, so as to connect the Chicago office with the Park Superintendent. Referred.

The Superintendent was ordered to repair Michigan avenue from Thirty-ninth to Fifty-seventh streets and Forty-seventh street from State to Hyde Park avenue, with either stone or gravel, at a cost of not more than $500.

The Eureka Blast Company made propositions to put in a blast at the Water-Works, which were accepted, if the Town of Lake confirms the action.

The County Commissioners were ordered to be notified that the Chicago and Thornton road had been improved at a cost of $9,000, and they be asked to contribute one-third.

E. Dougherty was reappointed Village Constable at South Chicago.

The report of the Commissioners on the improvement of Ellis avenue was reconsidered, as a number of residents so asked. It was referred to the Commissioners, who were requested to make another estimate.

The annual appropriation bill was ordered engrossed. The amount is $129,700.

The graduating exercises of the Class of '79 of the Hyde Park School were held at Flood's Hall, Hyde Park, last evening. A large number of friends and relatives filled the hall to overflowing. Mr. William Lewis opened the exercises by a violin solo, and vocal and instrumental music was interspersed through the programme by Miss L. M. Wilson, Miss Agnes Ingersoll, and Mr. W. J. Fairman. The various essays and declamations were very interesting, and frequently applauded.

PIANOS AT A BARGAIN.

Messrs. Pelton & Pomeroy, 150 and 152 State street, in closing out their stock of Mathusheck pianos are offering some extraordinary bargains. We noticed a number that had been in use only a few months, which they were selling at $125 and upwards. Many of these pianos have been carefully used by private families who have exchanged them for the new Hazleton Bros.' and the Gabler upright pianos, embodying all the latest improvements.

THE PAINTING SALE.

The auction sale of oil paintings at 79 State street by William A. Butters & Co. will be continued to-day at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Yesterday several fine pictures were sold at extremely low prices. The entire collection is to be disposed of, as the sale is peremptory, and they must all go at the bidders' own terms. It is a rare chance to buy good pictures cheap.

NEVER BEFORE IN TWENTY YEARS

have prices for Axminster, Moquette, Wilton, and Brussels carpetings reached the extreme low figures now asked by the Chicago Carpet Company, Wabash avenue and Monroe streets. Their assortment is much finer than ever before.

DRUNKENNESS.

Dr. D'Unger, discoverer of the cinchona cure for drunkenness, cures all cases. Room 27 Palmer House.

THE BEST.

If the testimony of eminent chemists is of any value, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is the only kind that should be used.

The poor little sufferer will be relieved by using Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. 25 cents. Avoid imitations.

"His sisters, and his cousins, and his aunts," eat Dawson's candy. 211 State street.

Buck & Rayner's Moth Powder is a kind of insurance against loss of clothing and furs.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mennman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

DEATHS.

JACQUES—At his late residence, 459 West Harrison-st., William Jacques, aged 54 years. He was a native of Lincolnshire, England, and for more than thirty years a citizen of Chicago.

Funeral at the house on Monday next, at 10 o'clock a. m. Friends invited to attend.

LANNON—Little Nell, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Lannon, June 13, aged 5 years and 2 months.

Funeral on Sunday, 15th, to Calvary by cars, at 12 o'clock, from residence, 221 Twenty-first-st.

☞ New York and Jersey City papers please copy.

DUNN—June 13, Frank, only child of Charles and Lizzie Dunn, aged 2 months and 9 days.

By carriages to Rosehill, June 14, 2 p. m., from 581 West Erie-st.

HARDIN—At Olathe, Kas., June 12, Mrs. R. Hardin, relict of the late S. W. Hardin, in the 65th year of her life.

Remains to be taken to Graceland from Chicago & Alton depot at 3:30 o'clock Saturday, June 14.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF the Fourteenth Ward Republican Club will be held at John Lockner's Hall, No. 636 Milwaukee-av., at 8 o'clock Saturday evening, to elect officers and reorganize generally. By order.

FINANCIAL.

PHELPS, STOKES & CO.,

J. N. PHELPS,
JAMES STOKES,
ANSON PHELPS STOKES,

BANKERS,

45 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

Draw Bills on London. Make Telegraphic Transfers. Buy Commercial Paper and Bills of Exchange.

ISSUE TRAVELERS' CREDITS AND

CIRCULAR NOTES

ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,

AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Application for Credits or Circular Notes may be made direct or through any first-class Bank or Banker.

DYEING AND CLEANING.

DYE HOUSE

Estab. 1856. Dresses, Shawls, Silks, Poplins, Velvets, etc. Also Gents' Clothing, handsomely dyed and cleaned at small expense. Orders received and returned by express. AUG. SCHWARZ, Boston Fancy Steam Dye House, 159 Illinois-st., 365 West Madison-st., and 190 South Clark-st., Chicago.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely pure—made from Grape Cream of Tartar, imported exclusively for this Powder from the Wine districts of France. Always uniform and wholesome. Sold only in cans by all Grocers. A pound can mailed to any address, postage paid, on receipt of 50 cents. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 171 Duane-st., New York. Most cheap powders contain alum; dangerous to health; avoid them, especially when offered loose or in bulk.

EXCURSIONS.

LAKE EXCURSIONS

THE NEW EXCURSION

STEAMER FAXTON,

will leave Clark-st. bridge as follows:

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, at 12 m.—For the GRAND YACHT RACE, sailing at Lake Front. The FAXTON will accompany the Yachts around the course. Round trip, 50 cents.

SATURDAY—4:30 p. m.—EVANSTON and return; fare, 50 cents. 8 p. m.—GRAND MOONLIGHT EXCURSION on Lake Michigan; fare, 50 cents.

SUNDAY—9:15 a. m.—SOUTH CHICAGO and return; fare, 50 cents, stopping at Lake Front, also. 2 p. m.—GRAND MOONLIGHT EXCURSION on Lake Michigan; fare, 50 cents.

A most enjoyable time will be had by those who patronize us in these excursions.

Parvis & Hess's excellent Brass and String Band will accompany each and every excursion. Ample accommodations for dancing. Apply to Capt. JESSE COX, 232 South Water-st., or on board.

HAIR GOODS.

HAIR Waves, Wigs, Coquettes, Combs, and Ornaments, Dark and Light Hair Wash, &c., at THOMP'S HAIR BAZAAR, 157 State-st., near Monroe. Wholesale Dept., 144 Wabash-av. Send for new Price List. Artistic Hair Dressing, 50c.

HAIR Wholesale & Retail. Send for price list. Goods sent C. O. D. anywhere. Sole agent for the "EVOLUTION." Wigs made to order and warranted. 292 W. BURNHAM, 6 Madison-st., Chicago.

TRUNKS.

TRUNK Tourists, Travelers, Excursionists, should visit CHAS. T. WILTS For Trunks, Satchels, Bags, &c. It will pay. No. 144 State-st.

SHIRTS.

WILL U Be convinced that my Pat. OPERA SHIRT, to order, seats, looks, feels better, wears longer, costs less than any other first-class Shirt? S. F. COBB, 230 Wabash-av.

CANDIES.

CANDY CELEBRATED THROUGHout the Union—exposed to all parts, 1 lb. and upwards, 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders, GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

LAWN MOWERS.

LAWN MOWERS Of the most approved patterns for sale by HOVEY & CO., 56 Madison-st.

MOTTLED GERMAN SOAP.

INSIST That your Grocer gives you Procter & Gamble's Mottled German Soap. Some Grocers in this city, in order to increase their profit, will give you very poor imitations of Procter & Gamble Soap, even though the genuine is asked for. Examine the bars you receive and see that each one bears the name Procter & Gamble, or you may be imposed upon.

THE HIT OF THE SEASON!

THE "DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES" 5c. CIGAR.

The most pleasing smoke for the money yet offered the consumer. A combination of quality and quantity. The unprecedented sale of this Cigar is only another illustration of the indisputable fact that MERIT CANNOT FAIL TO WIN.

GIVE IT A TRIAL AND YOU WILL SMOKE IT ALWAYS.

Dealers ordering 1,000 Druggists' Sundries will be furnished gratis a large Linen Sign, which they will find a valuable advertising medium.
In order to secure Seasoned Goods it will be necessary for the Trade to place orders a little in advance of their wants for the next sixty days.

LOVERS OF THE WEED WHO APPRECIATE A FINE AROMATIC SMOKE WILL DO WELL TO TRY

THE "PROBLEM" CIGAR.

Strictly Hand-Made, of the choicest selections of Havana Tobacco and superior in quality to two-thirds of the Cigars imported to this country. A single trial will satisfy the most fastidious taste of the merits of this Cigar.

SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS RETAIL DEALERS.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

KELLOGG & BARRETT, 10 and 12 Wabash-av.
DURANDS & CO., 42, 44 and 46 Wabash-av.
KANTZLER & HARGIS, 119 South Clark-st.
F. DEUTSCH, 46 Lake-st., corner State.
FARRINGTON & SCHMAHL, 4, 6 and 8 Lake-st., corner Michigan-av.

CHICAGO.

LEO ROTH, 296 East Water-st., Milwaukee.
MAYER & NEWBURGER, St. Louis, Mo.
GREELEY, BURNHAM & CO., St. Louis, Mo.
FRED DAUT & CO., Muscatine, Ia.
NAVE, McCORD & BRADY, Omaha, Neb.
LONG BROTHERS, Kansas City, Mo.
MEYER & MEYERS, St. Joseph, Mo.
S. KINGSBAKER & BROS., Quincy, Ill.
PEREGOY & MOORE, Council Bluffs, Ia
HERMAN MEYERS, Cairo, Ill.

The Labels and Brands "Druggists' Sundries" and "Problem" are the exclusive property of Louis Cohn, Chicago. All infringements will be rigorously dealt with.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
EXCURSIONS
FAXTON,
gives you Procter
German Soap.
AR.
SCHMAHL,
Michigan-av.
Council Bluffs, Ia

LITERATURE.

The Life and Works of Alexander Hamilton, by His Son.

Couture's Conversations on Art---How to Get Strong.

Trouting on the Brule—The Great Fur Land---Religion and Philosophy.

Howe's Mono-Metalism and Bi-Metalism---How to Grow Handsome.

Air-Chambers in Partition Walls, by G. P. Randall---Other Science News.

LITERATURE.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

"The Life of Alexander Hamilton, as Traced in His Writings and Those of His Contemporaries," by his son John C. Hamilton, has been for years a standard work. The original publishers were the Messrs. Lippincott, of Philadelphia. Their plates have come into the possession of Houghton, Osgood & Co., of Boston, who have, within a month, issued a new edition in seven volumes, on fine paper, with many portraits. The original title was "A History of the Republic, as Traced in the Writings of Alexander Hamilton and His Contemporaries." The new title is, on the whole, a better one. Whatever else we may have in these volumes, we have not a History of the Republic, even for the period included in Hamilton's Life. The partiality of the son, in this instance, has done injustice to the reputation of the biographer. Hamilton's was a great character, but it was not without flaws. His judgment was often the most sagacious in the councils of the infant nation, but it was not unerring. His intellect burned with a steadier and purer flame than that of any of his contemporaries, but it was more than once overborne by passion or by a stronger will than his own. If Hamilton's character were as perfect as it has been represented by his son, his conflicts with the leading patriots of his day would be inexplicable. He quarreled with Jefferson, Adams, Madison, and many others, whose motives, as tried by posterity, have been abundantly proved noble and disinterested. Hamilton's private life, though in many respects admirable, was blurred by a scandal which, in a less licentious age, would have ruined him. It would be too much to expect that his own son should tell all the truth about this affair; but he might have kept silence concerning it altogether better than to enter a substantial denial to the main facts. It is misleading and untrue to speak of the exposure made by Reynolds as "an artifice resorted to" by Hamilton's enemies; and to say that Jefferson maliciously pursued Hamilton in this matter is slanderous and absurd. The facts we now know were that Hamilton paid blackmail to the husband of a woman, and that this payment was falsely made the basis of a charge of peculation. The purity of Hamilton's public life was established by the investigation, but it was only established by the surrender of his reputation for purity in private. Under the circumstances, it would have been becoming in the biographer to bear less hardly on the vices of Burr in the same direction.

The sources of the quarrel between Jefferson and Hamilton are not hard to find. The birth and training of the two men were widely different. Hamilton was born of a Scotch father and a French mother, and was a West-Indian subject of King George. He threw his sword into the balance on the side of the Revolutionists in a spirit of adventure. Possibly also because he admired the character of Gen. Washington. He had the kind of sympathy with the Colonies, when the struggle began, that Dr. Howe or Lord Byron had with Greece. It was a keen, philanthropic, ardent, passionate sentiment. It was not deep personal feeling. He had not been wronged. No threat had been made against his liberty. He had no property to be taxed, with or without representation. He came into the struggle as an outsider. Being a romantic and chivalrous man, he took the weaker side, as much because it was weak as because it was just. It was different with Jefferson. He inherited the feud. He was not espousing another man's quarrel, but fighting his own. Resistance for him was not only a privilege, but a duty. Attachment to the soil, acquaintance with the people, and direct pecuniary interest in the issue made him sensible of the wrong that was designed by the Crown. An older man than Hamilton, he was in the thick of the fray ten years before the war broke out. His position in the Virginia House of Burgesses gave him experience of an arbitrary Governor, who matched in his violent temper and his contempt for law King George himself. The remarkable fact that Virginia raised the first and largest crop of Democrats in this country is not to be understood without some study of the character of the Royal Governors from Berkeley down. The influence of Bacon's example upon Virginia up to the time of the Revolution was great. He was the first and best rebel produced on American soil. If he had lived, he might have made the Revolution unnecessary, by defining the rights of the Colonists a century earlier. Dying as he did, he bequeathed to Virginians of the next century the traditions of his heroism and his defiance of lawless authority. Jefferson's profound knowledge of the principles of law, his participation in the Continental Congress, his connection with the Declaration of Independence, his experience of the revengeful spirit of the British Government, his personal loss through the ravages of war, all intensified his hatred of British institutions. He saw in them not the instruments of power, but the personification of that power. He hated them as if they were endowed with life. He held them responsible for the tyrants who arose under them, and used them wrongfully. He did not give up his hatred when the wrong ceased. Remembering what the British Government had done, he thought still of what it might do, and he dreaded an imitation of it on free soil. Hence he resisted with all his might the subsequent attempts to Britishize the American Government.

Hamilton approached the subject from a different point of view. He had no prejudices. The British Crown, he thought, had fought fairly and been whipped. It was not magnanimous to cherish resentments. He had none. He was able to look at the British Constitution dispassionately, and he saw in it, as we all see now, much that was good. He admired the close adjustment of its parts, the personal responsibility of the Ministers, and, above all, its flexibility. He thought it might be transferred with little change to American soil, and take root here and flourish. Many of us now think about the British Constitution, in its own place and for its own purposes, as Hamilton did. Without attempting to say whether it was adapted for America in 1789, we think if we had its body of precedents to rest upon, it would be adapted for America to-day. If we had the thing to order as we chose, we would adopt some of its features. This question aside, it is easy to sympathize with Hamilton's arguments and to understand Jefferson's prejudices. They were in something of the position of the old and new school of politicians to-day with reference to the Southern question. Middle-aged men now remember how their feelings were outraged and insulted by Southern newspapers and speakers before the War, and they do not forgive so readily as young men who were never personally insulted or wronged. In the same way Jefferson remembered how he had been wronged, and he did not forgive. Hamilton was the young man, extending his angel wings of mercy over persons who had never offended him. Jefferson was the old head with a memory.

Such being the education and experience of the two men, the French Revolution intensified their opposite bents. Hamilton saw in the Reign of Terror the carrying out of democratic principles to their logical conclusion; Jefferson saw in it a fitting though terrible atonement for the wrongs the French people had suffered for two centuries. Hamilton wished more ardently than ever to have our institutions made like those of Great Britain; Jefferson resisted any change in that direction, as calculated to produce in America, at some future day, as great a revolution as that which was overturning France. It is impossible to study the lives of these men impartially without arriving at the conclusion that both were honest, and both in part mistaken. A Constitution as flexible as that of Great Britain would not have held the States together for a generation. Though a desirable model on some accounts, it was impracticable at the time and in the place Hamilton proposed to adopt it. On the other hand, Jefferson underestimated the evils of an unchangeable Constitution, the shackles of which at last were thrown off by a civil war as horrible as any he could have imagined.

Hamilton's quarrel with John Adams arose from the charge industriously circulated by partisans of the latter that a British faction existed in this country, and that Hamilton was at the head of it. In refutation of this charge, Hamilton addressed to Adams, when he was President, two very indecorous letters. The provocation was, it must be admitted, great. Hamilton was not connected with any British faction. He was simply an admirer of the British Constitution,—a very different thing. But the fact that he was innocent did not justify him in catechising the President as to the origin of a senseless rumor and the latter's opinion of the same. Equally indecorous, it seems to us, is the studied detraction of the character of John Adams by the son and biographer of Hamilton. Men cannot be made to believe by mere assertion that Alexander Hamilton alone of his contemporaries in public life possessed all the cardinal virtues, and no faults.

The character of Hamilton may be eulogized without injury to his rivals. He was the first financier and master of statecraft of his time. He served the country well in war, and dimmed the lustre of his own renown as a soldier by his pre-eminent abilities in peace. He saved the honor of the States by funding and paying their debts. He established a Treasury system which, in its most important features, has come down to the present day unaltered. Above all, he conferred upon the General Government, through his strenuous exertions in the *Federalist* and in the Convention, those sovereign powers without which it must inevitably have fallen in pieces long since. He is as truly one of the Fathers of our country as Washington, or Jay, or Adams. Let us not fail to reverence his memory. Only let us put on as high a pedestal as that which is awarded him men like Jefferson, Madison, and Clinton, who contributed as powerfully to the public good as he did, and made even greater sacrifices. ("Life of Alexander Hamilton. A History of the Republic of the United States of America as Traced in His Writings and those by His Contemporaries." By John C. Hamilton. Illustrated with numerous portraits. Seven volumes. 8vo. $25 per set. Boston: Houghton, Osgood & Co.)

COUTURE'S CONVERSATIONS.

A notice of Couture's Conversations, to be entirely appropriate, should be written in French. The book bears translation into English as badly as an opera bouffe. It exhibits many peculiarly French qualities of style, especially that of extravagance of statement, and mixes fact with fiction in a manner quite bewildering to the English mind. Couture's fiction is dignified in this, however, that it generally covers some useful satire, or conveys a valuable lesson in the ethics of art. Couture had millionaires in disguise working in his studio. Couture saw apparitions of Harlequins. Couture had more wonderful adventures, according to his own account, than any other man who ever lived. But we take all these anecdotes with a grain of allowance. We do not believe that the events literally turned out as they have been related; but we know that in a state of ideal perfection, such as a painter's imagination can readily conceive, they would have obeyed the higher law of unity which he recognizes. Here is one of his best anecdotes, which, with a double edge, strikes at the vulgar amateurs:

One day a gentleman came to my studio.
"Good morning, sir; I wish to possess one of your works."
"Alas! I have not one on hand."
"Oh! that is not possible; you can find something for me."
"No, I assure you, but you have my permission to find one if you can."
"Thank you; this female head is pretty."
"Yes, that is charming, but it is not mine."
"You did that," he said, pointing to another picture.
"No, I did none of those, but you may buy without fear; it is a good thing. I could not do better, and for mine you would have to pay a very large price, while you may obtain this picture for a small sum; it is done by one of my scholars who I am certain will make a name for himself; look, there he is talking to that old gentleman."
"You think this is really good? but he is not known. You have named a price which I think too high for his reputation."
"Make your offer; perhaps you may obtain it for less."
"Young man! young man! is this your work?"
"Yes, sir."
"Your master has asked too high a price for it; but if you wish to sell it, I will give you five beautiful louis d'ors for it. Think of it, young man, five little yellow pieces. There,—one, two, three, four, five; will you take them?"
"Yes, sir; you may have it."
"I am satisfied," said the amateur, turning toward me; "I believe I have made a good bargain; you are certain this young man will distinguish himself?"
"Yes, I am certain of it; he can devote himself exclusively to art, as he has 50,000 livres a year."
"Fifty thousand livres a year! This gentleman has 50,000 a year! I am mortified at having bargained with this gentleman who has 50,000 a year! What can this gentleman who has 50,000 a year think of me? I only bargained with him because I thought him a poor devil."
Do not be frightened by this fierceness of speculation, it is your guarantee. This class interposes between you and the true amateur; he is the buyer, and with him you get rid of the vulgar side of art.

An account of an entertaining interview with Beranger, criticisms of critics, a study of the relations of woman to art, hints as to composition, drawing, portrait-painting, the study of the antique, etc., are among the other noteworthy contents of the volume. We cannot forbear quoting the following, which has in it a characteristic sting:

The modern critic has generally been either a scholar or one of the middle class; incapable of producing, or of submitting to honorable work, he becomes an art critic. I protest against their right to judge us; they are at liberty, like the rest of the world, to say that they like or do not like our picture, but to give their advice,—to take, as it were, the brush of the painter and direct it, talk of the *chiaro scuro* of style, of color, of drawing,—it is not to be borne; they know nothing of the work, but use the words of the trade like apes.

With this tirade in view, we will not presume to judge of the technical points of this work; on this score it will be sufficient to quote Robert Swain Gifford, who says, in an introductory note: "I have often felt that I would like to express to Couture, in some way, my gratitude for the help he had unconsciously given me early in my studies. . . . The chapter on painting touches upon the purity of colors in a way that has not been specially pronounced in any book that I am familiar with. . . . Very few writers on the technicalities of art touch upon the subject of 'Values.' Couture gives us an admirable discourse on this subject." Mr. Gifford acknowledges himself indebted to Couture for advice as to the first preparation of a picture.

The volume contains a number of amusing anecdotes; the narrative is sprightly and concise; and even those who have no acquaintance with the details of an artist's work will find in these Conversations agreeable summer-reading. (Conversations on Art Methods" (Methode et entretiens d'atelier); from the French of T. Couture, by S. E. Stewart; with introduction by Robert Swain Gifford. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1879. 252 pages., 12mo., cloth, $1.25.)

HOW TO GET STRONG.

William Blaikie, the college oarsman, wrote for *Harper's Magazine*, in 1878, an article entitled "Free Muscular Development." At the request of the publishers, this article has been expanded into a small volume entitled "How to Get Strong, and How to Stay So." Mr. Blaikie has many useful ideas as to the best means of producing a full physical development. He seems to sympathize fully with Charles Reade's ideas as to the fundamental importance of an equal development of both sides of the body. He advises the exercise of the weak members or muscles exclusively until they have been made as strong as the complementary parts. The swinging of light clubs and dumb-bells, running, rowing, and swimming, are the forms of exercise recommended by him. Lifting-machines, he thinks, are calculated to strengthen some muscles at the expense of others. The new rubber-straps, intended as substitutes for rowing-weights are constructed on a wrong principle, inasmuch as they offer the most resistance at the close of the stroke instead of at the beginning, where it would naturally fall. Mr. Blaikie, has much to say of the advantage of a strong body to a man of sedentary pursuits, a proposition in regard to which there will be little dispute. His recommendations to persons who are much confined indoors are very sensible. He insists especially on ten minutes exercise before breakfast with the sand-bags, dumb-bells, and clubs. His suggestions, if adopted, would unquestionably prove beneficial to thousands. They can at least be easily tried, and abandoned if found not as good as he supposes. Mr. Blaikie gives a number of instances of remarkable results following upon steady but light physical exercise. It seems incredible that such means should enlarge the chest and cause a new growth even in persons who have reached the age of 28 to 30 years, yet he vouches for several cases of the kind. The book will be found entertaining and profitable, no doubt, to many. ("How to Get Strong and How to Stay So." By W. Blaikie, New York: Harper & Bros. 1879. 296 pages. Illustrated. 16mo. Cloth. $1.)

TROUTING ON THE BRULE.

At this season of the year itineraries of travelers in the fishing and trouting regions of Wisconsin and Michigan should be especially grateful to Western men and women. Who that has had courage to dream of a vacation at all has not at some time thought of an ideal excursion to the North, far enough from home to insure all the benefits and enjoyments of "camping out," and yet sufficiently within the boundaries of civilization to permit the belief that the gentle savage for a consideration will do all the cooking and hard work. Mr. John Lyle King, with whose powers of description the readers of THE TRIBUNE are tolerably familiar, has made several such trips. His letters in regard to them have been printed from time to time in the newspapers. They exhibited thorough knowledge of the country, full conception of the quaint and humorous side of a city man's adventure in a wild country, and a true love of Nature. These letters have been collected and printed in a volume, advance sheets of which are now before us. Whoever thinks of making a similar excursion will find Mr. King's books an almost invaluable companion, and whoever considers only of the possibility of such a thing may find encouragement or consolation in it. ("Trouting on the Brule River, or a Lawyer's Summer Wayfaring in the Northern Wilderness." By John Lyle King. 12mo. Chicago: Legal News Company.)

THE GREAT FUR LAND.

A number of entertaining papers concerning travel and life in the Hudson's Bay Territory, printed at various times in *Harper's* and *Lippincott's Magazine*, *Appletons' Journal*, and the New York *Post*, have now been brought out in book form by the Messrs. Putnam. Some, if not all, the papers in question have already been noticed in THE TRIBUNE. They give a vivid and picturesque view of that little-known country. The writer has command of a good English style, and has a well-developed sense of humor, which in these days indeed seems almost indispensable for one who would write a successful book of travels. He has also supplemented his own knowledge of the country by reference to the best authorities, and thus has produced a valuable hand-book as well as an amusing story of adventure. ("The Great Fur Land; or, Sketches of Life in the Hudson's Bay Territory." By H. M. Robinson, formerly United States Assistant Consul in Manitoba. 8vo., cloth, extra. With numerous illustrations by Charles Gasche. $1.75. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY.

The posthumous work of George Henry Lewes on the Study of Psychology is understood to have been revised for the press by his widow. Of course Mr. Lewes writes from the empirical and materialistic standpoint, and rejects altogether the intuitive philosophy. The doctrine of mental freedom he denies, holding with some distinguished theologians of the present time that the will is absolutely determined in its choices by the constitution of the person and by material forces external to itself. It is interesting to notice the materialist and the High Churchman meeting and shaking hands on the same fatalistic ground, and brought together by the same process of reasoning. The Psychology of Mr. Lewes deserves, as it will receive, the attention of others besides skeptics and materialists. The author was an earnest student of philosophy, though not among the first philosophers. ("Problems of Life and Mind," third series. By G. H. Lewes. Problem 1st: Study of Psychology, 8vo., $2. Boston: Houghton, Osgood & Co.)

"The Historical Poetry of the Ancient Hebrews," by Michael Heilprin, goes far beyond Ewald, and rivals Kuenen in its skeptical criticism of the ancient Hebrew writings. Mr. Heilprin regards the stories of the Patriarchs and of Israel before the times of Samuel as historical poetry, or a series of myths. Of course, the whole volume now before us abounds in suggestions of critical doubt. The author does not appear to be an original investigator. While his conclusions will be accepted by many readers, they will be rejected by a still larger number. ("Historical Poetry of the Ancient Hebrews." Translated and Critically Examined. By Michael Heilprin. Vol. 1, 8vo. $2. New York: D. Appleton & Co.)

The Rev. W. H. Platt, of San Francisco, Cal., has published a little volume entitled "After Death—What?" His object is to defend the doctrine of future rewards and punishments by arguments drawn from science and philosophy. The volume embraces the substance of three lectures formerly delivered in the author's own church. The discussion is presented in the form of a dialogue between a skeptical scientist and a Christian preacher. The skeptical argument from science is mainly given in the words of several popular writers, to which the preacher replies with acuteness and force. The work occupies a little over 200 pages, and will be read with interest and profit. ("After Death—What? or, Hell and Salvation Considered in the Light of Science and Philosophy." San Francisco: A. L. Bancroft & Co.)

The small work of Dr. Alden on the Religious Life is preceded by an Introduction from the pen of William Cullen Bryant, which was found among his papers after his death. This is the latest and the most distinct utterance of Mr. Bryant on the subject of Religion. Aside from this, the work itself is entitled to the serious attention of all thoughtful readers. Its aim is rather practical than theoretical. ("Thoughts on the Religious Life." By Joseph Alden, D. D., LL. D., with an introduction by William Cullen Bryant. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1879. $1.)

MONO-METALISM AND BI-METALISM.

Mr. J. B. Howe, whose "Political Economy in the Use of Money" was noticed in these columns a year ago, has written an essay on "Mono-metalism and Bi-metalism," which, he thinks, solves all the difficulties connected with that perplexing subject. His argument is based on the theory that "no money, not even gold or silver, has, or by any possibility can have, so far as it is money, any commodity or mercantile value whatever." Having endeavored to establish his theory of money in this eassay, and in his opinion established it, the author says:

I then proceed to examine mono-metalism and bi-metalism in the light of that theory. Because gold and silver used as money, either in company through bi-metalism, or separated through mono-metalism, are not commodities, while in bullion exchange they are commodities, whose values then average 15½ to 1 through demand for gold and silver plate, and other commodities made of gold and silver those values will, in the absence of change of ratio by international consent, ultimately be restored, and the direct loss of the silver monetary unit in purchasing power for commodities at large will cause a rise in bullion or commodity exchange, while the opposite will be true of gold, and the monetary exchanges will be reversed and turned upside down.

We fear the gentle reader, as well as the monetary exchanges, is in extreme danger of "being reversed and turned upside down" by Mr. Howe's powerful reasoning. It is distressing under the circumstances to be told that the author "does not favor unlimited coinage of silver by the United States, but directly an opposite course," and that in his opinion the United States ought to coin silver for subsidiary uses only, and coin at 15½ to 16, instead of 16, and receive at 15½ all they have coined at 16." Mr. Howe's theory will not prove the great regenerative force that he believes it to be. His arguments, if they are heard or understood at all, will fall on deaf ears. ("Mono-metalism and Bi-metalism; or, The Science of Monetary Values." By J. B. Howe, 16mo., 206 pages. $1. Boston: Houghton, Osgood & Co.)

HOW TO GROW HANDSOME.

A new edition of Dr. Jacques' book, which bears the misleading and offensive title, "How to Grow Handsome," has been issued by Messrs. S. R. Wells & Co., of New York. The book itself is fitted to serve a useful purpose. It states in simple and concise language the fundamental facts of physiology and hygiene. It dwells on such congenial themes as "The beauties of the skeleton." It insists upon the rather fanciful classification of temperaments which the author has made in another work. The author has to deal with certain physical facts and functions which cannot easily be treated of with delicacy in a popular work; but he avoids offense at either extreme. If such books have to be written at all, it does not seem possible that they should be better done in point of taste than by Dr. Jacques. The best kinds of physical exercise are considered in this book, and it in part covers the same ground as Mr. Blaikie's "How to Grow Strong." Dr. Jacques, however, is much more liberal in his views than Mr. Blaikie is. The former recommends riding, swimming, dancing, climbing, wrestling, etc., as well as moderate exercise in the gymnasium. ("How to Grow Handsome; or, Hints Toward Physical Perfection, and the Philosophy of Human Beauty," showing how to acquire and retain bodily symetry, health, and vigor, secure long life, and avoid the infirmities and deformities of age. By D. G. Jacques, author of "The Temperaments," etc. With introduction by Editor of *Phrenological Journal*. New edition. Illustrated. 12mo. Extra cloth, price $1. New York: S. R. Wells & Co., publishers, 737 Broadway. 1879.)

ZECHARIAH AND HIS PROPHECIES.

The Bampton Lectures, provided for by the will of the Rev. John Bampton, are annually delivered in Oxford College by some eminent scholar previously selected for the purpose, on some topic in Biblical exegesis, apologetics, ecclesiastical history, or theology. The volume of these lectures recently issued by E. P. Dutton, of New York, contains eight lectures by Charles Henry Hamilton Wright, B. D., of Trinity College, Dublin, together with a critical and grammatical commentary, on the prophecy of Zechariah. The volume embraces, besides, a valuable introduction to the prophecy, together with a new translation. The introduction contains a careful discussion of the difficulties pertaining to the date, unity, integrity, and genuineness of the Book of Zechariah,—also a history of critical opinion in regard to this much-controverted portion of Holy Scripture.

The lectures are cast into the form of chapters, and present the results of a thorough investigation of every important question that has arisen among interpreters with respect to the prophecy of Zechariah. The views of the author are substantially in accord with those of the older commentators in relation to most of the book; and the expositions of the fourteenth chapter are decidedly conservative and anti-premillennial.

Biblical scholars and intelligent readers of every denomination of Christians will find this volume worthy of their careful attention and study. ("Zechariah and His Prophecies," considered in relation to modern criticism, with a critical and grammatical commentary and new translation. Eight lectures, delivered before the University of Oxford in the year 1878, on the foundation of the late Rev. John Bampton, M. A., Canon of Salisbury. By Charles Henry Hamilton Wright, B. D., of Trinity College, Dublin. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 1879. Price, $4.50.)

CONFERENCE PAPERS.

It has been, from the foundation of Princeton Theological Seminary onward, the habit of the Professors to meet the students every Sabbath afternoon for prayer and conference. At these meetings the Professors in turn offer brief practical remarks, which are carefully prepared beforehand. During all the later years of Dr. Charles Hodge's life, his remarks in these Conferences were the leading attraction. He was a man of fervent piety and of a warm emotional nature, as well as a learned, logical, and profound theologian. It was said of him by the elder Alexander that he especially resembled John Calvin, while devoid of his severity.

Dr. A. A. Hodge, now Professor of Theology in his father's chair, has collected together the outlines of many of Dr. Charles Hodge's Conference remarks, which constitute an octavo volume of 373 pages recently published by Charles Scribner's Sons, of New York.

These "Conference Papers" are logical and systematic outlines of careful investigations of the subjects to which they pertain. They are practical in their purpose and bearing, but always theological in the background, if not in the foreground. Many a reader will dissent from at least parts of the theology which they teach or assume; but it seems impossible not to admire the spirit of the lamented author, or that any serious reader of this volume should not derive substantial benefit from the perusal and study of its well-considered contents. ("Conference Papers, or Analyses of Discourses, doctrinal and practical; delivered on Sabbath Afternoons to the Students of the Theological Seminary, Princeton, N. J." By Charles Hodge, D. D. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1879.)

AMERICAN DECISIONS.

The ninth volume of Proffatt's American Decisions has just come to hand, and it will be found to contain some unusually interesting decisions, particularly on rights and duties of stockholders,—one case, that of Franklin Glass Company vs. Alexander, being followed by nine pages of notes and annotations. The volume is accompanied by a card or chart showing the volume of the "Decisions" corresponding to any volume of the original reports. This will help much in facilitating references. The compiler and publishers seem to be striving their best to make this series of reports as valuable and handy as it can be made.

TENNYSON'S NEW POEM.

Correspondence New York Post.

LONDON, May 26.—In consequence of the surreptitious publication of a small portion of a poem which Mr. Tennyson wrote early in life, the Poet Laureate has been driven to the publication of the whole work, which is entitled "The Lover's Tale." In a few days this will be issued to the public; but I am enabled now to give you an account of the work. Most readers will remember Mr. Tennyson's poem, "The Golden Supper," which forms the last chapter in a story of disappointed love. The references to what went before are vague in the extreme, though they serve to make the sequel sufficiently understood. The "event" from which Julian had fled, in the words of the poem, was the marriage of his cousin and foster-sister Camilla to his friend Lionel.

The purpose of "The Golden Supper" is to relate how, when Camilla is believed to have died, a strange chance enables Julian to bring her back from the grave, and restore her to her husband. "The Lover's Tale" is now published in its entirety for the first time, and consists of four parts. The scenery is chiefly Italian. The concluding part of the story has only just been written by Mr. Tennyson; the other three parts were written when he was barely 19 years of age. The Poet Laureate himself, explaining its publication, says: "Two only of the three parts then written were printed, when, seeing the imperfections of the poem, I withdrew it from the press. One of my friends, however, who, boy-like, admired the boy's work, distributed among our common associates of that hour some copies of these two parts, without my knowledge, without the omissions and amendments which I had in contemplation, and marred by many misprints of the compositor. Seeing that these two parts have of late been mercilessly pirated, and that what I have deemed scarce worthy to live is not allowed to die, may I not be pardoned if I suffer the whole poem at last to come into the light, accompanied with a reprint of the sequel,—a work of my mature life.—'The Golden Supper'?"

Mr. Tennyson has certainly no need to apologize for the issue of this work, which contains many passages of great beauty. The three new parts—which contain some of the earliest writings of the poet—will serve to illustrate his poetic development, as well as to give complete harmony and fullness to a story hitherto fragmentary and incomplete. That a youth 19 years old should manifest so fine poetical qualities, such music, such rhythm, and such power of emotion, is indeed marvelous. There is a spontaneity and freshness about this early writing which gives it an additional charm. How many youths of 18 years, for example, have been able to pen lines like the following:

"At last we came
To what our people call 'the Hill of Wo.'
A bridge is there that, look'd at from beneath,
Seems but a cobweb filament to link
The yawning of the earthquake-cloven chasm.
And thence one night, when all the winds were loud,
A woful man (for so the story went)
Had thrust his wife and child, and dash'd himself
Into the dizzy depth below. Below,
Fierce in the strength of far descent, a stream
Flies with a shatter'd foam along the chasm.
The path was perilous, loosely strewn with crags.
We mounted slowly, yet to both there came
The joy of life in sweetness overcome,
And victorious of ascent, and looking down
On all that look'd down on us; and joy
In breathing nearer heaven; and joy to me,
High over all, the azure circled earth,
To breathe with her as if in heaven itself;
And more than joy that I to her became
Her guardian and her angel, raising her
Still higher, past all peril, till she saw
Beneath her feet the region far away,
Beyond the nearest mountain's bosky brows
Burst in open prospect—heath and hill,
And hollow lined and wooded to the lips,
And steep down walls of battlemented rock
Gilded with broom, or shattered into spires,
And glory of broad waters interposed,
Whence rose, as it were, breath and steam of gold,
And over all the great wood rioting
And climbing, streaked or starr'd at intervals
With falling brook or blossom'd bush—and last,
Framing the mighty landscape to the West,
A purple range of mountain comes, between
Whose interspaces gush'd in blinding bursts
The incorporate blaze of sun and sea."

There are several passages in the poem distinguished for magnificent and splendid imagery, but perhaps that part of the work which best bears quotation is found in the following powerful lines, in which the pathos of the story reaches its climax, and where Camilla reveals to Julian that she loves his friend. They are sitting upon the golden moss, holding converse low and sweet:

"Ye cannot shape
Fancy so fair as in this memory,
Methought all excellence that ever was
Had drawn herself from many thousand years,
And all the separate Edens of the earth,
To centre in this place and time. I listen'd
And her words stole with most prevailing sweetness
Into my heart, as thronging fancies come
To boys and girls when summer days are new,
And soul, and heart, and bodies are all at ease;
What marvel my Camilla told me all?
It was so happy an hour, so sweet a place,
And I was as the brother of her blood,
And by that name I moved upon her breath,
Dear name, which had too much of nearness in it,
And heralded the distance of this time!
At first her voice was very sweet and low,
As if she was afraid of utterance;
But in the onward current of her speech
(As echoes of the hollow-banked brooks
Are fashioned by the channel which they keep)
Her words did of their meaning borrow sound,
Her cheek did catch the color of her words,
I heard and trembled, yet I could but hear;
My heart paused—my raised eyelids would not fall,
But still I kept my eyes upon the sky.
I seem'd the only part of Time stood still,
And saw the motion of all other things;
While her words, syllable by syllable,
Like water, drop by drop, upon my ear
Fell, and I wish'd, yet wish'd her not to speak;
But she spake on, for I did name no wish.
What marvel my Camilla told me all
Her maiden dignities of Hope and Love—
'Perchance,' she said, 'returned.' Even then the stars
Did tremble in their stations as I gazed;
But she spake on, for I did name no wish,
No wish, no hope. Hope was not wholly dead,
But breathing hard at the approach of Death;
Camilla, my Camilla, who was mine
No longer in the dearest sense of mine;
For all the secret of her inmost heart
And all the maiden empire of her mind
Lay like a map before me, and I saw
There, where I hoped myself to reign as King,
There, where that day I crowned myself as King,
There in my realm and even on my throne,
Another! then it seem'd as tho' a link
Of some tight chain within my inmost frame
Was riven in twain; that life I heeded not
Flow'd from me, and the darkness of the grave,
The darkness of the grave and utter night
Did swallow up my vision; at her feet,
Even the feet of her I lov'd, I fell,
Smit with exceeding sorrow unto death."

It was the highly-gifted Arthur Henry Hallam, Tennyson's life-long friend, and the subject of "In Memoriam," who distributed a few copies of the early and imperfect poem. The admirers of Mr. Tennyson will now rejoice that he did so, seeing that it has led to this publication by the Poet Laureate, now in his 70th year.—*New York Tribune.*

Tennyson's remark that his poem has been "mercilessly pirated" will probably convince most people who read it that pirates have seldom done literature a better service—though perhaps an unconscious one—than when they opened the way for letting this poem see the light. The volume will be considerable in size. In the two parts printed in 1833 there were 1,100 lines, making sixty pages. Harper & Brothers will add "The Lover's Tale" to their well-known edition of Tennyson's complete works. Other American publishers of Tennyson will undoubtedly take steps to publish the poem.

LITERARY NOTES.

Count von Moltke will soon publish his "Recollections of Spain."

The Messrs. Putnam announce for early publication "The Betton Mills," a novel of New England life, by Charles J. Bellamy, author of "Six to One: A Nantucket Idyl."

The preparation of the life of the late Dr. Livingstone, which, it has been announced, is to appear under the auspices of his family, has been intrusted to Prof. Blaikie, of Edinburg, the Professor of Divinity in the new college.

An autograph of Lord Bacon sold in London recently for $37.50; one of Burns fetched $27; one of Charles I., $15; one of Cromwell, $20; one of Keats, $25; one of Pope, $16; one of Robespierre, $11.50; one of Turner, $16; and a letter from Lord Nelson to Lady Hamilton, $11.25.

"The Souvenirs of Mme. Le Brun," a charming book of memoirs, written by the witty and beautiful portrait painter who lived in Paris during the days of Marie Antoinette and who knew and was known by almost every celebrity of her time in Europe, will shortly be issued in one volume by R. Worthington, New York.

"There is no truth in the current rumor that the Dean of Westminster is writing a narrative of his recent visit to the United States. "A courtier of Dean Stanley's tact and experience," says the London *World*, "has too much respect for his own peace of mind to risk offending so thin-skinned and sensitive a society as his entertainers in America are."

Henry Holt & Co. have in press for immediate publication in their Leisure Hour Series, a new story by Mrs. Alexander, called "Maid, Wife, or Widow?" and one by the author of "Miss Molly," with the title "Delicia." They will issue on June 12 an important work on Yale College, in two handsome quarto volumes of over 500 pages each, and illustrated. The Yale book will not be sold through the trade.

The twenty-one New England colleges graduate this year upward of 800 Bachelors of Arts or Sciences, Harvard having, in round numbers, 200, Yale 180, Amherst 75, Dartmouth 70, Brown 50, and Wesleyan and Williams 40 each. Eighteen women are enrolled in the senior classes of the six institutions where coeducation prevails, Boston University, whose graduation exercises have just passed, leading the list with ten; Wesleyan University has two, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology one.

The London correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes: "The Earl of Carnarvon's name is now to be added to the considerable list of English Peers who have employed their political leisure in literary work. Mr. Murray has just published his translation of "The Agamemnon" of Æschylus. That Lord Carnarvon is an accomplished scholar has long been known, not only to his friends, but to whoever has met him in private and listened to his varied and often brilliant talk on themes remote from those topics of the day wich give such dry monotony to the greater part of the dinner-table conversation that goes on in a society which almost prides itself on its frivolousness and its contempt for whatever is not of to-day. Mr. Browning not long since gave us a translation of the "Agamemnon," bearing every mark of exact scholarship and of almost equal mastery in the two languages. But he made no attempt to popularize his author. His version was avowedly an experiment; meant to show how far it was possible to go in the direction of assimilating the idioms and even the verbal order of Greek and English. It needs to be read with as much attention as the Greek. Lord Carnarvon has aimed at producing such an Agamemnon as English readers, unlearned in the original, may understand and enjoy."

Steps are being taken in England towards the preparation of a universal catalogue of all books printed in the United Kingdom from the invention of the art to the present day. The Council of the Society of Arts has recently addressed to the Prince of Wales, President of the Society, a report in which the proposed plan is set forth. A catalogue of this kind must, of course, be based on the collections in the British Museum, which have been catalogued, in whole or in part, at three different times. It is now proposed to make use of these catalogues, as far as they go, and to complete the work so as to include all printed books in the Museum from 1450 to the end of the year 1878. Such a catalogue would contain the titles of about 1,250,000 volumes, and, as it would be necessary to supplement the title entry with many cross references, the whole work would comprise between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 entries. Assuming it to be 2,500,000, and allowing fifty-five entries to the page, the catalogue would consist of forty-five volumes of 1,000 pages each. Specimen pages have already been prepared, and should the Stationary Office print and publish the work like an ordinary Government publication, it is thought that the price might be put as low as 16 shillings a volume. A universal catalogue has for years been the dream of librarians and bookish men. But to be satisfactory the work must be broad. The original plan of the Council was to make a catalogue of all British-printed books. The plan has been wisely extended to embrace everything in the British Museum, which, next to the National Library at Paris, has the largest collection of books in the world.

Prof. J. R. Seeley delivered a lecture in London recently upon writing history, in which he said he could not but think that Macaulay's historical method ought now to be as much out of fashion as the old stage-coach. Mr. Buckle's opposite theory of a scientific history, in which the political element, the development of political constitutions and of national freedom, the actions of Kings and Ministers, must make way for considerations of climate, soil, food, the conditions of social phenomena and industrial life, was dealt with more tenderly. Buckle's book was the greatest hit since the publication of Macaulay's "History," but it delighted general readers far more than students, and was not much talked of now. Since the Greek times the political factor had always been the chief one in history, and so it was with the great writers in the seventeenth century,—Hobbes, Locke, Montesquieu, and Rousseau. Buckle was right in calling attention to the importance of the social and economical elements, but not in depreciating the political, which must always be of primary moment. Prof. Seeley ridiculed at the same time the fashion of making every seventh chapter or so of a history a resume of the philosophy, theology, literature, art, and science of a period, all which subjects required very special knowledge in the writer to be treated to any purpose. A true science of history must, at the risk of being thought heavy, like such books as the "Principia" and the "Wealth of Nations," treat history as the biography of States. Nothing could be more absurd than that a self-governing people should neglect such knowledge, which was one of the most crying wants of the times. History must be built on nothing but solid, prosaic fact, and it would thus become true science, a science which would grow into the most practical in the world by being made the basis of politics. At present our study of history was neither scientific nor practical.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE RIFLE CLUB AND RANGE. By A. H. Weston. With illustrations. 16mo., cloth, $1. New York: Harper & Bros.

THACKERAY. By Anthony Trollope (English Men of Letters Series). 12mo., cloth, 75 cents. New York: Harper & Bros.

DETMOLD. A Romance. By W. H. Bishop. Boston: Houghton, Osgood & Co. 1879. 286 pages. 16mo., cloth. $1.25.

BASILDON. A Novel. By Mrs. Alfred W. Hunt. (Franklin Square Library, No. 58). Quarto, paper. New York: Harper & Bros. 15 cents.

JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLEMAN. A Novel. By Mrs. Muloch-Craik. Quarto. (Franklin Square Library, No. 59). New York: Harper & Bros. 15 cents.

ORANGE LILY. A Novel. By May Crommelin. New York: Harper & Bros. 1879. 39 pages. Quarto (Franklin Square Library, No. 60), paper. 10 cents.

MR. GRANTLEY'S IDEA. By John Esten Cooke. New York: Harper & Bros. 1879. 154 pages. 32mo. (Harper's Half-Hour Series, No. 103), paper. 25 cents.

MY SISTER'S KEEPER. A Story for Girls. By Laura M. Lane. New York: Harper & Bros. 1879. 191 pages. 32mo. (Harper's Half-Hour Series. No. 109). Paper, 20 cents.

THE LADY'S CROCHET-BOOK. Containing over three dozen easy patterns. Illustrated. 18mo. Paper, 25 cents; or, bound in cloth, 40 cents. New York: A. D. F. Randolph & Co.

HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE. Volume 3: Puritan England, 1603-1660; The Revolution, 1660-1688. By J. R. Greene. New York: Harper & Bros. 1879. 451 pages. Maps. 8vo., cloth. $2.50.

THE LADY'S KNITTING-BOOK. Containing eighty easy patterns of useful and ornamental work. Illustrated. 18mo. Paper covers, 25 cents; or, bound in cloth, 40 cents. York York: A. D. F. Randolph & Co.

HALF-HOUR HISTORY OF ENGLAND: Introduction to "Epochs of English History." By Mandell Creighton. New York: Harper & Bros. 1879. 221 pages. 32mo. (Harper's Half-Hour Series, No. 107), paper. 25 cents.

COLOR-BLINDNESS: ITS DANGERS AND ITS DETECTION. By B. Joy Jeffries. Boston: Houghton, Osgood & Co. 1879. 312 pages, 12mo. Cloth, $2.

A practical treatise, enforcing necessity of precautions, especially by frequent examinations of railroad and vessel employes. Chapters on: Historical Cases of Color-Blindness; Color-Blind Mistakes; Former, Present Classification of the Color-Blind; Precise Condition of the Vision; Color-Blindness from Disease or Injury; Hereditary; Physical Peculiarities Connected with; Frequency in Males; Infrequency in Females; Concealment of in Practical Life, etc.; Dangers Arising from, on Railroads, etc.; Dangers from, on the Ocean; Can the Railroad and Marine Signals be Changed?; Methods of Testing for Color-Blindness; Holmgren's Method; Special Directions for Conducting Test, etc., etc. Bibliography of subject. Index. Book is bound in horizontal stripes of red, green, and purple cloth.—*Publisher's Weekly.*

FINE ARTS.

ART NOTES.

Meissonier as well as Gerome has taken to sculpture. He has modeled a spirited group in wax, of a mounted trumpeter blowing his trumpet, and it is to be cut in bronze. Gerome has a new group representing Anacreon with two loves, one drunk and one wide awake, in his arms.

An excellent etching of Hans Mackart's celebrated picture, "The Entry of Charles V. into Antwerp," by A. D. Lalouze is furnished to subscribers to the volume of *L'Art* for this year. The etching is large size, about 30x15, and is printed on heavy toned paper. It is worthy a place in any portfolio. J. W. Bouton, 706 Broadway, is the American agent for *L'Art*.

Mr. Bouton, the agent and publisher (106 Broadway, New York), sends out the following notice:

Special Notice—Great reduction in subscription price—The *Gazette des Beaux-Arts, Courrier Europeen de L'Art et de La Curiosite* (a Monthly Illustrated and Critical Journal of the Fine Arts). The subscriber, having effected special arrangements with the publishers of this celebrated journal, is now enabled to offer it at a material reduction in price, to-wit: Yearly subscription (including the *Chronique des Artes*, weekly), $15, sent, postage free, to any part of the United States. Payable strictly in advance. For twenty-one years the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts* has enjoyed a European reputation. From the first it has been the channel through which have flowed the best artistic talent and critical eloquence of the day. Each monthly part consists of about ninety pages, embellished with a luxury of cuts and reproductions, besides which there are inserted every month a number of magnificent etchings, by the first living masters of aqua fortis, which have made the *Gazette* supreme in the annals of the art. The finest efforts of Jacquemart, Flameng, Rajon, Waltner, Lalauze, Mongin, Gaillard, Laguillermie, etc. This publication in fact is the established classic of art in periodic form. Besides its monthly parts, forming over 1,000 pages per year (size 11¼x7¾ inches), the *Gazette* supplies gratis a weekly supplement, called the *Chronique*, containing art news, notices, and important sales, and current topics of interest. Subscription (commencing with January No.), accompanied by draft for amount of subscription, must be addressed to J. W. Bouton, importer and bookseller, No. 706 Broadway, New York.

ART SALES.

London Times, May 27.

The large stock of pictures belonging to the late Mr. W. Benoni White, who was the last of an old family of picture-dealers for many years established in Brownlow street, Holborn, where the pictures have remained for the last sixteen years since his retirement from business, was sold by Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods, on Friday and Saturday last. The great interest of the sale was in the two Turners, as these were well-known examples of his boldest and most vigorous work in sea-painting, painted in 1802 and 1804. The pictures now sold were exhibited at the Academy, and are named in the catalogue of 1802, "Fishermen upon a lee-shore in squally weather," and in 1804, "Boats carrying out anchors and cables to Dutch men-of-war in 1665." They both remained in Lord Delamere's collection till 1855. Mr. White paid 3,000 guineas for them. Very large sums had been named as the probable price, while these two fine pictures were on the walls of Messrs. Christie's gallery, one on each side of the beautiful evening picture by Gainsborough; but these expectations were not realized in the sale, the first, named in the catalogue, "Fishermen on a lee-shore in squally weather," 36 inches by 48 inches, being put up at a bid of 500 guineas from Mr. Agnew, who was the purchaser at 2,300 guineas (£2,415); and the next, "Boats carrying out anchors to Dutch men-of-war," 40 inches by 51 inches, being put up at 800 guineas, fell to Mr. White for 1,500 guineas (£1,575). It was generally felt that these prices were low compared with those given so recently as the Munro sale last year, when the "Van Tromp's Shallop" brought £5,460, and the "Rome from the Aventine," £6,142.

The landscape by Gainsborough called "Evening" was also in Saturday's sale. It is a brilliant golden effect of evening sunlight striking low from the left over distant hills and woodland vale upon a church tower in the middle distance, with a large tree bending over the road in the right foreground, where a plowboy rides a tired white horse, with a companion brown one by its side, and at the opposite corner is a woodman going home from his work, under the deep shadow of the pollard tree that strikes dark against the bright sky. The picture is on canvas measuring 39 inches by 49 inches, and bears on the back of the frame a ticket saying that it was painted at Bath about 1780 for Samuel Kilderbee, Esq. This interesting work had created much admiration while it was "on view," for its fine poetic feeling, the richness of the tone of color, the masterly handling of the execution, and its very pure state of preservation, which was in all probability due mainly to the back of the canvas having been painted over, as it had not been lined. There was a rumor that the picture would be bought for the National Gallery, as it was an example of the painter's style different from the "Market Cart," the "Watering Place," and the large wood scene in his early manner recently acquired. This supposition, however, was soon set at rest when it was seen that Mr. Burton, the Director of the Gallery, who was present, did not bid for the picture, which was knocked down to Mr. Agnew for £761 5s. The picture by G. Morland, the "Nut Gatherers," was a large and fine example of the painter, and it sold for the considerable sum of £588 to Mr. Vokins. Other pictures of interest in the sale which may be mentioned were: A vase of flowers and bird's nest, by P. T. Van Brussely 1792, £79 16s.; the companion picture, of fruit and flowers, £79 9.; Hercules and Dejanira, by Albert Durer, dated 1517, £70 7s.; the Madonna and Child, enthroned, with monk kneeling and saints, £116 11s.; View of Venice, with the procession of the marriage of the Adriatic, £210; a portrait of a gentleman, in crimson dress and furred cloak, holding his gloves, by Holbein, signed and dated 1534, £50 8s.; portrait of Charles II. in armor, by Lefevre, £73 10.; a battle-piece, by Andrea Mantegna, £79 16s.; "St. Mark's Place, Venice," by Marieschi, £35 14s.; Fruit and Game, by G. Van Os, £48 6s.; view near a village, with rustic bridge, by J. Ruysdael, £225 15s.

SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

HOLLOW WALLS IN BUILDINGS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 11.—In a communication to your paper of the 31st of May last I endeavored to explain some of the advantages of sub-earth ventilation. In then intimated that, in a future communication, I might explain some of the principles by which we should be governed in the construction of compartment or hollow walls in a building to prevent the penetration of the sun's rays and the escape of heat from within.

A salubrious and comfortable atmosphere in winter is best attained when houses are so constructed that they can be heated with the least possible amount of artificial heat.

I will premise that every building that is to be kept cool in summer or warm in winter should be provided with double windows. This is of the utmost importance. No building can be made thoroughly comfortable without these important appendages. The next great desideratum is to so construct walls as to prevent as far as possible the convection of heat through them. To this end it is essential that we use such material as has the least conducting power; hence the importance of our understanding the relative conductivity of the different materials used. Nearly all first-class buildings have their walls of stone, brick, and mortar. The cheaper buildings, such as dwellings of a moderately expensive kind, are usually built of wood, and there is perhaps no class of buildings in which we live in the construction of which there is a necessity for so thorough a knowledge of how to build as in this class of houses.

The relative conducting power of the different building materials is as follows:

Stone	14 to 16
Brick	5
Plaster	4
Wood—less than	1

Wood, therefore, is the best material named; but woolen felt is now much used in place of wood, and is probably better for many purposes.

Various considerations, however, may govern our choice and necessitate the use of stone or brick. When this is the case, it is an excellent method to fur the walls inside with ordinary furring strips, then sheathe or cover them with this woolen felt, and against the face of each furring, and over the felt, fur again for lath and plaster. This is an interposition of what we have shown to be a comparatively good non-conductor, and, with an air chamber on each side of it,—between the brick and wood on the one hand and the lath and plaster on the other,—it is perhaps the best method of preventing convection of heat through walls. Hollow brick walls are sometimes resorted to, but if the two sections of the walls are so completely separated as to entirely break the continuity of the brick the walls are weakened. It is a popular error that a wide space or air-chamber in a hollow wall is better than a narrow one. This error is founded entirely on a misconception of what heat is, and how it travels through space.

Let us investigate this part of our subject and see if we can prove the correctness of our position. For the purpose of making our demonstrations as clear as practicable, we will assume that the material of our building is chiefly wood, and that it is desirable to prevent the convection of heat as much as possible. For the illustration of a principle, and without reference to stability of construction, we will suppose our wall to be made of a series of close board partitions set a little distance apart to produce chambers for "dead air." We shall endeavor to show that these chambers will be equally as efficient as non-conductors whether they be one or ten inches in width.

For convenience of reference we will number the partitions separating these chambers one, two, three, etc.

A beam of rays from the sun is simply a collection of ethereal waves flying through space with a velocity that far outstrips the lightning, and so long as these waves are allowed to continue on in their journey uninterruptedly there is no more heat in them than in the icy regions at the poles, but when they impinge on our bodies, they, through the medium of our nerves and brain, produce the sensation of heat. If they impinge on the retina of the eye, they produce the sensation of light.

Now, we will suppose that a beam of these rays, or other waves, shall impinge on the exterior of our imaginary house, with its board walls and air chambers. If it strikes the outside board, or partition number one, in a direction perpendicular to the plane of the board, a much greater portion of the beam will be absorbed and transmitted than if it impinge upon the board obliquely; but in either case a portion of the beam—depending on its angle of incidence—will be absorbed and transmitted in accordance with the laws of convection, and the remainder will be reflected back into space, or to the surrounding objects, in accordance with the laws of reflection.

When this beam has impinged upon the surface of this partition number one, that portion of the beam that is absorbed enters among the molecules of the wood, and sets them in active motion, one against another, and now, for the first time, our rays become heat. Before they impinge on the wood they are simply motion,—a wave in the ether, similar to a wave on the surface of water, and the waves that are reflected off continue as motion, and are only changed into heat when they find lodgment in some material substance.

We have now advanced to that point in our demonstration where we have our ethereal waves absorbed in the first surface of the first partition from which it is transmitted from molecule to molecule until the heat has found its way through to the second surface of board number one, and this transmission is technically called convection. At this second surface the heat is again changed into ethereal motion, and, again taking the form of a wave, it jumps across the intervening space to the first surface of the second partition. I have said that the distance across this air space makes no sensible difference in regard to the transmission of heat, and for this reason, that it travels through its medium, the ether, at the rate of nearly 190,000 miles per second, hence practically the difference of a few inches, or feet even, is unimportant.

We take our beam where we left it at the first surface of the second partition, but we find only a part of it, for a considerable portion was reflected back from the first surface of the first partition and lost. It is, however, sufficient for our present purpose to know that it has not entered the building.

Our beam, or what is left of it, has been absorbed and again changed to molecular motion,—that is to say, heat,—and another part of it reflected back to the first partition, where it is again reflected in part, and the remainder is absorbed, and transmitted by convection to the first surface of the first board, and sent back into space as ether waves. That portion which has been absorbed by partition number two will be transmitted through this partition by convection, as through the first partition, and so this process will go on from partition to partition, until, if there be enough of them, the entire beam will be turned back and dissipated, so that no sensible amount of heat will get into the building.

If walls of brick, stone, iron, or other material are used that have a greater power for absorbing these waves and converting them into heat, a smaller proportion of the waves will be reflected back each time, and a proportionately greater number of compartment-partitions will be required.

It has been claimed that the wider air-chamber is preferable to the narrower one, for the reason that a ray of heat emerging from a given point diverges, and that its intensity at the next surface on which it falls is inversely as the square of the distance. We admit the correctness of this principle, but we should not overlook the fact that the entire second surface of our partition, instead of giving off heat-waves at a single point, is emitting them at every point on its surface, and each and all of these diverging rays are crossing and overlapping each other, so that in fact the same amount of heat that leaves the first reaches the second partition, diminished only by a small absorption of these rays by the vapor in the air-chamber, which is quite too small to be considered in the general result.

The advantages to be derived from a thorough understanding and a skillful application of these principles in the construction of compartment walls by which to prevent the transmission of heat through them, is very great.

G. P. RANDALL.

ELECTRICITY AND THE NIAGARA FALLS.

London Nature.

Sir William Thomson gave some valuable evidence on Friday before the Select Committee engaged in considering the subject of the electric

light. He said that whereas one horse-power of energy would only produce 12-candle gas light, it might produce 2,400-candle electric light. "The upshot of the experiments made at the factory of Messrs. Siemens, at Woolwich, and at the natural philosophy class of the University of Edinburg, was that, allowing the practical estimate of one horse-power applied in driving the engine, it had produced 1,200 candles of actual visible electric light, half the gross energy going to produce the light while the other half was lost in heating the machine and the wires. As the electric light was such an economical producer he anticipated that it had a great and immediate future before it. He believed before long it would be used in every case where a fixed light was required, whether in large rooms or small ones,—even in passages and staircases of private dwellings. There was immense promise in the actual work carried out by practical men in the present day. There was a prodigiously greater economy in the transmission of mechanical force into energy in the case of the electric light than in the case of gas. With regard to regulators for the electric light, he had seen one the previous day—the Siemens regulator—which gave a steady, pure, and quiet light. The electric light was especially adapted for being placed high where it illuminated a wide area. It might be put upon an iron pole raised sixty feet high, or the old French plan of swinging a lamp on a wire from one side of the street to the other might be followed with advantage. Such a plan would be useful in doing away with the necessity for opal globes, which destroyed a large quantity of the illuminating quality of the light. Indeed, he was surprised that these globes had ever been used, wasting, as they did, 50 or 60 per cent of the illuminating power. He considered that the advantages of using the electric light within buildings would be very great, because of the small effect it would have when compared with gas in heating and vitiating the atmosphere. In the case of electricity, the waves of light only became converted into sensible heat, not in the air, but on the ceiling or walls and floor of the room after they had done their work. With regard to the subdivision of the light, according to practical experiments, if the same amount of energy that was used in producing one large light was employed in producing ten feebler lights, none of those lights gave one-tenth of the amount of illumination of the one large concentrated light. Still there was nothing mathematically impossible in the matter, and it was quite possible that a plan of subdivision might be found by which the feebler lights would give a sum of illumination equal to that of the one larger light. He considered that the electric light as now developed was fit for use in large rooms. He was also of opinion that a great deal of natural energy which was now lost might be advantageously applied in the future to lighting and manufactures. There was a deal of energy in waterfalls. In the future, no doubt, such falls as the Falls of Niagara would be extensively used,—indeed, he believed the Falls of Niagara would in the future be used for the production of light and mechanical power over a large area of North America. The electricity produced by them might be advantageously conducted for hundreds of miles, and the manufactories of whole towns might be set in motion by it. Powerful copper conductors would have to be used,—conductors of a tubular form with water flowing through them to keep them cool. There would be no limit to the application of the electricity as a motive power; it might do all the work that could be done by steam-engines of the most powerful description. It seemed to him that legislation, in the interests of the Nation and in the interests of mankind, should remove as far as possible all obstacles such as those arising from vested interests, and should encourage inventors to the utmost. As to the use of electricity by means of the Falls of Niagara, his idea was to drive dynamic engines by water-power in the neighborhood of the Falls, and then to have conductors to transmit the force to the places where illumination or the development of mechanical power was wanted. There would be no danger of terrible effects being brought about accidentally by the use of such a terrific power, because the currents employed would be continuous and not alternating." This may be called a fanatical view of the electric light.

MANY-TOED HORSES.

Prof. O. C. Marsh has a brief but interesting article on "Polydactyle Horses, Recent and Extinct," in the June number of the *American Journal of Science and Arts*, in which he cites several curious instances of extra digits in the foot of the modern horse, and shows that these reversions to an older type are far more numerous than is commonly supposed. As to the ancestors of these animals, says the Professor, there can be no doubt. America is the original home of the horse, and during the whole of Tertiary time this continent was occupied with equine mammals of many and various forms. Although all these became extinct before the discovery of this country, their abundant remains mark out the genealogy of the horse in an almost unbroken succession of forms. If we examine the remains of the oldest representatives of the horse in this country we shall find that these animals were all polydactyle, and of small size. As the line was continued toward the present era, there was a gradual increase in size, and a diminution in the number of toes, until the present type of horse was produced. The original ancestor of the horse, not as yet discovered, undoubtedly had five toes on each foot. The oldest member of the group now known is the Eohippus, which had four well-developed toes and the rudiment of another on each fore-foot, and three toes behind. This animal was about as large as a fox, and its remains are from the Coryphodon beds near the base of the Eocene. In the next higher division of the Eocene another equine genus, Orohippus, makes its appearance. It resembled its predecessor in size, but only had four toes in front and three behind. At the top of the Eocene a third allied genus has been found (Epihippus) that closely resembled Orohippus in its digits, but differed in its teeth. Near the base of the next formation, the Miocene, another equine mammal, Mesohippus, occurs. This animal was about as large as a sheep, and had three usable toes and the splint of another on each fore-foot, with but three toes behind. At a somewhat higher horizon a nearly allied genus, Miohippus, has been found, which has the splint bone of the outer or fifth digit reduced to a short remnant. In the Pliocene above a three-toed horse (Protohippus) about as large as a donkey was abundant, and still higher up a near ally of the modern horse, with only a single toe on each foot (Pliohippus), makes his appearance. A true Equus, as large as the existing horse, appears just above this horizon, and the series is complete.

THE PULSE MADE TO SPEAK.

London Lancet.

At the last meeting of the Royal Society, Dr. Richardson demonstrated the action of a new invention of his own, which he calls the sphygmophone, and by which he transmits the movements of the arterial pulse into loud telephone sounds. In this apparatus the needle of a Pond's sphygmograph is made to traverse a metal of carbon plate, which is connected with the zinc pole of a Leclanche cell. To the metal stem of the sphygmograph is then attached one terminal of the telephone, the other terminal of the telephone being connected with the opposite pole of the battery. When the whole is ready the sphygmograph is brought into use as if a tracing were about to be taken, and when the pulsation of the needle from the pulse strokes is secured, the needle, which previously was held back, is thrown over, so as to make its point just touch the metal or carbon plate, and to traverse the plate to and fro with each pulsation. In so moving three sounds, one long and two short, are given from the telephone, which sounds correspond with the first, second, and third events of sphygmographic reading. In fact, the pulse talks telephonically, and so loudly that when two cells are used the sounds can be heard by an audience of several hundred people. By extending the telephone wires the sounds can also be conveyed long distances, so that a physician in his consulting-room might listen to the heart or pulse of a patient lying in bed (speaking modestly as to distance) a mile or two away. Dr. Richardson described to the Fellows of the Royal Society that the sounds yielded by the natural pulse resemble the two words "bother it." Not a bad commencement for a talking pulse.

A CARRIER-PIGEON SERVICE.

The carrier-pigeon service is now in full operation in France, and has been placed under the direction of the head of aerial communication. The number of birds fed by the Government is 8,000. These pigeons are located in Paris and twelve other large fortified towns. A number of soldiers and officers have been taught the art of pigeon-breeding, and carriers are constantly sent from place to place. The Minister of Public Instruction and the Minister of Agriculture have established prizes for pigeon races.

Mr. Halstead to Go to Turkey.

Lafayette (Ind.) Journal.

And, as for Mr. Halstead, he is not to be left out in the cold, for a correspondent calls attention to the fact that the *Commercial* has had frequent information of late in regard to the return movements of the Hon. Horace Maynard, which gives rise to the belief that Mr. Halstead may be sent to the Turkish Capital,—a position in connection with which his name has heretofore been prominently mentioned.

SILVER CLIFF.

One of the Great Mining-Camps of Colorado.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

HYDE PARK, Ill., June 13.—Silver Cliff, that new and wonderful mining-camp of the Rocky Mountains, is 1,240 miles from Chicago, by the Rock Island Railroad to Atchison, Kas.; the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad to Pueblo, Col.; thence forty miles west by the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad (narrow gauge) to Canon City (pronounced Canyon); and thirty miles southwest from Canon by Barlow & Sanderson's Stage-Line. It requires three days and two nights by rail, and about six hours' staging, to reach the camp, and costs from $40 to $60, according to the style of traveling. It is about 120 miles southeast from Leadville, about 130 miles nearly directly south of Denver, and about sixty miles south of Pike's Peak, which is in full view from the Cliff. It is the newest of all the Rocky-Mountain camps,—the first silver ore having been discovered June 29, 1878, by a Mr. Edwards, from Illinois. The first house was built in September, and now there are more than 600 houses and more than 3,000 inhabitants in the town, with more than 5,000 in the valley and mountains around. It is in the latitude of Cairo, Ill., and is 8,035 feet above the level of the sea, in one of the finest valleys in the country, which is sixty miles long and twelve miles wide. The climate is remarkably fine and healthy,—dry, but with rain enough, three seasons out of four, for wheat, oats, and vegetables, without irrigation. It is said that, during July and August, a rain-storm comes up every day at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Grape Creek runs through the valley, furnishing fine trout-fishing, and an abundance of water for irrigating the many fine farms lining its banks for miles, many of which have been under a high state of cultivation for fifteen years. It is said that seventy-five bushels of wheat, eighty bushels of oats, and 500 to 600 bushels of Irish potatoes are ordinary yields. The nights are too cold for corn or sweet-potatoes. The Wet-Mountain Valley has is remarkably productive and fine, and supplies the markets of Leadville, Canon City, Pueblo, and nearly all Southeastern Colorado. There is much of this fine land in the valley, subject to pre-emption and homestead; but it will not remain so long, as the valley is fast becoming densely populated. The Sangre de Cristo (Blood of Christ) range of mountains on the west, running in a straight line for sixty or seventy miles north and south, and standing 5,000 to 6,000 feet above the valley, present a magnificent view, and furnish fine hunting-grounds for the sportsman. Deer, elk, bear, chickens, ducks, and other game are abundant in the lakes and woodlands amoung the mountains. The Lake of the Clouds, although in the region of almost perpetual frost, it is said never freezes over. Silver Cliff, about thirteen miles distant, will, before many years, be supplied with water from this lake, which is probably 1,500 feet above the city. On the east are the Wet Mountains, from which the valley takes its name. They are not so lofty, and do not extend above the timber-line. They furnish fine pasturage, and thousands of cattle feed upon them.

Probably the richest and most extensive silver deposit or formation that has ever been discovered has its centre in Round Mountain, a single, solitary peak, 965 feet high, and with 300 acres in its base, situated about nine miles east of the Sangre de Cristo Range, and three miles west of the Wet Mountains. This mountain has been pierced to its solid formation by about sixty mining shafts, ranging from a few feet to thirty feet in depth, and at various elevations; and in every instance, without a single exception, the rock—a porphyritic tufa, talc-like—has been found to carry from a few ounces to forty or fifty ounces of chloride or horn silver to the ton. Mr. Bachman, Superintendent of the sampling works, gives it as his opinion that the whole surface-rock of the mountain would average from twelve to fifteen ounces of silver per ton; and Mr. MacAul..., City Recorder, thinks sixteen ounces a fair estimate. From the Plata Verda Mine, on the mountain, they have quarried and sold to Denver and other works more than $100,000 worth of this rock, one car-load of which produced 262½ ounces of silver per ton; and the first twenty-five tons, quarried out and thrown into a wagon without selection, milled sixty-six and one-half ounces. Several tunnels have been driven into the mountain twenty to thirty feet, and in every case rich rock or ... has been found,—a greater depth always ... richer ore. What this mountain may reveal, no one can tell; but its possibilities are bewildering, as a single claim—the Richmond—contains by measurement 15,000,000 tons of rock above the level of the valley, all supposed to be rich silver-bearing. This same silver-bearing tufa, called there porphyry, extends both east and west of the mountain, six or seven miles in length and one mile or six ... in width. On this space about 1,000 mining shafts have been sunk, all revealing the same kind of rock, and carrying more or less silver.

The first thirty-five tons taken from the Horn-Silver Mine, on a southern spur of Round Mountain, milled seventeen ounces; and the next lot averaged over fifty ounces. The Racine Boy Mine—the first one located in the camp, and situated a half-mile west of the mountain, and immediately north of the village—has produced ore that yielded by the car-load 840 ounces of silver per ton; and several car-loads have been shipped which milled 560 ounces,—so I am informed by Mr. Bachman. This mine was located by Edwards, Powel & Hafford, and bonded for $26,500 to Bailey & Co. for sixty days. In forty days they took the money out of the mine and paid for it. They have recently sold this property, with one-half the Cliff Mine, adjoining, to Senator Jones of Nevada, James Keene of New York, and Gashwilder and other San Franciscoans for $500,000. They have stocked the mine for $10,000,000, and will proceed to erect a sixty-stamp mill upon it, and work the property to its capacity. Only a few days ago the King of the Valley—1,000 feet north of the Cliff—struck, at about 100 feet depth, an exceedingly rich bed of horn-silver, and "the whole city went out to see it." The Cliff Mine, a few days after, struck the same bed. Underlying this porphyry is believed to be a great bed of argentiferous galena. Two miles northwest of the Cliff, the Ramble Mine, at a depth of seventy-two feet, went through the porphyry, and into a soft, clay-like formation filled with small galena cubes. When the writer left the Cliff the shaft had been sunk twenty-three feet into this galena without finding sides or bottom. Another shaft, 600 feet nearer the Cliff, at a depth of eighty feet struck the same formation; and the diamond drill, in the centre of the village, at a depth of 180 feet struck the same, and went through over thirty feet of it,—at last coming to a gold-bearing quartz. The rods giving out, the drill removed to other claims, while waiting the arrival of more rods to go deeper.

About one mile north of the Cliff is a gold-bearing ledge of quartzite, about seven feet thick, and assaying from two to 158 ounces of gold and a large amount of silver. It is possible this ledge may extend southward under the city. Beyond this gold ledge, in the granite formation in every direction are found silver-leads, producing various kinds of smelting ores. The Domingo Mine is a remarkable one of this kind. It is an immense fissure-vein, thirty-eight feet between wall-rocks. It runs more than 60 per cent of galena, from forty to 200 ounces of silver, and some gold. This looks as if it might have been a great boiling caldron of metal, as it is full of apparently water-washed granite-boulders, from the size of an acorn to several feet in diameter. All these are thickly coated with metal, and no two touch each other. It is supposed that these stones had floated in boiling metal, till, rubbing against one another, they had become smooth and rounded, when at last the metal became quiet and cooled, while these stones were floating. No boulders are seen anywhere in this neighborhood, except in the mine. East of the Cliff about five miles is the Bassick or Main Mine, which is regarded as a chimney or blow-out. It is also composed of boulders (porphyry), but covered with brittle silver and gold. At first there was very little gold, but at a depth of 280 feet the yield is about $47 gold to $1 silver. This mine is said to have over $10,000,000 in sight, and is so rich that one car-load of ore was sold for $71,000. Mr. B. has taken out over $800,000, and it is reported that he has sold the mine for $1,560,000.

The chloride ores of Silver Cliff, yielding ten ounces per ton, with a mill on the ground, can be worked at a profit of at least $4 a ton, or $80 per day for a ten-stamp mill, that would cost to erect about $10,000. There is apparently enough of this free milling ore, running from ten to several hundred ounces, to run 1,000 stamps more than 500 years. The ore can be mined for 50 cents a ton. There is a large amount of smelting ores in the neighborhood, but the mines are not sufficiently developed to yield a sufficient supply for many smelters now. The chloride ores, covering whole claims of 300 feet by 1,500 feet, and in many cases very rich from the top down, do not require any development, but simply to be quarried out like rock and sent to the mill. Too many smelters might be erected at the Cliff, but not too many stamp-mills for a long time. Rich placer-diggings have been discovered south and east of the town, and considerable gold is being washed out. Rich gold and silver float have been found in the Sangre de Cristo Range, and it is supposed that many rich mines will be discovered in that range this summer.

Mineralogists who have investigated the Cliff mines say there are no others like them. The Cero de Pasco mines of Peru, to which Henry Meiggs built his great railway, are the nearest. These mines are a silver-bearing rock, working from thirty to forty ounces, and growing richer with depth. At a depth of 300 feet,—that is, below the water-line,—these ores turn from a chloride to sulphurets, instead of galena as at Cliff. No fissure-veins in either have been discovered. The Peru mines have been burroughed into, without timbering, till large sections of country have caved in, sinking about 200 feet. The sulphurets, though assaying about 200 ounces, have never been worked, and their first stamp-mill (eighty stamps) has recently been shipped from this country. For over 250 years the rock has been carried out of the mines on the backs of the Peruvians, and milled upon the old Spanish process. The yield has been over $500,000,000. The Cliff mines are believed to be the more extensive.

They are the most accessible in this country, with wood and water in abundance near by, and plenty of provisions raised in the valley. Coal is within twenty-five miles by wagon, and will soon be within forty-five miles by rail. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company has surveyed the route up Grape Creek, and the road is now built to within about twenty-two miles of the Cliff. The Western Union Telegraph Company are laying their wires from Canon City, and will have the line completed in a few weeks.

The mining claims are mostly in the possession of the original prospectors, who are poor, and property can be bought cheap. Capitalists have gone to Leadville and other more distant camps, and machinery has only commenced to come. Three smelters and two stamp-mills are on the ground and on the way. But few Chicago capitalists have invested at the Cliff. James Turner, Christian Wahl, and M. M. Hirsh have purchased three or four claims, and will proceed to erect machinery immediately for working the ores.

The above information I have gained by a month's careful investigation at the Cliff, and at the mills and smelters, to which the ores have been sent. I have seen the ore mined, sacked, run through the sampling-works, assayed, and shipped to Omaha in large quantities,—twenty to thirty tons in a lot. I have, immediately after a blast, taken up rich, fresh chunks of ore covered with horn-silver, which I could shave off with my knife, and I know the silver comes from the rock. Silver Cliff is destined, in my judgment, to become a great and permanent mining camp. Yours truly, A. M. JOHNSON.

COLORADO MOUNTAIN SCENERY.

A Young Lady's Account of a Journey from Antelope Springs to Lake City and Return.

Extracts from a Private Letter.

ANTELOPE SPRINGS, Col., June.—We have just returned from a trip to Lake City. I will write you a description of the trip we made. We left home last Thursday morning, took the tent and some provisions along, so that we could camp out if we wished to. We went down the new toll-road. When we reached the summit of the mountain, on our left, as we were going down the valley, it gave us a splendid view of Bristol, the Head Mountain; and, as we go up the valley on the other side, the mountain reminds me of the ruins of some old castle. The scenery is very grand. We climb a long, hard hill, and there ahead of us, at the foot of the mountain, is Lake St. Marie, a beautiful little lake, nearly a mile long. It is close by the side of the mountain. It has a number of small islands in it that are very pretty,—one in particular, that I think is nearly perfect. It is very small, and perfectly round, nearly the shape of a pyramid, and almost in the centre is a good-sized spruce tree,—the only tree on the island,—but there are plenty of young aspens growing upon it. The road goes along by the side of the lake, and as we get to the further end of it there is another island that is covered with very large rocks, and one very large one is the perfect shape of a statue. The bust and shoulders are perfect, all except the head,—that is not there. It looks as though it would fall off in the lake, it is so near the edge, tipped forward ready to fall. Between the road and lake is a large boulder that is conglomerate, and nearly at the top is a large rock that looks as though there was nothing to hold it there. Seems as though it must fall, but it does not. We go on for several miles with mountains looming up on either side of us. We pass the stage station, cross Clear Creek, and climb the mountain, and we are almost at Clear Creek Falls. That is the grandest place that I saw all the way through. The water falls down about 150 feet into a gorge that is walled on either side with rock. They look as though they had been cut by a stone-cutter, and stood up in there, they are so perfect. I cannot give you any idea about them; all I can tell you is they are perfectly grand.

At half-past 12 we are about 17 miles from home. We stop and feed our team and eat a lunch ourselves. At 2 o'clock we go on, and at 3 o'clock we cross the backbone of the continent. There we can see the water flowing into the Pacific on one side and into the Atlantic on the other. We go on for several miles and are at the head of Slum Gullion. There is the most singular looking earth that I ever saw. It is a light yellow. there is no grass grows there, but there are trees and the most peculiar looking rocks. They are streaked with nearly every color, and the water in the creek looks very much like weak lye. It is not good to drink; horses nor cattle will not drink it. We pass Lake San Christobal. It is a grand place. The road runs close to the shore. I think it must be a lovely place in summer. About one and one-half miles from the head of the lake, on our right as we go up the gorge on the Lake Fork of the Gunison River, are ledges of rock 800 feet high. It is grand to look at, but terrible to think of any one being lost there. A gentleman told me when the country was new, before there were any roads or trails through there, he found a man's limb and foot. He did not know whether he fell off or whether he was killed by the Indians and thrown off.

About three miles from the lake we camped for the night. You do not know how I enjoyed it, having our supper and breakfast out of doors. In the morning it was nice to see the sun rising on the mountains. We had our breakfast and were ready to start by 7 o'clock in the morning. Soon we came to the Lake fork of the Gunison River. On our right was the river, and on our left was a ledge of rocks over thirty feet high. At a little past 8 we were at Mr. Franklin's. We stop a few minutes there, and go on to Sherman, two miles from there. As we are going, on one side of us is a mountain covered with rock; could not see any earth on it—just rock—and they were covered with trees. It looked as though they grew out of the rocks. And on the other side was a high mountain that did not have a tree on it, but was covered with grass. We get to Sherman. There is nothing there but a few log cabins. While my escort was talking with some miners I had a good chance to see all the mountains around there. On one side the mountain was covered so thickly with timber that it looked like a large forest, and each tree a little taller than the other way to the top of the mountain, and all spruce trees, green, and they did look splendid. On the other side the mountain was mostly covered with rock.

We get back to Mr. Franklin's about noon, and stay there all night. The next morning we start for Lake City, twelve miles from Mr. Franklin's. We go ten miles back on the same road we came on the day before. My escort pointed out to me the place where he found these dead men and their graves also. It was about 11 o'clock when we reached Lake City. At half-past 2 we start for home. We cross the main range before dark, and camp on Clear Creek for the night. Before we are up in the morning I hear the camp birds singing, and when we eat our breakfast I feed them. They seem quite tame, would come very close for the crumbs, and when they had eaten all they wanted it was funny to see them fill their bills to hide for some other time.

We reached home Sunday at 1 o'clock, after having a very pleasant trip of fifty-five miles and return. I think it was splendid all the way through. It seems as though the scenery changed every hour. There was something different all the time. Now, if I have not tired you I am glad, and hope you will like this. It is my first attempt at anything of the kind, but I hope you can get some idea about the country we passed through. E. G.

Gains from the Panic.

Utica Herald.

Looking candidly at the business situation of this country to-day, as compared with our condition before the great panic of 1873, one must be blind indeed who cannot see that we are actually the gainers by that panic. There has been much individual suffering, but it is swallowed up in the general good. Let the Greenbacker compare the purchasing power of the money he has to-day with that before the panic, and he will find himself better off, notwithstanding the difference in the prices his crops are bringing. Let him contrast the difference between governmental methods in matters of finance, if he would fairly estimate the general gain. Before the panic we were piling up debt everywhere,—in towns, counties, cities, States. For six years we have made no new debts, and have paid many old ones. In New York, the State tax is one-half what it was in 1872, and local taxes, if they have not decreased in like degree, have shrunk in every direction. An unhealthy, unnatural, and speculative tendency, that had found its way into every variety of business, has entirely disappeared. The inevitable rebound from the business depression is already penetrating throughout the country. When it reaches its legitimate expansion, the commercial condition of the United States will be incomparably superior to that of any nation on the globe.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The Timber-Resources of That State.

BY EDWARD KIRKE.

For the Tribune.

Recent articles of ours in the New York *Independent* and THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, on West Virginia, have brought us very many inquiries in regard to the timber-resources of that State. To answer these inquiries we have prepared the following article. If we have not covered in it all the questions which the intending settler may desire to have answered, let him, as before, address us personally, in care of the publisher of this paper.

The timber-trade was the first to which the early settler of West Virginia turned his attention. Squatting on the rich "bottoms" of some of the many navigable or raftable streams, he first planted a small patch in corn and Irish potatoes, and then felled a few of the giant trees that grew about his humble dwelling. Floating these in small rafts or single logs down to the nearest saw-mill, he "poled" his way back in his log bateau, laden with a year's supply of tea, snuff, "backer," whisky, and "fancy fixins" for the rustic goddess who presided over his household. She "dipped" the snuff and sipped the tea, while he "chawed" the "backer" and guzzled the whisky; and thus they passed the year in happy independence of the modern world of newspapers and school-houses. Another year the settler felled another dozen forest-trees, and thereby obtained another year's supply of "luxuries," and broadened his little area of "clearing"; and thus he went on year after year, and thus his children have gone on, cutting just enough timber to meet their immediate needs, till now, 150 years or thereabout after their first settlement of this region, they have brought under cultivation scarcely one-sixth of the timber-land of the State.

Until very recently all the timber sent to the home-markets was gotten out after this fashion; and now, when the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway has given cheap access to all the markets of the world, a large proportion of the forest-product is produced in this hand-to-mouth way, and very few pursue logging as a systematic and regular employment. The result is, that vast forests, remote from the farming settlements, though standing on magnificent logging streams, and not far remote from the railway and the saw-mills, are as ignorant of the ax as they were when Adam first walked among the trees in the Garden of Eden.

As logging streams the West Virginia water-courses have no superiors. With the exception of the New River,—that for fifty miles runs through mountain-gorges, and is a furious rapid, in which solitary logs often suffer shipwreck,—the rivers generally have a gentle flow, with few bends or shallows, and are admirably adapted to rafting. Up to this time timber-getting has been confined to the larger streams, but on the banks of these streams vast bodies of the original growth are still standing. Everywhere west of the junction of the New and Gauley Rivers, the floating of single logs, or rafts, is practicable from within a distance of five or six miles of the sources of the various streams and their tributaries. On the head-waters of the Elk and the Gauley, in Webster, Baxton, and Nicholas Counties, are vast forests of oak, ash, black walnut, and figured maple, easy of access to water, which are yet untouched, and can be bought for from $2 to $5 an acre. On the Guyandotte and Big Sandy, and their tributaries, are large tracts of the same growth, very heavily timbered, that can now be purchased for an equally low figure. Here logging has been done for many years; but not more than $40,000 or $50,000 in value is yearly brought out of this magnificent timber-region.

And this is true though there is a market for logs almost at the woodman's door, at prices that will return him at least $5 a day for his labor. Not only timber in the log, but staves and sawed lumber can be brought down these streams in the log bateaux peculiar to this country. From counties as far inland as Lewis, Gilmer, Braxton, Calhoun, Roane, Nicholas, Fayette, Raleigh, Wyoming, and McDowell, these boats, hewn out from a single poplar, and often 100 feet in length and ten in breadth, are floated down on ordinary freshets without danger or difficulty. Freighting batteaux of smaller size descend the smaller creeks from points within ten miles of their source.

Diss Debar, in speaking of the timber of this region, says: "Along the Big Sandy and the Guyandotte Rivers the oak, the poplar or tulip tree, walnut, cherry, sycamore, ash chesnut, and locust attain size not surpassed on the North American Continent east of the Rocky Mountains." And it may be added that the oak, poplar, and chestnut increase in size south of the great Kanawha. Gigantic poplars are reported in this district, measuring ten and eleven feet in diameter, and oaks six and seven feet. Mr. R. R. Cautley, an excellent observer, reports having measured on half-a-dozen upland acres, seventy miles up the Gauley River, that were a fair average of the district, four white oaks to an acre, with a diameter of eight and a half feet, five feet from the ground. He quotes the head of one of the largest stave-houses in New York as saying that in quality the timber is equal to any grown in the United States. It is generally strong, fine-grained, without streaks, and free from worm-holes.

Mr. Cecil Clay, of Ronaverte, reports that, along the Gauley River, Williams River, and Cranberry River, a branch of the Gauley, is a tract of country, thirty miles long and twenty-five wide, which is a perfect wilderness. The land produces good grass when cleared of the heavy growth of beech, sugar-maple, cherry, ash, poplar, and, farther south, oak; and this land can now be bought for merely nominal prices.

On the Greenbrier River pine is the predominant timber; but, all along the eastern banks, owing to the lower elevation, white and chestnut oak abound, and furnish a large amount of tan-bark. The spring-floods supply water enough to run rafts in the Greenbrier of 100 and 150 feet in length. This region is easily accessible from the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, and it has received more attention than some others farther West.

The development of the timber-resources of this State, as we have said before, has scarcely yet begun. The Big Sandy, the Guyandotte, and the Twelve-Pole Rivers drain an extensive area of heavily-wooded land, on which, though logging has been done 100 years, immense forests are still standing in almost a primitive condition. No details can be gathered of the business, and we can only say generally that a considerable quantity of white oak is here made into staves, large numbers of hoop-poles are cut, and large quantities of tan-bark and oak logs are sent to Huntington and down the Ohio.

On the Kanawha River the principal development has been from the mouth of the Elk at Charleston, westward to the Ohio. Col. Byrne, of that place, says of the business on the Kanawha and its tributaries: "Elk River sends out $100,000 worth of logs, cut by mills at and near Charleston, either for use there, or for shipment down the river. The white and black oak are chiefly manufactured into salt-barrel staves, for use in the vicinity of Charleston. The mills there have a capacity for producing 4,000 barrels per day. The poplar, ash, chestnut, walnut, and other kinds are chiefly manufactured into boards, plank, and scantling, at Charleston, for the Cincinnati and other markets on the rivers, after supplying the home-markets." The manufactured value of Elk River timber—that is, boards, staves, hoop-poles, etc.—is at least $150,000. The Great Kanawha, from the falls down, must produce as much lumber, in the shape of logs, staves, hoop-poles, boards, and ship-timber, as the Elk, or $150,000.

Pocatalico and Coal Rivers contribute to this produce of the Great Kanawha, sending probably a total value of $25,000 to $30,000. Coal River sends out some fine walnut and ship-building oak, which go to Europe. But the timber-wealth of this magnificent region has as yet scarcely been touched. It is no exaggeration to say that the revenue to be, at no distant day, derived from these extensive forests will equal that to be had from either the coal or iron mines of the State, rich as these are in untold developments. It is certain that West Virginia has a larger amount of surplus hard-wood timber, of the very best quality, than any other State in the Union, and that it well deserves the attention of lumbermen throughout the country.

Polite to the Last.

San Francisco Bulletin.

The proverbial politeness of the French was well illustrated last week in the suicide of a Frenchman named Petit, which occurred at Napa City. An hour before he shot himself he was in the vicinity of the Catholic Church, flourishing a pistol, probably with suicidal intent. A passer-by called out to him, "Don't shoot; you'll scare my horses!" Bowing, the Frenchman politely replied, "Excuse me, sir," and deferred the murderous deed.

KEARNEY'S STATE CONVENTION.

Disgraceful Scenes—Dennis Carries Things with a High Hand.

San Francisco Chronicle, June 6.

The beginning of work in the W. P. C. Convention yesterday was a coarse insult from Kearney to the country delegates as a body. He told them that they had been taken by wire-pullers into back rooms for "treacherous purpose," and that he had set detectives to watch them.

Doyle, of Tulare County, acting under instruction from his Club, offered a resolution for the abolishment of the offices of President and Vice-President of the W. P. C., and the substitution of a State Central Committee. Kearney ruled the resolution out of order because it was not offered the day before, when the constitution of the party, to which it was offered as an amendment, was being read. The reader will bear in mind that though it was read it was not adopted by the Convention. So Kearney's ruling was despotic. Besides, on the opening of the Convention Kearney distinctly pronounced against "parliamentary jugglery,"—meaning the strict construction of parliamentary law. Delegate P. H. Ryan, of Humboldt, acting on Kearney's order that the Convention *might* proceed on the motion of Doyle, was going on to defend the resolution, when Kearney in a rude manner told him to sit down. Ryan paid no attention to the brutal command, but spoke on, when Kearney said: "Take your seat. You are insulting the Convention by your talk. You have no right to talk." Ryan was forced down; and the Kearneyites were allowed to hold the floor as long as they had anything to say against the resolution of Doyle. Kearney and his city poodles then called for a vote on the resolution. Dunn, Pond of Napa, and others opposed this summary gag to the country delegates. Kearney, however, called for the vote by a show of hands. The poodle hands all went up. But a large number of delegates demanding a call of the roll, Kearney said: "The man that votes yes will vote to abolish the President *and officers* of the W. P. C." This lying misstatement of the question was corrected, but Kearney took no notice of it. While the roll was calling the clackers in the gallery cheered the "noes" and hissed the "ayes," and Kearney did not call them to order. The result of the vote, through Kearney's bulldozing and the base servility of his followers, was,—ayes, 50; noes, 105. Some changes from aye to no reduced the ayes to 48.

Here occurred a scene which has no parallel in this State save in the "spittoon" fight between the "long-hairs" and the "shorts" at Sacramento some fifteen years ago. Upon a motion from one of Kearney's slaves to make the vote unanimous, Doyle, the author of the resolution,—acting, as we have said above, upon instructions from his Club,—stated that, "If this resolution is lost, and the party is to be governed by the President in the manner that it has been for the past year, I don't believe that Tulare County, which gave 1,148 majority for the new Constitution, will give twenty-five votes for the Workingmen's party."

Kearney—"Oh, no;" with groans and howls from his clackers and the city slaves.

Doyle—"All right, Mr. President. But before I left home a whole Club had changed its tactics." He meant that they had declared for the New Constitution party.

Kearney—"Who were they? Two or three bummer politicians?"

Doyle—"No, sir."

Kearney—"I have been there and I know. Sit down, sir; you are telling a lie, and I know it."

Doyle immediately withdrew from the Convention. Martin, of Nevada, vehemently called Kearney to order; to which Kearney responded by calling the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest Martin. An angry uproar followed, during which there was imminent danger of a general fight. In the midst of the confusion, directly invoked by the dastardly blackguardism of Kearney himself, he stood on a table roaring for order and blaspheming at the country delegates. When the noise subsided, the Convention voted on the adoption of the constitution as a whole, and thirty country delegates voted no.

The putting of this question by Kearney was an open acknowledgment that he lied on the presentation of Doyle's resolution, in declaring it out of order because it was not offered the day before, when the constitution was read, but not adopted.

The vile conduct of the cowardly little bully on this occasion would have insured his instant expulsion as presiding officer in any Convention of reputable delegates. The servile submission of the majority who cheered him on and ostentatiously approved the use of language which among gentlemen is always provocative of an assault, is the best illustration of the foul and servile character of the Convention. As craven and contemptible a crowd never before collected in any part of the United States for the transaction of political business. No Parliament, or Council, or Congress in the tyrant-ridden Old World would bear such treatment as Kearney metes out to these base flunkies and caricatures of manhood. And yet they have the sublime cheek to set up a list of candidates of their selection as rulers of the State of California. No intelligent, well-bred American workingman would let his dog accept a nomination from such a collection of slaves, and cowards, and knaves, and ignoramuses. Their nominations are like letters of introduction from a lunatic or a thief. They represent nothing in the world but the will of one man, and he among the dirtiest of blackguards and the worst of "piece-club" sneaks.

HER LAST WORDS.

No! let me go alone—'tis better so;
My way and yours are widely far apart.
Why should you stop to grieve above my wo?
And why should I not step across your heart?
A man's heart is a poor thing at the best,
And yours is no whit better than the rest.

I loved you once? Ah, yes! perhaps I did.
Women are curious things, you know, and strange,
And hard to understand; and then, besides,
The key of her soul's music oft doth change.
And so—ah! do not look at me that way!
I loved you once, but that was yesterday.

Sometimes a careless word doth rankle deep—
So deep that it can change a heart like this,
And blot out all the long, sweet, throbbing hours
That went before, crowned gold with rapturous bliss—
So deep that it can blot out hours divine,
And make a heart as hard and cold as mine.

Nay, do not speak. I *never* can forget.
So let us say Good-bye and go our ways.
Mayhap the pansies will start from the dust
Of our past days—the slumbrous, happy days
When I was trusting, and life knew no grief,
But blossomed with my clinging sweet belief.

Good-bye! good-bye! Part of my life you take—
Its fairest part. Nay, do not touch my lips;
Yours they were once, but now, O my lost love,
I would not have you touch my finger-tips.
And, saying this, I feel no thrill of pain—
I cannot even weep above my slain.

If God cares aught for women who have loved
And worshiped idols false, I trust He will
Keep us so far apart that nevermore
Our paths may cross. Why are you standing still?
Good-bye, I say. This is my life's dim close;
Our love is no more worth than last year's rose.

1879. FANNY DRISCOLL.

THE RULER OF THE UNIVERSE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

KANKAKEE, Ill., June 12.—The question is asked through your paper of June 5, What causes the diurnal revolution of the Earth? While some may undertake to give a scientific reply, I think that all will be compelled to fall back upon my theory, which I present as follows:

Like as our mothers turned the wheel
And spun to clothe each coming heir,
Our Heavenly Father, for our weal,
Doth exercise His constant care.
All perfect principles combined,
The source of all things good is He.
Whate'er you call His name, we find
The end He doth forever see.
He orders all things for the good
Of every son and daughter born;
And, though we have not understood,
We shall, in that eternal morn.
Then let us each ourselves content
With what the Lord to us reveals,
Until the coming great event
When He shall open all the seals.
Then we shall know as we are known;
Then we shall clearly understand
The mysteries that shall be shown:
The revelation will be grand.

My theory, as already expressed, is, that God, being the combination of all perfect principles, and dwelling (in His essential essence) in the centre of created things, or of the universe, has no greater interest than to watch over and overrule the works of His hands, and especially the affairs of His family,—His sons and daughters, etc.; and that, living as He does in perfect harmony with these principles or laws of Nature, He arrests or controls them according to His sovereign will. Yours truly, A. J. DEWING.

Taxes in Louisiana.

The Louisiana State Auditor's report for last year shows that the total amount of taxes paid in that State was $915,485 by New Orleans and $68,336 by the parishes. The portion paid by the parishes producing crops of 400,000 bales of cotton and 100,000 hogsheads of molasses did not contribute taxes sufficient to pay the salaries of their Judges and District-Attorneys. The City of New Orleans, in fact, has to provide for all the expenses of the State Government, the public schools, the charitable institutions, and the levees throughout the State. In the matter of licenses, the city paid $155,414 and the parishes $107,849. The whole amount paid by the parishes for taxes and licenses was $238,261, which is not one-half of 1 per cent on their receipts for the cotton and sugar crops. The parishes complain of high taxes, though paying so little, and by their delegates in the Constitutional Convention override the voice of the city members representing the section of the State that pays seven times the amount of taxes paid by the parishes.

NORTHWESTERN PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued to Northwestern Inventors.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—A. H. Evans & Co., patent solicitors, report the following patents issued to Northwestern inventors:

ILLINOIS.

J. J. Allison, Nelson, bottling-machine.
M. Brown, Vermillion Grove, sulky-plow attachment.
E. Eberly, Sterling, thill-coupling jack.
J. M. Galt, Sterling, smut and brush machine for cleaning grain.
A. Hard, Aurora, thill-coupling.
W. B. Hosford, Chicago, locomotive engine.
C. Kahler, Chicago, newspaper-holder.
A. M. Leslie, Chicago, sewing-machine attachment.
G. W. Lyon, Chicago, music-rack.
Warren McArthur, Chicago, animal-trap.
A. C. Mason, Chicago, rope-reel.
S. C. Magill, Chicago, jack-screw.
S. G. Munn, Chicago, feed water-heaters.
E. W. Newton, Franklin Grove, plows.
S. D. Reynolds, Rochelle, horse-collar (reissue).
G. M. Richmond et al., Chicago, preparing feathers for dusters.
A. Rutherford, Chicago, car-replacer.
N. G. Ross, Chicago, barb wire-fence.
G. M. Wells, Chicago, last.
James Seiby, Peoria, corn-planters.
A. St. Mary, Decatur, hog-ring, etc.

WISCONSIN.

T. F. Appleby, Beloit, harvester-reel.
H. E. Cook and J. B. Thayer, Fall River, magnetic separator.
T. Merriam, Milwaukee, steam-boiler covering (reissue).

MICHIGAN.

A. S. Baker, Kalamazoo, spring-tooth harrow.
C. W. Coe, Fentonville, drilling-machine.
R. L. Dawson, Lowell, tilling-gate.
John Hudson, Detroit, hame-attachment (reissue).
R. B. Whitzel, Muskegon, dipping and coating fire-kindling.

MINNESOTA.

James L. Sprague, Minneapolis, churns.

IOWA.

C. E. Drake, Avoka, pump.
A. F. French, Denison, harrow.
G. M. Huston, Keokuk, egg-carriers.
E. W. Skinner, Sioux City, chain-link.

INDIANA.

James Allison, Danville, gauge for weather-boards.
W. S. Brewer, Richmond, drag-saw.
T. P. Wekhaus, Brownsburg, fire-kindling torch.
V. A. Mennez, Michigan City, cradle.
H. R. Terstegge and F. H. Golamann, New Albany, stove-fender.

NEBRASKA.

E. F. McCartney, Omaha, thimble.
William B. Newlon, Fremont, device for moving cars.

THE SECRET OF DEATH.

"She is dead!" they said to him. "Come away!
Kiss her and leave her—thy love is clay!"

They smoothed her tresses of dark-brown hair—
On her forehead of stone they laid it fair;

Over her eyes, that gazed too much,
They drew the lids with a gentle touch;

With a tender touch they closed up well
The sweet, thin lips that had secrets to tell;

About her brows and beautiful face
They tied her veil and her marriage-lace;

And drew on her white feet her white silk shoes—
Which were the whitest, no eye could choose;

And over her bosom they crossed her hands.
"Come away!" they said—"God understands."

And there was silence, and nothing there
But silence, and scents of eglantere,

And jasmine, and roses, and rosemary;
And they said: "As a lady should lie, lies she."

And they held their breath as they left the room,
With a shudder, to glance at its stillness and gloom.

But he who loved her too well to dread
The sweet, the stately, the beautiful dead,

He lit his lamp, and took the key
And turned it—alone again, he and she.

He and she; but she would not speak,
Though he kissed, in the old place, the quiet cheek.

He and she; but she would not smile,
Though he called her the name she loved erewhile.

He and she; still she did not move
To any one passionate whisper of love.

Then he said: "Cold lips and breasts without breath,
Is there no voice, no language, of Death—

"Dumb to the ear and still to the sense,
But to heart and to soul distinct, intense?

"See now! I will listen with soul, not ear:
What was the secret of dying, dear?

"Was it the infinite wonder of all
That you could ever let life's flower fall?

"Or was it a greater marvel to feel
The perfect calm o'er the agony steal?

"Was the miracle greater to find how deep
Beyond all dreams sank downward that sleep?

"Did life roll back its records, dear,
And show, as they say it does, past things clear?

"And was it the innermost heart of the bliss
To find out so what a wisdom love is?

"O perfect dead! O dead most dear!
I hold the breath of my soul to hear!

"I listen as deep as to horrible Hell,
As high as to Heaven, and you do not tell.

"There must be pleasure in dying, sweet,
To make you so placid from head to feet.

"I would tell you, darling, if I were dead,
And 'twere your hot tears upon my brow shed—

"I would say, though the Angel of Death had laid
His sword on my lips to keep it unsaid.

"You should not ask vainly, with streaming eyes,
Which of all Death's was the chiefest surprise—

"The very strangest and suddenest thing
Of all the surprises that dying must bring."

Ah, foolish world! O most kind dead!
Though he told me, who will believe it was said?

Who will believe that he heard her say,
With the sweet, soft voice, in the dear old way:

"The utmost wonder is this: I hear
And see you, and love you, and kiss you, dear;

"And am your angel, who was your bride,
And know that, though dead, I have never died."

—*Edwin Arnold, author of "He who died at Azan."*

Sixty-seven Years' Difference.

Says the Indianapolis *Sentinel*: "The Crawford County (Ind.) *Democrat* has the following interesting paragraph relative to the birth of two children of the same father, in Jennings Township: 'A child was born to a couple in 1812. In 1869 the father of this child married his second and present wife, and, in ten years later, in 1878, a child was borne by the second wife, it being the eighth child born during the ten years of their marriage,—three premature and five large and healthy babies. There is just sixty-seven years' difference in the ages of the two children, and in this month the father will be 88 years old. This all occurred in Jennings Township, this county.' The *Democrat* omits to say that the name of the father is Addison Williams, now residing at Magnolia, Crawford County, and that he came to Indiana from Pennsylvania in 1817."

Does That Hurt?

Burdette.

"Does that hurt?" kindly asked the dentist holding the young man's head back and jabbing a steel probe, with back-set teeth, clear down through his aching tooth into the gum. "Does that hurt?" he asked with evident feeling. "O no," replied the young man, in a voice suffused with emotion and sentiment: "O no," he said, tenderly, rising from the chair and holding the dentist's head in the stove, while he dragged his lungs out of his ears with a cork-screw. "O no," he said, "not at all; does that?" But the dentist had the better of the young man after all, for he charged him 50 cents and didn't pull the tooth then. But by that time the astonished tooth had forgot its aching.

Mothers should take warning and stop dosing their Babies with laudanum while teething. Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup answers the same purpose, and is perfectly harmless. Price 25 cents.

SEED AND PLANT INVIGORATOR.

Farmers and Gardeners, Look to Your Interests!

THE VITATIVE COMPOUND, OR SEED AND PLANT INVIGORATOR.

The Greatest Discovery of its kind, of modern times, for increasing the Vital Force and Early Maturity of

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

(PATENTED APRIL 21, 1874.)

Its use secures Early Maturity, Sure Crops, Large Yield, and Destruction to Insects. A Fertilizer Condensed and Pest-Destroyer Combined. Better, Cheaper, and More Easily Applied than Guano or Plaster.

PRICE—TWO DOLLARS PER HALF-POUND PACKAGE,—the quantity for one bushel of Seed.

THE CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE A PREMIUM To Every Purchaser of a Package of the Compound.

To encourage a trial, we have arranged with the publishers of THE TRIBUNE so that we can and do hereby offer to every purchaser of a package of the COMPOUND, a year's subscription to the Weekly Edition of that paper. This affords, of course, scarcely any profit on the Compound; but, as we are confident that a trial of the article will in every case be followed by further and enlarged orders, we are quite willing that every purchaser shall have with his first order the fine premium offered.

Remit money by Post-Office order or registered letter at our risk, and the package will be at once mailed, post-paid, to your address, and your name handed to the publishers of THE TRIBUNE for entry upon their books of subscription. Address

WAUGAMAN & CO.,
Room 5 Tribune Building, Chicago.

A Brief History of the Compound and What Is Claimed for It.

The first successful experiment made by Mr. WAUGAMAN with the Compound was in the summer of 1873, upon Seed Corn, planted in soil from which corn had been cultivated the two preceding years, with the following result: Corn planted May 31, 1873: Leaves of corn six inches wide in thirty-eight days; in full tassel July 11,—forty-one days; corn blown down by storm July 14; set up and hoed July 15 (which was the only cultivation it received); corn husked and taken in Oct. 8; yield was at the rate of three hundred and thirty-eight (338) bushels of ears per acre, all sound, well matured, and no nubbins. The extraordinary growth and yield of this corn so attracted the attention of the farmers in that neighborhood that many of them were anxious to try it the following season upon their own corn, which they did, and with extraordinary results.

It is claimed (1) that it insures the more certain germination and growth of the seed; (2) it produces plants of more vigorous and rapid growth; (3) maturity is reached sooner than by the ordinary method of planting; (4) danger from early planting and frosts may thereby be avoided; (5) it is applied directly to the seed, and is not used broadcast, as many fertilizers are; (6) the cost of preparing seeds—corn, for instance—will amount to only a trifle; (7) it is a perfect protection for the seed and shoot against wire-worms, cut-worms, and grubs.

Of the many testimonials given the following are submitted:

From State Treasurer Noyes, of Pennsylvania.

WESTPORT, Clinton Co., Pa., Sept. 1, 1877.
I used the Vitative Compound, or Seed and Plant Invigorator, on my seed corn, last spring, and am more than pleased with the result. I soaked the seed as per directions, and planted the same while wet, and in three days it was all up nicely. Not a spear was cut by the worm. The crows pulled up a little of it one morning, but I think only that one time. The corn came up with a beautiful dark green color, and has so continued until within a few days, when it commenced to ripen. I consider the Compound a valuable discovery, and it will richly repay any one who will try it. I shall certainly give it another trial if I can procure it. Yours very truly, A. C. NOYES.

From the Pennsylvania State Ag. College.

Near Bellefonte, Centre Co., Pa., Nov. 15, 1877.
. . . . I ploughed up a plot of one-eighth of an acre and harrowed it well, and soaked corn in the Compound, according to the directions; also, some corn in water, and planted both the same day. Now this one-eighth of an acre is one and one-quarter rods wide, and sixteen rods long, making room for six rows of corn. I planted, by hand, three rows of that soaked with the Compound and three rows with that which was soaked in the water; that would be one-sixteenth of an acre each. I kept watching it all summer, and could notice no difference in the crop; but when cutting time came, I saw distinctly that that which was soaked with the Compound was the best. My crop of fodder was good, but we had a dry spell about the time of earing and the corn was not so good. The corn taken off the plot which was soaked with the Compound was six and one-half bushels, while that taken from the plot which was soaked with water produced but five bushels. At that proportion, five bushels would make eighty bushels per acre, while six and one-half bushels would make 104 bushels per acre, showing a difference of twenty-four bushels in favor of the Compound. It also produced fifty pounds more fodder, which would be 800 more to the acre. Yours truly,
WM. C. HUEY, Superintendent.

CANAL DOVER, Ohio, Nov. 17, 1877.
I was induced to try a package of the Vitative Compound on my corn. I bought a package and soaked one bushel, according to directions, and planted it on a piece of ground which I have used for the same purpose for the last twenty-seven years. The corn came up very even and strong, and of a good color. It grew thrifty, and was not at all injured by grub-worms, and at the husking turned out large, plump ears. Other years I have had to put from thirty to forty loads of manure on the same land, at a cost of 50 cents per load. This year my corn is as good, or better, and only $2 of outlay. I think the Compound is a first-rate article, easily used, cheap, and giving good results. Yours truly, WESLEY MINOR.

DERRY, Westmoreland Co., Pa., Dec. 17, 1877.
This is to certify that I have tried the Vitative Compound on cabbage worms, and found that it destroyed them effectually. I dissolved a tablespoonful of the material in a gallon of water, and sprinkled the plants about twice a week, with great success.
THOMAS H. SPIRES.

BLAIRSVILLE, Pa., Dec. 20, 1877.
As an experiment, I used Waugaman's Compound on some seed wheat, last fall, planting the same area of land with prepared and unprepared seed. The result, when we harvested and threshed, was nine dozen sheaves, yielding eight bushels from the patch sown with prepared seed, while from the unprepared seed we got but five dozen sheaves and four bushels of wheat. In my cornfield there were eight rows planted without the use of the Compound, which did not yield more than half the corn that the same number of rows did when the seed was prepared. I also used the Compound on some "pop-corn," and the growth was so large that the persons seeing it thought it was the common corn. The grub or wire worm did not disturb any corn prepared with the Compound. I can fully recommend it to farmers, and will never plant without it, if I can get it. Yours, &c.,
WM. STITT.

MIDDLETOWN VALLEY, Md., Nov. 18, 1878.
I purchased a few packages of your Vitative Compound, and used them with such satisfactory results that it gives me great pleasure to add my testimony to the value of the already popular Compound. I used it on a field in which my corn had always heretofore suffered from worms, but this year escaped entirely by the use of the Compound. I am fully satisfied that its use will make corn come up more regularly, preserve a blacker green color, and grow more rapidly, and not be so much affected by the dry weather while small. My experience with it leads me to think that birds will not take out corn to which the Compound has been applied, and I will add that I did not find it necessary to replant a single hill in my whole field. I feel that I am well repaid for all I invested in it, and, if I can get it, I do not think I shall ever again plant a field of late corn without giving it the benefit of the Compound.
DANIEL B. D. SMELTZER.

From the S. C. State Agricultural College.

ORANGEBURG, S. C., Sept. 5, 1878.
* * * I soaked, in a solution of the Compound, some Sorghum seeds, which were then planted, June 26, in common garden soil, and no other manure applied. They came up in four days. Some of the stalks are now (about seventy days from planting) over nine (9) feet high, and over one inch in diameter at the first joint. The seeds will be ripe in five or six days. Some cabbage plants infested with the green worms (caterpillar of Peeris Oberacca) and the Harlequin bugs (Murgantia Histrionica) were sprinkled with a solution of the Compound. After the second sprinkling the insects disappeared. I can and will cheerfully recommend the Vitative Compound. Respectfully yours,
N. A. BIBIKOR, B. Pa.
Prof. Agriculture, S. C. State Ag. College.

LANGHORNE P.-O., Bucks Co., Pa., Dec. 31, 1878.—RESPECTED FRIENDS: The package of Compound received of thee last spring I used according to directions, and I am satisfied that where it was applied I had at least ten bushels more corn per acre than alongside where the ground and seed were similar in all other respects. Being skeptical, I planted alternate rows in one part of the field, the seed soaked in the Vitative Compound on one row; the next row was soaked the same length of time in water without the Compound; and the third row was planted dry. I could readily distinguish where the Compound was applied, both in the darker green of the growing corn and in the increased size and yield of ears. It seems ridiculous and improbable that such results can be produced by the application of such a small amount of fertilizing material. I shall test it again more fully this spring, and I hope to give a good report next fall. If my experience of the past season is confirmed, the article will prove a very valuable acquisition to the farming community. Thy friend,
HECTOR WILDMAN,
Master of Middletown Grange, No. 684 P. of H.

LOCK HAVEN, Pa., Dec. 31, 1878.
I used the Vitative Compound on my corn and tobacco seeds as directed. The result is our corn crop never was better. My tobacco plants were earlier than my neighbors', who planted some two weeks before me. My plants were a perfect success, while several tobacco raisers' seeds failed—they came to me for plants. I expect to use the Compound next year on all my tobacco seeds. Yours truly, R. S. WELSH.

TRUNKEYVILLE, Forest Co., Pa., Jan. 21, 1879.
Last year I tried the Vitative Compound, and must say it went far ahead of all expectations. I had about one acre of worn-out ground, and, by using the stuff, I received over one hundred and twenty-five (125) bushels of good corn. Every one around here wants it. I remain yours respectfully, I. PETERSSENN.

WACO, Tex., Jan. 24, 1879.
. . . A brother-in-law of mine, an extensive farmer, and a very practical man, tried it last year, and is well pleased with it. Being a new country, with rich soil, we do not need guano or other manures, but our principal trouble arises from early frosts, cut or grub worms, and, worse than all, the birds pull up the corn and wheat, so that we almost invariably have to replant. Yours respectfully, R. S. MORGAN.

"FOURTEEN YEARS."

Conclusion of the Hegwein Murder Trial.

Carey Saves His Neck by Going to the Penitentiary.

His Counsel Enters a Motion for a New Trial.

The Defendant Expected Only Five Years.

The arguments in the Carey case were resumed in the Criminal Court yesterday morning, Mr. Carmichael, for the defense, having the floor, and a fair audience in numbers. He wanted to lead the jury to the truth as to the facts, believing the Court would so instruct them that they would see the justice of the claim that the crime was committed by the defendant when in imminent personal danger. Carey had been followed and threatened; a "ransom" had been offered for his life, and what would any man do under the circumstances? Did Hegwein by word or act lead Carey to believe that his life or body was in danger? Counsel referred to the evidence on that point. Hegwein interfered in Carey's domestic affairs, and, Mr. Carmichael believed, had a motive in proposing to care for his sister. He had told Polsen that he had worked for part of the property, and wished the whole family were out of the way, and knew, by getting the divorce and keeping Carey off the premises, he could secure possession of the store and property. As to Carey's love for his wife, counsel pointed to the fact that, in court, when reference was made to his wife and children, Carey could not control his feelings, but shed copious tears. Mr. Carmichael read from the bill for divorce a list of property to show that Miss Hegwein had an income and did not need the support of her brother. Stress was laid on the visit of Mrs. Hegwein with her child to the jail, and also on her having told Mrs. Kirwin that she would rather have Carey hung than put in the Penitentiary, to get out some time and harm the children. Counsel claimed that there was nothing to show other than love for them on Carey's part. It was unreasonable to suppose that Carey would make a threat in the presence of the wife (Mrs. Griffin) of an "enemy," who had been garnisheed. Beogle was

"LIABLE TO BE MISTAKEN"

as to the words of Carey when he asked for a revolver. Could they see in the admission to Mrs. Safford, "If I hadn't killed him he might have killed me," any evidence of malice or deliberation? Having quoted from the evidence to show Carey's good character, counsel came to the killing, claiming that it was done in self-defense, Mrs. Hegwein "being liable to be mistaken as to the conversation between Hegwein and Carey, having told more of it at the Coroner's inquest than when on the stand, and corroborating Carey himself by her statements to other parties when the circumstances and words were fresh in her mind. Was it not probable that Carey heard better than she, he being outside the house and she inside, and believed firmly that Max intended to carry out what he had threatened? If Carey went to the house to kill, why did he not shoot again when he saw Hegwein near the gate? Or why didn't he shoot as soon as they first met? Referring to the bill of divorce, Mr. Carmichael said the allegations in it amounted to nothing; the proof was what guided the Court in making the decree. Carey had defied proof as to cruelty. The question for the jury to decide was whether Carey acted as a sensible man would under like circumstances when assailed by a man who had threatened him, he knowing it. The interests of Carey were in their hands, and counsel asked them to come to a conclusion after carefully considering all the facts, and do what was right—find that the shot was fired under apprehension of danger to himself.

CLOSING FOR THE PROSECUTION.

For the first time during the trial there was what might be termed a crowd present at the afternoon session, and among them many ladies. The reason for it was that the eloquent State's Attorney was to close the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Mills began by thanking the jury for their considerate attention, referring to their and his joint efforts to ascertain the truth, and suggesting these elements of law on which his argument was based: The nature of murder, malice as characterizing murder, the doctrine of self-defense, and pre-existing malice presenting self-defense as an excuse. Turning to the facts, he discussed the proposition that self-defense could not be urged in this case. Considering the relations of Carey, Annie Hegwein, and her brother, as shown by the evidence, he reached the conclusion that, long before April 15, Carey hated his former wife and Max, and caused all the ruin in the Hegwein household, having sent the old man 500 miles to the west, deserted his wife, and shot down her brother in cold blood. Did he love? If he brought this ruin and smote a woman, his heart must have been filled with all brutality and inhuman hate. Mr. Mills quoted from the bill for divorce to show Carey's cruelty. After the divorce was granted Max appeared for the simple reason that his sister needed a protector, she being fearful and requiring assistance. Carey's thought was, "This man has supplanted me,—taken my place; he has no right there." He was jealous; therefore he hated him. After the divorce (June 4, 1878), Carey never entered his old home, never spoke to his children or his wife, but walked up and down the streets in meditation. His thoughts were not of love. Being so, his thought was hostile,—of determination to do some wrong to redress any grievance he fancied he had. Four days before the killing, when in King's saloon, he had no weapon,—neither revolver nor knife,—and asked Beogle for a revolver, saying he was going south to see friends. What friends? Whom but the friends he hated, —Hegwein and the wife and children whom he had deserted? Why, after the lapse of ten days, armed with

TWO WEAPONS OF DEATH,

and under cover of the night, go to the place where they were? Mr. Mills believed it was for the most horrible purpose conceivable to the mind of man. Miss Hegwein knew his heart, and her woman's instinct said to her when he ran up stairs, after shooting Max, "That man has come here to murder me and the children," and she barred the door against him. [Miss Hegwein was so moved by the vivid picture Mr. Mills drew of the scene that she cried bitterly. Other ladies were also moved to tears.] The facts were then adverted to to establish that Hegwein made no assault on Carey. Hegwein had no weapon, and, knowing Carey had one, would he have put his hand behind him and said, "I am going to shoot you?" That would have been the act of a fool. The story was an absurdity, fabricated in the haymow, where Carey hid for twenty hours, thinking out a scheme to escape when put on trial. The next day, when arrested, having only outlined a defense, he said nothing to Gahan about self-defense, but simply, "He put his hand to his pocket and ordered me away." If Carey was conscious that he had done no wrong, that he had killed a man because in his judgment it was necessary to protect himself from harm, would he not have so told his friend? Why did he not go to the house of a friend that night? He knew he was guilty. When he rushed up stairs, did he shout or knock on the door and act as an innocent man would have acted? That Carey was guilty of the willful murder of Hegwein there was no doubt. As to the penalty, the jury were to decide whether he was to be hung or sent to the Penitentiary for life. Mr. Mills asked not for vengeance, but for simple justice, which required the highest penalty known to the law.

The speech over, about half the spectators left, the instructions being of no interest to them, nor were they indeed to those who remained, or to any one else. It took Judge McAllister an hour to read them.

THE JURY RETIRED

at five minutes after 4 o'clock, and the first ballot resulted: Guilty, 9; not guilty, 3. The latter, however, it appears were not in favor of letting Carey off entirely, but voted as they did under the impression that the question was, Shall we hang him or not? None of the jurors were in favor of this punishment. All were in favor of sending him to the Penitentiary, but about the term there was a difference of opinion. By a quarter of 6, however, they agreed on fourteen years; but the verdict was not returned until 7 o'clock. They were of opinion that Carey did not go to Hegwein's for the purpose of killing him, but found him guilty because he had armed himself and shot on account of the fear he had of his ex-brother-in-law,—evidently putting faith in Carey's statement that he "imagined" he saw a revolver in Hegwein's hand.

Mr. Carmichael entered a motion for a new trial, but it is doubtful if he presses it. The general impression is that he did well in saving his client's neck.

Carey, however, is not satisfied with the verdict; at least he so expressed himself when taken back to his cell. He expected to get about five years.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Cultivated Strawberries—A Curious Customer—Categorical Answers—Artificial Swarming—Women's Work—A Great Variety of Food.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., June 13.—It is now about thirty-five years since cultivated strawberries began to be much known in the West. Our earliest recollection dates back about that far; and a small patch of wild vines in the borders of a slough in Cook County furnished an occasional dish of this luscious fruit for the table. Two or three years later there were half-a-dozen beds of plants in the garden, consisting of Hovey's Seedling, Necked Pine, Methven Scarlet, Black Prince, and one pistillate variety, name forgotten. This patch of a few rods square was the wonder and admiration of the neighborhood. It probably produced two bushels of berries the first year, and the crop formed the subject of conversation at a great many meetings. Since that time newer and better varieties have taken the places of these old, worthless kinds; railroads have rendered it possible for the people of Chicago to enjoy strawberries from the middle of April to the Fourth of July; and yet there are now living in this State, where to plant the vines is the only requisite, thousands of families that do not taste a strawberry, unless it is given them by a neighbor! One can hardly believe this statement; but a trip of a dozen miles along any country-road will show that our statement is correct. One's ideas of strawberry festivals is, that they do pretty well for people who live in cities; but the best patronized are those given in the country, where strawberries ought not to be a rarity, yet are as much of a luxury as oysters. We do not favor summer or fall planting of strawberry-vines as a rule, or for the commercial grower; but we advise every reader of "The Farm and Garden," who has the ground, and who is without a strawberry-bed, to at once make preparations for planting one. Young plants are preferable; and, as soon as they are large enough to transplant, get some. Among those good for family use are Wilson, Charles Downing, Crescent Seedling, Prairie Farmer, Camargo, and some others. The most humble can have a fine supply of berries, if he only has a small plat of land to grow them on.

A CURIOUS CUSTOMER.

The following letter is from a lady in Chicago, who, judging from the opening paragraph, is not very well acquainted with farmers in general. The letter first, answers afterward:

DEAR RURAL: You really seem uncommonly intelligent for an agriculturist, and uncommonly reliable for a correspondent (1). I wish to ask you some questions: Do you believe what you quoted about cut-worms? (2). What is the best or worst thing for a pestiferous little black insect, very minute, very numerous, and voracious, that takes *all* the cabbage, cauliflowers, beets, etc., just as they begin to delight the eyes? (3). What is good (bad) for the striped bug? (4). What in this paradise of craw-fish can be done to stop their working unsightly holes in the lawn, the flower-beds, and vineyards? (5). What is the best agricultural paper to be taken by a young farmer and gardener in this latitude? (6). What do you think of the use and beauty of buckthorn as a hedge in this neighborhood, and where can the seed be obtained this fall? I want a hedge for the outlines, and to "temper the wind to the shorn lamb" (7). You must not discourage people about raising Alsike clover; mine is doing finely (8). Is Melilot, Bokhara clover? I sent East for some Bokhara clover seed, and was much surprised on receiving it to find my new acquaintance was sweet clover (9). Is any strawberry better for us than the Wilson? (10). What is the best raspberry? (11). Will the Snyder blackberry stand the winters with us? (12).

CATEGORICAL ANSWERS.

1. Agriculturists are probably as intelligent, in proportion to their numbers, as any other class of men. Every school-district in the West contains men well educated, and who would adorn any profession. 2. We are inclined to think that rich soil is not so much infested with cut-worms as poor soil. 3. Not having seen the insect, we can only guess. If they are a shiny black, and hop like a flea, almost any floury substance, sifted on the plants while the dew is on, will keep them away. Wood-ashes, plaster, lime, etc., are all more or less used by gardeners for this purpose. 4. Saturate corn-cobs with gas-tar, and lay them among the plants; or take a quart of the tar, and cover it with water, letting it stand a day or two, and then sprinkle the plants with the water. You will understand that it is the odor that keeps the bugs away; when that disappears they will come back. 5. Thorough drainage; perhaps kerosene, poured into their holes, would kill them. 6. We do not like to say. We may be prejudiced. All of them contain more or less valuable information, and they all contain a great deal that can only be of benefit to one who is able to discriminate. 7. The buckthorn makes a handsome and durable hedge. There is one growing now, or was a few years ago, on the farm in Cook County where we spent our early days, that was a perfect fence. It grows slowly, can be trimmed to suit the owner's fancy, and is hardy. We suppose all seedsmen keep the seeds. 8. We advise the sowing of Alsike on moist soil. The mere fact that it is growing well on your place, this being the first year, is no evidence of its value. Wait until August or September. 9. Meliiot may not be Bokhara above, but it is sweet clover, and we so stated. 10. For market, no. For family use, it is hard to beat. Some of the varieties mentioned clover are better berries,—perhaps not so productive. 11. For early, Doolittle's Blackcap; for late, Miama. The Gregg is also good, hardy, and very prolific. The red berries are of little value near Chicago. The Purple Cane is a cap berry, purple, and very productive. Every yard should have them. 12. Yes, the Snyder will stand the winter, and bear annual crops.

ARTIFICIAL SWARMING.

To the ordinary reader the mysteries of bee-keeping are a sealed book, especially that part which relates to artificial swarming. There is no mystery about it whatever, and any farmer's boy of ordinary intelligence can perform the operation with safety and success. A little confidence is one of the requisites, for a timid or careless person is sure to get stung and spoil the job. For ordinary unskilled men, two hives are necessary. One-half the frames should be removed from one to an empty hive. Leave one of these standing where the swarm previously stood; then remove the second full swarm twenty or thirty feet away, placing one of the half-swarms in its place. The old bees of both hives will go back to their old location, and will be peaceably accepted. This division of swarms may be continued until all the hives in the apiary have been divided, and, if the season is favorable, may be done a second time; but, in that case, it will first be necessary to know what swarms have queens. This can be readily determined by examining the combs for eggs. If there are none, it is probable that the swarm is queenless. For full details one should have some standard work on bees, such as Langstroth's.

WOMEN'S WORK.

"I wish you would put a few words in THE TRIBUNE about women's work during haying and harvesting," said a farmer's wife to us, the other day. A few questions developed the fact that she thought women on the farm had an awful hard time of it during the summer-months; and we agree that they do. There is no let-up in the work from sunrise to bed-time. A great many men do not provide their wives with sufficient help. They would not overwork themselves, because, if they did, and became sick, work would stop, and it would be expensive. The same economy should be practiced in the house. A sick wife and mother is not a desirable article to have. Women should think,—well, perhaps they do think about it,—but they should exercise some discretion as to the amount of work they can do, and not attempt too much. Half of the time they take steps that the children might save. They are too self-sacrificing, —too good to their husbands and children. We believe in making the boys and girls useful about the house, and learning them a respectful obedience, too. We should not call it fair to compel a tired boy to wash the supper-dishes after he had been at work all day; but, if he was not required in the field, we should compel him to do housework, if there was any to do. If mothers will look a little into this matter, they can save themselves a great deal of work. Another thing that women appear to delight in is getting up

A GREAT VARIETY OF FOOD,

and using all the dishes in the house. This is another mistake, and one they ought to correct. Two or three kinds of meat, all the vegetables in season, and pie and cake without end, seems to be what some women call perfection in housekeeping. To our mind, the fewer the dishes, so the food is well cooked, the better. If there is great variety at hand, change the bill-of-fare the next day. Simplify and systemize the labor of the household, and every one will be better satisfied. RURAL JR.

Didn't Know It Was Loaded.

At Burrillville, R. I., Alonzo Anthony was fatally shot by James Driscoll, who "did not know the pistol was loaded, and snapped the cap, holding the weapon at the man's head, intending to frighten him." At Ridgeway, Ill., Mason Evans "supposed that an old pistol was unloaded, and pointing at his wife, pulled the trigger, shooting her through the head." At Norwick, N. Y., William J. Hopewell "took down a broken musket, believing it empty, and was horrified when it was discharged, killing his sister."

THE FIELD AND STABLE.

Itching in a Horse—A Case that Needs a Thorough Examination—Recent Developments Concerning Swine-Plague.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 13.—The following comes from Clear Creek, Saunders County, Nebraska:

"VETERINARIAN": I see a treatment for the mange or itch in horses (Sarcoptes equi) in your answer to a correspondent at Bath, Mich. I have a mare that has been ailing for about two years, and think, from your description, she must have the mange, called Dermatodectes equi. She scratches mane, tail, head, shoulders, and hind parts. A great part of her tail is out, especially at the root, six or eight inches down; her mane and forelock are pretty well out, or rubbed off. I work her all the time. Would like to know the treatment for the Dermatodectes equi, through the columns of THE TRIBUNE, if you think I am right in describing her disease. A. F. BRYANT.

Answer.—It is possible that your mare is affected with mange, caused by the presence of Dermatodectes equi; but it is not probable. If you have more horses, and she is the only one affected, because mange, no matter whether caused by Sarcoptes or Dermatodectes, is very apt, and almost certain, to spread or to be communicated to other horses, and to every horse on the place, especially if the animal affected has been ailing for two years. An itching sensation, and a tendency to rub those parts mentioned in your inquiry, is not only a symptom or a product of mange, but is caused also by certain herpetic eruptions, and by the presence of several other parasites besides mange-mites. As such parasites deserve a mentioning: 1, the horse-louse (Hæmatopinus macrocephalus), which favors just three parts named, feeds upon the blood of the horse, and causes considerable itching. It is, however, sufficiently large to be discovered with the naked eye, and can easily be found if the horse is taken to a place (outdoors or in the stable) where the sun shines on his body, because then the Hæmatopinus will crawl up on the hair and be exposed to view. 2, Trichodectes equi,—small insects, which feed on the hair and epidermis-scales of horses, and cause considerable itching. 3, certain parasites of chickens (Dermanyssus avium), which are often found on horses, and cause very much uneasiness and itching, if chickens are allowed to roost in the stable, or to have a free run of the same. Finally, itching (prurigo) occurs sometimes and becomes chronic, in such horses as receive very substantial food (an abundance of grain), have insufficient exercise, and are poorly groomed or indifferently cleaned. Lice and other parasitic insects may be killed by a great many things. The genuine Persian insect-powder, properly applied, is convenient and effective. If genuine insect-powder (the powdered flowers of Lyretbrum rosum and P. carneum) cannot be obtained, a powder composed of pulv. sem. sabadill, sem. staphid, agr. rad. veratri alb., each half an ounce, and of pulv. sem. anis, one ounce, well mixed, may be used as a substitute. If one prefers to apply a wash, a decoction of tobacco, or of black hellebore (1:12), strong vinegar, or even a solution of arsenious acid (of arsenious acid and of potash, each half an ounce, dissolved in water and vinegar, of each three or four pounds), may be used. Nearly all mercurial preparations are also very effective, but their application involves more or less danger.

If your mare is affected with mange caused by Dermatodectes, the same treatment which has been recommended against Sarcoptes-mange will effect a cure. The only practical difference is, that the Dermatodectes, living on the surface of the skin, are killed a little easier and surer than the Sarcoptes, which burrow into the skin, and may in that way escape a thorough contact with the wash. If the itching is not caused by the presence of parasites, a change of food, thorough grooming, and an occasional wash with soap and water, very likely will effect a cure. Prof. Falke advises to use externally a liniment composed of oil of hyoscyamus, two ounces, and chloroform, two drachms; and internally small doses of arsenic (arsenious acid), a few grains every morning.

A CASE THAT NEEDS A THOROUGH EXAMINATION.

POTOSI, Ill., June 2.—"VETERINARIAN": I have a mare that has been coughing for about four weeks; and for about two weeks past, after coughing, her nose will be covered with a grayish-white mucus, and sometimes, after rolling, it will run; at other times it will run clear water. At the inspiration of the breath there is a rattling sound, similar to blowing air through water. She looks well and works well. At times there will be so much rattle that it seems to choke her, and cause her to breathe as though she was out of wind. If you can form an opinion from the above, an answer through THE TRIBUNE is solicited. H. THOMAS.

Answer.—Your case requires a thorough examination, because such a discharge from the nose as you describe occurs in several diseases of the mucous membrane, which lines the nasal cavities, the throat, windpipe, etc., and constitutes, under certain circumstances, or in combination with certain other symptoms,—such as the presence of ulcers in the mucous membrane of the nose, but especially of the septum, and a hard and limited swelling of the submaxilliary lymphatic glands—a characteristic of glanders. To ascertain the cause of that discharge,—possibly a polypous growth in one of the nasal cavities,—you have to make a thorough examination. You will be able to do so by taking the animal outdoors on a bright day, and by placing the horse in such a position as will enable you to throw the rays of the sun, by means of a mirror, into his nose in such a way as to illuminate every part of the nasal cavity. By doing so you will probably discover the seat of the disease and the source of the discharge. If the latter is caused by glanders, you will find the chancrous ulcers in the mucous membrane (especially of the septum or cartilaginous portion); if by a polypous growth, or by any other morbid production, you will see the same; and, if neither ulcers nor morbid growths can be found, you may be able to look far enough into the nasal cavity to see which way the discharge is coming. It is possible that the same has its source in a catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membrane of a maxillary or frontal sinus, or of a guttural pouch. An external examination of those parts will, therefore, be necessary, unless the inspection of the nasal cavities reveals the origin of the discharge.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING SWINE-PLAGUE.

Till recently it was supposed that Swine-Plague (so-called Hog-Cholera) could not be communicated to other animals. This supposition has proved to be erroneous. Prof. Law inoculated sheep and rabbits successfully; others succeeded in infecting rats. My latest experiments, though not yet completed, have convinced me that it can also be communicated to cattle by means of inoculation, though, maybe, only in a mild form. As to dogs, a communication, it seems, can be effected even without a direct inoculation, as will be shown by a case that occurred this spring in Champaign County, Illinois. Mr. M——'s dog, an animal of the pointer breed, found, a mile or two distant from Mr. M——'s farm, the burial-place of some hogs that had died of Swine-Plague. As the hogs had been buried rather carelessly, the dog succeeded—aided, it seems, by another one—in unburying some of the dead hogs, and feasted on their carcasses. A week after, the dog took sick, showed symptoms characteristic of Swine-Plague, and died in about ten days. Mr. M—— had no Swine-Plague on his place since last fall; but, a week after the dog died, the disease, which had disappeared everywhere in the neighborhood, made its appearance again among his swine. Of sixteen pigs he lost thirteen before any other outbreak occurred. Mr. M——, who is a good observer, and perfectly reliable, is convinced that the dog contracted Swine-Plague by feeding on the dead hogs, died of that disease, and communicated it to his (Mr. M——'s) pigs. Now, the question may be ask, If Swine-Plague can be communicated to dogs by feasting on the carcass of a dead hog, might it not also be communicated to men by eating raw meat, sausage, etc., of a diseased hog?

In the fall of 1861 a case occurred in a small village in Northern Germany which may be of interest. I will relate it without any comment whatever. Swine-Plague was very prevalent and very fatal, and but few pigs escaped. A boarding-house-keeper, seeing that his pigs (three or four in number), had contracted the disease, and fearing that the same would die, concluded to suffer no loss like his neighbors, and butchered his pigs as soon as he saw that recovery was improbable. A few days after, the whole family and several of the boarders took sick, and two or three persons died. The symptoms of their disease, it was said, were similar to those exhibited by the swine affected with the plague. The case was hushed up. VETERINARIAN.

Jules Ferry's Education Bill.

The preface to Jules Ferry's Higher Education bill which is now before the French Chamber of Deputies shows that the intention is to disqualify from all classes of teaching religious communities not recognized by law. This is justified on the ground that foreigners are not allowed to teach, and that the same exclusion should apply to "an order essentially foreign by the character of its doctrines, the nature and aim of its statutes, the residence and authority of its chiefs." This passage, of course, refers to the Jesuits, who, according to the statistics given by the *Temps*, have twenty-seven colleges in France, with 848 teachers. The disability will also affect twenty-six other communities, having sixty-one establishments with 1,089 teachers. The recognized communities, whose establishments will not be interfered with, but whose members will eventually be subjected to the same examination as lay teachers, instead of obtaining Episcopal certificates, called "letters of obedience," are twenty-eight in number. They have 2,443 schools, 768 colleges, and 22,760 teachers. If the bill passes, the disqualified orders, it is to be presumed, will transfer their institutions to the legally-recognized committees. In another measure, which is excellent in its way, M. Ferry proposes an entire remodeling of the Superior Council of Education. Suffice it to say that should this bill be voted the four Archbishops or Bishops elected by their colleagues will no longer have a seat on the Board. The Protestant pastor and the Jewish Rabbi will also be eliminated, as well as the representatives of the Court of Cassation, and of the Ministers of War and Marine. The Council will be entirely composed of the Rectors of colleges, Professors, etc.

HORTICULTURE.

Marshall County—Henry Wier's Orchard—How He Utilizes His Apples—His Methods with the Vineyard—Alton Horticultural Society.

No. 13 EIGHTEENTH STREET, CHICAGO, June 13.—I have returned from a visit into Marshall County. The farms, and gardens, and orchards are suffering from the continued drought. On Monday night last, at Lacon, we had a thunder-shower, and considerable rain fell. This county is famous for a few large orchards. The most successful fruit-grower in this part of the State is, perhaps,

HENRY WIER.

His orchard of seventy acres is within one mile of Lacon, and has more fruit (apples) than is common this season, for the complaint almost everywhere is, "short crop." Mr. Wier says he expects as large a crop this season as last. Last year he had over 4,000 barrels. Fortunately for him, but about half of his orchard bore a crop last year, which half is full this year. His orchard is about twenty years old. Other orchards in the neighborhood, of younger trees, are barren of fruit, while this man will have plenty and to spare. I inquired for the cause of this. The failures of orchards are due chiefly, he said, to the method of culture, or rather to the no-culture methods.

MR. WIER'S METHOD

of orchard culture is this: He was, he says, from a boy raised in the orchard. He had observed his father's mistakes, and had profited by them. It was his practice to pasture his orchard, as many now do, and recommend; but it is a great mistake. He had seen hundreds of trees destroyed by that miserable practice of pasturing the orchard, and hundreds of other trees rendered non-productive, or producing such poor fruit as to be about worthless. Besides the positive injury done by barking and browsing upon the trees, the tramping of the ground, and rendering it hard and impenetrable by the rains, is a very great damage. Mr. Wier never allows his orchard to be pastured. When the trees are young they receive yearly cultivation. When ten years old, he would seed to clover; but does not mow the clover,—lets it remain upon the ground; and, after two or three years, he again plows the ground, and never lets it become hard. He would as soon think of growing corn without cultivation as of growing apples without cultivation.

PRUNING.

There are those in this neighborhood who boast that they never prune their apple-trees. The result is, they now almost never, he says, have a paying crop of apples. He would prune judiciously, and as moderately as possible, yearly; and, commencing when the trees are young, they may be trained in the way they should go without severe cutting, which is itself a great evil.

UTILIZING APPLES.

The way Mr. W. utilizes his apples is to put them into cider or vinegar, chiefly vinegar. He sells the fruit when he can get 40 cents per bushel; and, when he can't get that, he prefers putting them into vinegar. He made last season 4,000 barrels of cider and vinegar; finds ready sale for all he can make, at remunerative prices. He makes his vinegar in barrels in preference to vats. The waste in leakage is less, and then the vinegar makes in less time in barrels than it does in bulk. He keeps the old barrels—4,000—on hand in which to make his vinegar. They become better by age for the purpose for which they are used.

It requires large capital to enter into this business on a scale sufficiently large to make it profitable.

THE VINEYARD.

There is something novel and original in Mr. Wier's methods of cultivating the grape. His treatment of the vineyard, we should say, was almost the opposite of that of the orchard. His vineyard is twenty years old; and the following, he says, is the treatment it has received and the returns it has made to him: It was planted twenty years ago, and for three years was left to grow upon the ground. At 3 years old the vines were put upon a trellis made of posts and boards, say five feet high, and there they have grown ever since, with no labor but plowing the ground every few years, and seeding to clover, and picking the grapes. They have never been pruned, and never shall be. They make slow growth, never mildew, never have winter-killed, have never failed to bear a large crop, and never promised a fuller crop than now. He has four times as many grapes as the careful growers who cut and train their vines according to rule.

Last year, from one-fourth of an acre, he says he made 400 gallons of wine, and he seldom fails to do as well as this.

This is a pretty hard statement, but I am not the man that is going to dispute it. I have for many years believed that there was too much *butchering* done in the vineyard. And it is a fact that my vineyard of four acres at Alton, which for years yielded me a large crop of grapes with *long pruning*, has for three years past, in other hands and under the *short-pruning* process, failed in its crop every time.

O. L. B.

FAILURE.

It's so very easy to say, I will—
It is so very hard to be grandly true—
That we only keep saying, I will, I will,
Without the strength to dare and to do.

In the morning our hearts are full of hope,
But we lose it all in the noonday glare,
And we say, We'll go on when the twilight comes,
With its cooling breath and its balmy air.

But our feet have grown weary ere the night;
So we lay our hopes and our burdens down,
And close weary eyes in restful sleep,
And wait for the morning's sun to dawn.

The sun comes up with smiling grace,
Yet we linger still by some rippling stream;
It's so easy to say, I will—yes, I will—
So very easy to wait and to dream.

So life drifts on, and we dimly see
The mountain's top where we hope to stand;
But we dare not follow the winding path
That leads through the mist to the "promised land."

GRANT PARK, Ill. MRS. O. B. HEWETT.

Coffee and Beer in Germany.

CHEMNITZ, Saxony, May 19.—*To the Editor of the New York Times:* In a report, just published in one of the leading papers in Saxony, it is stated that the quantity of coffee consumed annually has increased during the past forty years from 190,000,000 pounds to 850,000,000 pounds. The amount used each year per capita in different parts of Europe is given as follows: Russia, one-fifth pound; Great Britain and Italy, one pound; Austria-Hungary, one and one-half pounds; France, three and three-fifths pounds; Germany, four and one-third pounds; Denmark, five pounds; Switzerland, six and three-fourths pounds: Holland, seven pounds; and Belgium nearly nine pounds. According to the above-mentioned report, the German nation not only consumes more coffee than any other, but also drinks more beer; in this latter regard the Bavarians have the distinction of being first in the world. The statistics given show that they drink annually about 147½ gallons of beer per person, which quantity costs about $13.50. The total outlay in Bavaria for this beverage is more than $65,000,000 per annum. The figures given for the two principal cities of Bavaria—Nuremberg and Munich—and for Ingolstadt are still larger per capita. The former city has a population of about 90,000, and consumes annually about 212 gallons for each inhabitant. This is an average expense to each person of about $19; total, about $1,700,000. The population of Munich is about 175,000; the beer drank per person annually is about 248 gallons; this is an average expense of about $22.30; total, about $3,900,000. Ingolstadt, with a population of only about 15,000, expends annually for its favorite drink about $715,000. This is an average expense to each inhabitant of about $47.60, with an average consumption of about 528 gallons. The above statements as to the quantity of beer drank in Bavaria are taken from the report alluded to, and are probably very nearly correct; but the computations as to cost are made by myself, and will be found to be under rather than above the true amounts.

N. K. GRIGGS, United States Consul.

NO GENTLEMEN ADMITTED.

A Female Entertainment in Paris—Fifty Women Enjoy Themselves Together and Never Quarrel Once—How the Thing Was Done.

Paris Letter to London World.

It was to be a ladies' party. They had accused Mrs. M. of not paying enough attention to her own sex at her receptions, and so she took her revenge by issuing cards for 5-o'clock tea to some fifty of them. It is almost superfluous to say that Mrs. M. is of our race (*branche cadette*); a Frenchwoman would never have had the pluck for it. It was to be the petticoat pure and simple—not even a man to take round the tray. The fifty accepted to a woman; such a thing was not to be missed. The card, I forgot to say, was just as original as the party,—a daintily-printed little missive with the engraving of a china tea-pot in the corner. They were to go at 4, they were to come away at 7; and what might not happen in the meantime with fifty women all shut up together in a Paris drawing-room? There was a good deal of speculation about it. They would quarrel, for sure; they would never dress for one another, but go "dowdy." Why should they, when there were no men to see their pretty clothes? It would end in *ennui*, if it did not end in a shindy. There were a few loafers from the neighboring "New" to see them arrive. It is but a stone's throw from the Rue de Morny; and, besides, you might take the house on your way to the club, so there was your excuse. It really did look like a mild event of the day, the narrow street crowded with carriages setting down, and an awning before the door to show the coachmen their mark. There was plush in the gateway, where there was rough work to be done in keeping the carriages in line; but beyond that it was not to be found. The service in the rooms up-stairs was done entirely by the maids. There was no chance, then, of getting in, even as a lacquey, as was done on the far less interesting and memorable occasion of the interview between Goethe and Schiller.

It was a pity; for the men would have learned a useful lesson, that they are not half so indispensable as they suppose to the success of a social gathering. The prophets of evil were all out of their reckoning. First, the toilettes were *éblouissantes;* women dressing for women were in their very best. There was a feeling of pique in it, perhaps; they had heard what was said, and they wanted to confound the scorners. Then it simply went on wheels from first to last. The hostess was not only charming, but so natural and easy that you would have thought that this style of a reception in a sisterhood had been the practice of her life. Some few of her guests were not quite so free from embarrassment, probably because they were not altogether guiltless of the report that she was indifferent to their society. They were all civil to one another, beautifully civil; so much so that some persons of experience feared it could never last, and well-wishers of the house were heard praying for 7 o'clock before 5:30. The hostess knew as well as any one that the pace of cordiality and compliment would kill long before that evening hour, and so she had ingeniously provided them with an excuse for saying nothing by ordering the curtain to rise on a little *comedie de salon* performed by artistes of the Vaudeville. Here, again, it was all women, women, women; it might have been breaking-up day in the scholastic halls of Mr. Tennyson's "Princess." Rejane was there, with Lloyd; and they played a delightful *comedie pour dames* by Gondinet, with all their grace and *verve*. This was followed by a monologue, "O Monsieur!" by the same author, rendered in exquisite style. The idea is a very pretty one, and quite French. A girl just out has been told by her mother that the safest thing to say in answer to every observation of a gentleman is "O Monsieur!" Nothing compromising in that, at least; it may mean anything. "Yes" is not to be thought of; "No" is almost as bad; it is too positive and decided for a young person to hold. The meek little creature does just as she is bid, and still contrives to make the "O Monsieur!" answer every purpose of expression. Nothing has been said about tones, inflections, glances, only about words; and so, with full liberty of choice for those, the "O Monsieur!" sometimes means, "Yes, go on;" "Mind, my mother is listening;" "No; not on any account," etc. This recitation was a piece of finished art, and for a moment it carried away the audience in its absorbing interest to the complete oblivion of themselves. They forgot that they were alone,—alone in the wide world of gauze. Perhaps they applauded the others' acting the more heartily because they had none to do for themselves. There were no men to see how they clapped hands. It was delightful, they all said, to be able to live like this—just for one day.

The prophets of evil were decidedly out of their reckoning. Two hours had passed since these fifty women came together; 5 o'clock had struck—there had been no shindy; 6 o'clock—not a snub, not a yawn. They knew what was expected of them both by friends and enemies, and they determined to hold out in amiability to the last. They were more flatteringly civil to one another than even men are wont to be to them. It was a ladies' battle of compliment. They exhausted all the forms of conventional politeness, and invented new ones. They admired each other's toilets, voices, accomplishments. Could it last? The pace, as I have already said, was killing, and there was an hour more to fill up. An hour more, and one was to go on saying smooth things to Mrs. ——, known by bitter experience to have the worst tongue in Paris; and grave things to old Mme. ——, "a perfect guy, my dear, in her monstrous caricature of the spring fashions." Oh, for 7 o'clock and liberty, when one could at least say what one thought of them to oneself. Would it never come? The hostess was equal to this demand, as to all the others. She filled up the last trying hour in the most agreeable way by a sort of actresses' reception. The comedy over, the ladies of the Vaudeville sat down to refreshments in the *petit salon*, and the audience crowded in to keep them company, and to analyze on a near view the effects which had dazzled them from afar. They had played a modern piece, and they "dressed" it in their very best style, by command. The stage in Paris is the glass of very advanced fashion; but a lady rarely enjoys the opportunity of meeting those whose business it is to hold it up on the footing of friendly consultation. The actresses hardly knew what to make of the assiduous court that was paid to them, and of the questions as to how this was done and how that was done, and as to whether such and such an "arrangement" in trains and bodies was absolutely new. It was just a little bit like the crowding of gentle savages of a new world round a band of brightly-attired voyagers from an old; but what of that? There was a grace in their untutored wonder, and a novelty for these spoiled children of the scene. What more was wanted for worshipers or worshiped? Yet more was given. Rejane positively made a speech! "She thanked her audience for their more than cordial applause. Some of them had been good enough to say that she and her friends had surpassed themselves in the comedy. They accepted the compliment. Yes, they had surpassed themselves; they had never done so well. And why? Because they had such a thoroughly appreciative audience. Every artiste knew that there was all the difference in the world between a *salle* full of ordinary play-goers, with their large average of stupidity and indifference, and an audience *d'élite*. The mere consciousness of their presence was an inspiration for a company. You could not help having a little taste, feeling exquisite perception behind the curtain, when there was so much before."

This brought the whole affair to a close; and it was time. Such a high pitch of cordiality was beyond mortal powers, and now that it is all over there can be no harm in confessing that if it had lasted to 8 o'clock, why— But no; why not leave it as it stands on the safe basis of accomplished facts? Enough to say, that for three mortal hours fifty women, belonging for the most part to the quickest-witted, most impressionable race of Europe, and to the most frivolous society, had kept one another amused and interested, to say nothing of having kept the peace. It was a tremendous strain, if you like; but so is every great achievement,—Capt. Webb's swim, Mr. Swinburne's last tragedy, Capt. Burnaby's ride. It is for us only to consider it in its results; it has been done.

Broiled Lobsters.

New York Times.

The Greek and Roman epicures of old are reported to have offered a large reward for the invention of a new dish. After centuries of gastronomy, especially after the torture of culinary ingenuity we have had in the civilized world for the last 200 years, it would hardly be thought that we should hit upon a novel delicacy in the capital of the new world. But we seem to have done so, the new thing being a familiar article in a new form—nothing less than a broiled lobster. The lobster has been eaten from time immemorial,—it is believed to have been the *karabos* of the Greeks and the *locusta* of the Romans,—and always, so far as known, to have been boiled. Only within a few months has it occurred to some of the French cooks of New York—half a dozen *chefs* of different clubs and restaurants claim to have been the originators of the dish—to broil the favorite shell-fish, which is now regularly placed upon a gridiron, and, served piping hot, is greatly relished by all gourmets. The process of preparation is very simple. The fish is cut through the body, divided into equal parts, while alive (this seems cruel, though it is not more cruel than boiling), the claws cracked on the edge, and put over the coals until the shell turns red. Then it is placed on the table, buttered, sprinkled with red pepper, and eaten. Broiled lobster is certainly much richer than boiled lobster,—quite another dish, indeed,—although there is between the two only the difference to a letter.

A BEGGAR'S ESTATE.

What an Administrator Discovered.

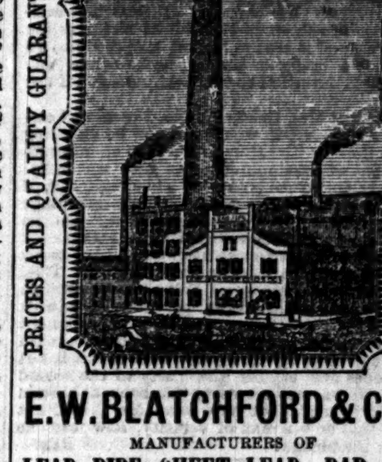
Isaac J. Hatfield, who recently died in this city, appears to have been in some respects a rather eccentric character. He died at the age of 74, and had lived in the City of Chicago continuously since 1839. For some years prior to his death he appeared to have been in very poor circumstances financially, and was entirely sustained by the Masonic and the Odd-Fellows' societies, of which Orders he was a member. He was a bachelor, and lived by himself in rooms provided for the purpose by the Masonic fraternity. He had no friends, and lived in retirement and isolation. After his death, Mr. George F. Sinclair, of the firm of Irish, Bullen & Co., lumbermen of this city, was appointed Administrator, and as such, in company with a committee of the Order of Masons, visited the apartments of the deceased for the purpose of making an inventory of his effects. His personal property, consisting of clothing and a few other articles, was found not to exceed in value over $20 in the aggregate; but, to the astonishment of everybody, the sum of $1,799.13 was found in an old trunk. This sum was divided into little lots, and distributed among the clothing in various parts of the trunk. The character and denominations of the money presented the frugal character of the deceased in a strong light. Among the currency, a $10 bill was found on the State Bank of Ohio, dated 1849, issued over thirty years ago. It is altogether probable that Hatfield placed it in his trunk more than twenty-five years ago. Fortunately, this bank is still in existence, and the bill was worth its face in gold. A $5 bill on a Memphis bank dated 1854 was also found. A $1 bill on a Michigan State bank issued in 1856 was found in one of the packages. It is fair to suppose that this bill had been placed there over twenty years ago, no State bank bills of Michigan having been in circulation since 1861. These bills bear strong evidence of Hatfield's habitual and persistent economy. One-cent pieces in sufficient numbers to fill an ordinary cigar-box were found in different parts of the trunk. As many small one-cent pieces as would fill a cigar-box, were also unearthed. A dozen or two pieces of gold were secreted in an old snuff-box. Each piece of gold was wrapped in a separate piece of paper. Some old West Side car tickets, which used to circulate as change during the War, were found, of the face value of three or four dollars. Some articles of underclothing covered with the grime of age were brought to light, which had never been worn by the owner. Taken altogether, probably Mr. Sinclair found the oddest lot of stuff ever discovered by an administrator. Some of the money was used to defray the expenses of the funeral and to purchase a cemetery lot. A number of bills have been filed against the estate amounting in all to about $1,300. After all claims have been settled, there will yet remain two or three hundred dollars in the hands of the administrator, to be disposed of under the direction of the Probate Court. Hatfield died intestate and has no living relatives, that could be traced with the exception of a nephew in New York. The whereabouts of this person was obtained from an old letter found in the trunk of the deceased written ten years ago. This relative was communicated with, but seemed to manifest no concern about the demise of his uncle. Hatfield originally came from New York, and at one time held a Lieutenant-Colonel's commission in the militia of that State. He was at one time Fire-Warden of the City of Chicago. At the time of his death he was Tyler of the Cleveland Lodge of Masons. He also tyled for the Chicago Commandery of Knights Templar; also the Washington Chapter, Hesperia Lodge, and the National Lodge. From these Lodges he obtained the pittance upon which he lived. It is said his reason for severing his connection with his family was that he conceived he had suffered some great wrong at the hands of an aunt in years past. He was very reticent in regard to all family matters, and lived a life of severity and voluntary privation.

SHOT, WHITE LEAD, Etc.

CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

STANDARD { Chilled and Soft } SHOT.



E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

LEAD PIPE, SHEET LEAD, BAR AND PIG LEAD,
BLOCK TIN PIPE AND SOLDER,
LINSEED OIL AND OIL CAKE.

PRICES AND QUALITY GUARANTEED.

Liquid Cottage Colors,

THE BEST MIXED PAINT IN THE MARKET.

Send for circular and prices to

Chicago White Lead & Oil Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WHITE LEAD, ZINC, OIL, PUTTY, &c.

COR. GREEN & FULTON-STS.

MACHINERY.



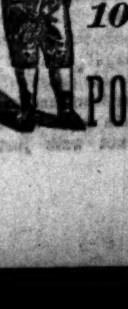
BARGAINS IN NEW AND Second-Hand MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS.

Engines, Boilers, and Iron and Wood-Working Machinery, Saw-mill Machinery, Shafting, Pulleys, Belting, Elevator Buckets, etc. Lehigh Valley Emery Wheels and Machinery.

M. F. PERRY,

43 South Canal-st., Chicago.

BOYS' CLOTHING.



Boys' Clothing

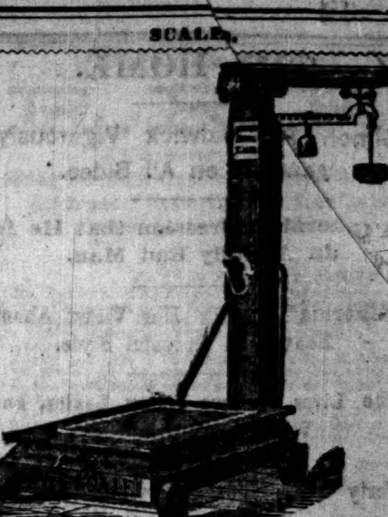
The only Store in the city dealing exclusively in Boys' Goods is at

101 STATE-ST.

Near Washington.

POOLE & DEVOE.

SCALES.



THIS SCALE

Simply represents one of the 300 different kinds manufactured by the Howe Scale Co. Each kind of Scale warranted to be the best made for the purpose intended.

Send for catalogue.

BORDEN, SELLECK & CO., Western Managers,

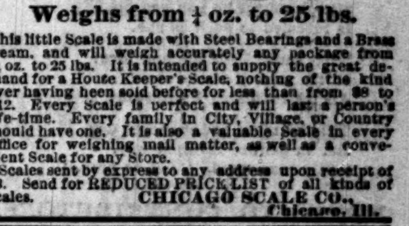
Chicago, St. Louis, and Cleveland.

THE

'LITTLE DETECTIVE'

A $10 SCALE FOR $3.

Just the thing for Family or Office.



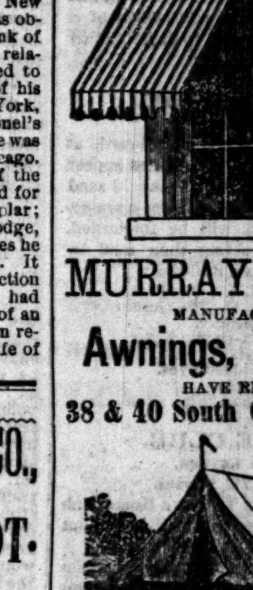
Weighs from ¼ oz. to 25 lbs.

This little Scale is made with Steel Bearings and a Brass Beam, and will weigh accurately any package from ¼ oz. to 25 lbs. It is intended to supply the great demand for a House Keeper's Scale, nothing of the kind ever having been sold before for less than from $8 to $12. Every Scale is perfect and will last a person's life-time. Every family in City, Village, or Country should have one. It is also a valuable Scale in every Office for weighing mail matter, as well as a convenient Scale for any Store.

Scales sent by express to any address upon receipt of $3. Send for REDUCED PRICE LIST of all kinds of Scales.

CHICAGO SCALE CO., Chicago, Ill.

AWNINGS, TENTS, Etc.



TENTS, AWNINGS, WATERPROOF COVERS.

COMPLETE, CHEAPEST, AND BEST.

BOUTON & McNEIL,

231 Kinzie-st.

CHICAGO.

MURRAY & BAKER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Awnings, Tents, &c.,

HAVE REMOVED TO

38 & 40 South Canal-st., Chicago.



Camp Furniture a Specialty. Seat Awnings and Buggy Tops. Send for Illustrated Price List before ordering elsewhere.

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, Etc.

S. D. KIMBARK,

IRON, STEEL, NAILS,

CARRIAGE & HEAVY HARDWARE,

Trimmings & Wood Material,

80, 82 & 84 Michigan-av.,

CHICAGO.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SHARP & SMITH,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS,

APPARATUS For Deformities of all kinds,



ELASTIC STOCKINGS, For Enlarged Veins and Weak Joints,

Trusses, Batteries, Crutches, Inhalers, ETC. ETC.

Instruments and Batteries repaired.

100 RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.

MATTRESSES.

1/3 Your Life IS SPENT IN BED.

A Really Good

Woven Wire Mattress

Is the Best Bed in Use.

Many CHEAPLY-MADE ones are being sold at almost any price, but they often prove unsatisfactory.

To be sure you have the Best, see that my name is on the frame.

J. E. WHITTLESEY,

133 Madison-st.

VINEGAR.

PRUSSING'S

CELEBRATED

VINEGAR

AN ABSOLUTELY PURE ARTICLE.

Warranted to keep pickles for years.

Thirty-one years in market.

Consumers should insist upon seeing our brand on the barrels when buying.

THE HOME.

Simon P. Chadwick Vigorously Attacked on All Sides.

A General Impression that He Is an Awfully Bad Man.

California Records Her Views About Heaven in Graceful Style.

The Lives of Two Young Ladies, and Wherein They Differed.

Forty Years Bids Everybody Good-By, and Retires for Good.

Miscellaneous Contributions on Various Topics of General Interest.

THE BABY'S GRAVE.

By Helen M. Warner.

Hand in hand we weeping stood,
In that gruesome solitude,
Close beside a grand old wood.

The rich fields, in tasseled bloom,
Tossed afar their sweet perfume
On the balmy afternoon.

Birds were jubilant aloft,
And beyond the orchard-croft
Whippoorwills were crooning soft.

Dappled clouds hung overhead—
Western sky was golden red—
Mocking our drear loss, I said,

Just one little week ago
Life was tinged with radiant glow,
And the stars were shining so,

When the bud, by Heaven's decree
Grafted on our household tree,
Closed its petals peacefully.

There the rounded hillock stands,
Close beside the shifting sands,
Flower-bedecked by tender hands.

And the Heaven-bound mystery,
Still unsolved by you and me,
Is revealed to such as she.

What cared I for life and love?
In the misery of my mood
All his reasoning I withstood,

Till the night had garnered day,
He, in gentle, reverent way,
Softly murmured, "Let us pray."

NOTES TO CONTRIBUTORS.

The Home poets seem to have quit work for summer. Will they please begin operations again?

***

A large number of communications are unavoidably crowded out this week. They will be published as soon as possible.

***

Simon P. Chadwick, who asked advice in last week's Home regarding the advisability of a third marriage, gets plenty of it to-day, together with a fair amount of abuse.

THE LETTER-BOX.

There are letters, papers, and postal-cards at this office for the persons whose names appear below. Those living out of the city should send their address and a three-cent stamp, upon receipt of which their mail will be forwarded. Residents of Chicago can obtain their mail by calling at Room 36 TRIBUNE Building:

Harriet Woolsey.	M. E., Oak Park.
Zerica.	H. C., Rockford.
Alorda.	Gardner.
Professor.	Ex-Opium Eater.
Constant Reader.	Etta.
Ellen Jervis.	Wicked Eyes.
Honoria.	Maple.
Mrs. Townsend.	Chat.

THE HOME CLUB.

SECRETARY'S LETTER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 13.—THE TRIBUNE Home Club will hold an adjourned meeting at the Tremont House Thursday, June 26, at 1:30 p. m.

The Club held its regular monthly business meeting Thursday afternoon in the club-rooms of the Tremont House. The attendance was large and the members very much interested. The time was spent in listening to the reports of the different committees, in hearing letters read, and in the discussion of subjects of importance to the Club.

We were asked many times while the Fair was in progress and since: "Have you been successful? Are you satisfied with the results?" etc. And, now that we have listened to our Treasurer's report, we are pleased to say to those interested that our success has been greater than we hoped.

Please remember that we are only a little band of workers (not one-third of the many contributors to The Home are identified with our Club).

It is true that our floral department was not what we anticipated, owing chiefly to the failure of the one who had been placed at the head of that Committee. Let me say to the friend who misunderstood my letter of last week that even the seeds promised were not forthcoming.

The sudden change in the weather was very much against our success. The outside world looked so cheerless and winter-like that many cared not to venture from home. Through the faithfulness of our members and the kindness of many friends our table displayed many useful and some very beautiful articles. ("Hope," though you could not be with us, we were glad to be remembered with such a beautiful donation!) A number of ladies wished to know whether the articles remaining would be for sale. If they or any others wishing to purchase will call at No. 746 West Monroe street, Wednesday afternoon, June 18 and 25, between 2 and 4 o'clock, some of the Committee will take pleasure in waiting upon you there.

The embroidered skirt was drawn by No. 10. The beautiful pillow shams donated by Maude Lee were drawn by No. 20. As all of the tickets in the sofa pillows and in the large doll were not taken, if those who had chances in said articles will present their tickets to "Robbie," one of the Committee, at the Tremont House, June 26 at 1:30 p. m., their money will be refunded.

Many watched with interest the distribution of the slices of cake in which was the ring. No. 4 contained the treasure.

The ladies in charge of the country store were well pleased with their success, and several persons came from a long distance especially to visit that department of our fair. Thanks are due Mr. S. Guy Sea for his timely assistance in that quarter, also for his generous donations.

We extend our hearty thanks to Mr. Field, of Field, Leiter & Co., for the use of the large, pleasant room; to Mr. E. Baggott for gas fixtures; to Allen, Watson & Hovey for plants and flowers; to Edwin Hunt's Sons for hardware; to Clark & Edwards for printing; to W. H. Durant & Bro. for groceries; to S. M. Kennedy for tea; to Mr. McCann, of McCann, Fitch & Co., for wrapping-paper; to Mr. F. M. Hanrelan and to Mr. Kranz for candy; to Mr. C. D. Peacock and Mr. J. B. Chambers for handsome gold rings; to Mr. Bridgman, of Bridgman & McNamara, for willow-ware; to Mrs. C. G. Hampton, of Detroit, Mich., for dish-washer, which was drawn by No. 3; to the Fire Patrol, to Gen. Sheridan's headquarters, and to Engine Company No. 26 for flags; to Stewart & Wolcott for strawberries; to Lee & Co. for crockery; to a lady for a donation of books.

We also acknowledge favors from THE TRIBUNE; from the gas company; also from the Superintendent of the Water-Works; from Mr. R. B. Moore; from Keith & Co., and wish to express our gratitude to all who lent a helping hand. KITTIE, Secretary.

SIMON P. CHADWICK.

A REPLY TO HIS LETTER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

WETZEL, Ill., June 9.—How glad The Homeites will be that Simon P. Chadwick has written in the way he has! His is the kind of communication by which all may profit, and the truths which he sets forth are precisely the ones which many people need to hear. The afflicted Simon P. cannot fail to receive the warmest sympathy of every Homeite, and all who are capable will doubtless advise him as to the course he should pursue in his present dilemma. As usual,—in all kinds of trouble,—a woman is at the bottom of it; and it is enough to vex the patience of the most saint-like man to be obliged to be a victim of one of these artful, designing creatures. Why women take comfort in doing as they do is a mystery to me. Why any woman—especially one who is a wife herself—can be so selfish as to desire that no other woman shall enjoy life as the wife of some man, is more than one gifted with mere ordinary human intelligence can divine. Any man of correct principles—or incorrect either, for that matter—not only desires that all women shall be wives, but does all in his power to make them so; and yet, so utterly ungrateful and insufferably stupid are some married women that they have really been heard to complain of their lot, and so completely unreasonable and illogical are these same creatures that they are unwilling that relief shall come to them in the shape of another wife or two. Indeed, Nature did make their "blinder motions bounded in a shallower brain." Now, this second wife of S. P. seems to have had added to the universal detestable traits of women the particular ones of malignancy and deceit. It is plain to my mind that she died "on purpose." She hated S. P. when she found that he cherished his dead wife's memory, and, not being content with making the good man as miserable as was in her power while living, she wrung from him the promise that he would never marry again, and then actually died from a seeming accident, that he might be hopelessly doomed to a lonely and hampered life. Did he not say he would never have given the promise had not her fine health and perfect physique warranted him in supposing that she would outlive him by many years? Notice the subtle deceit at the root of the whole matter. What right had that woman to so fine health and so perfect a physique if by it she deceived so wofully the man who chose her "to love, honor and obey" him? How can a man gain wisdom from experience when he is so unexpectedly baffled at every turn? Women are not even fit to experiment with. Doubtless his first wife was a frail, delicate specimen, and he had decided before he had been married six months that if an inscrutable Providence would rid him of her in any legitimate manner he would not be guilty of a similar error in his second choice. The sequel proves the truth of my conclusions, and also the unadulterated deceitfulness of woman, considered physically as well as mentally. As to S. P.'s conclusions in regard to woman's hereafter, of course she has none. Should there be one for her, what possible good could it do her, since it is distinctly stated that "in Heaven there is no marrying"? She isn't needed there, nor can she by any intrigue enter. Since woman reaches her zenith on her twenty-fifth birthday, could she die then or even a day or two before, there might be a possible chance for enough of the mischief-makers to get in, to make Heaven an undesirable place of rest; but proof of an all-wise and just Creator is manifest in the fact that no woman has ever been known to die at that particular period of her life, and so, "Men, my brothers, men the workers, ever reaping something new," let us carefully reap and generously distribute these new ideas of Simon P. Chadwick, and thus do our part in causing the world to "grow wiser and better as Time wears away." EGYPT.

THE CARRIAGE DID IT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

FULTON, Ill., June 10.—I am not surprised at the question asked by a certain class, from the fact that my observation has led me to notice that scattered all through society are plenty of Chadwicks like your questioner of last week, and not only that, but there are a score of volunteers to every Chadwick to give advice. It is Mr. Chadwick's own individual affair, and nobody can answer it for him. I would not put a question like that to Tom, and Dick, and Harry of The Home. Mr. Chadwick has my consent to do just as he pleases, and I would advise him to do so; at the same time it might have been as well if he had withheld his letter for a week or two out of respect to his second wife. Still there may be extenuating circumstances,—a rival, perhaps, so that it would not do to give an extension of time; or maybe the lady has hinted "now or never"; or a thousand other things may have transpired to cause such unseemly haste. I have no doubt that after the verdict of The Home is rendered Mr. Chadwick will do as he now appears desirous of doing. One thing in Mr. Chadwick's letter has attracted my attention and has led me to pen a word or two. It may not strike the other readers of The Home as forcibly as it does the subscriber, but it is a question that might be discussed and bear as sharp criticism as some that have passed under the points of The Home pens. He tells us that his second wife was killed by being thrown from her carriage. The boy who ties the halter-strap about his body while he leads the horse to water, the man who attempts to board the moving train or rushes off before the train comes to a stop, the man who seeks shelter under a tree during a thunder-storm, the man or woman who goes boating in a cockle-shell craft, and the woman who goes carriage-riding, I class all in the same category,—one as foolish and uncalled for as the other.

Take up the daily paper, and the news comes as regular as the suicide or burglary of the sudden death of Mrs. or Miss So-and-So by being thrown from her carriage. The carriage-accident appears about as sure of its victim as the revolver, and is always loaded and ready to go off,—some bridge or embankment,—while the occupants never fail to come out damaged if not dead.

Now, had Mrs. Chadwick No. 2 eschewed carriage-riding, Mr. C. would not now be knocking at the door of The Home for a kind of information that will undoubtedly mix him up sadly. Men are apt to see points of advantage, and, if there is a man mean enough to take advantage of a suggestion, a good runaway rig can be hired at any well-regulated livery-stable, and it is surer and attracts less attention than many other modes of wife-killing now practiced. This, however, is not apropos. Were I to venture an opinion, I should argue that Mr. Chadwick should stand by the contract as fit punishment for having entered into it. The subject should not have been hinted at by Mrs. C. No. 2, but that does not excuse the party of the second part. It was not necessary that such a bargain should be made, but, now that Mr. C. will not deny that he is a man of veracity, how can he break the pledge? PAN.

SELAH'S SAY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MATTOON, Ill., June 9.—While perusing the glorious Home columns of THE TRIBUNE of the 7th, I was particularly impressed by Simon P. Chadwick's bombastic epistle, in which he endeavored to establish the non-immortality of woman. Though the logical relation existing between this ignominious endeavor and the interrogation submitted, viz.: "Is the vow made to my second wife a binding one?" is incomprehensible by my mind, nevertheless, previous to answering the question put, I shall contest, though very briefly, one or two of his "main points," feeling assured that he will receive his merited reward of "loving kindness," from the pens of the outraged portion of The Home contributors.

I present, first, the following as an axiom: A simple pledge, promise, or vow, made or given, is unaffected in its stringency by the decease of the promisee, *i. e.*, the obligation to perform the stipulations thereof remains; consequently, if S. P. C. disregards the condition of his honesty, he may "complete negotiations for No. 3," notwithstanding the fact that it may be "man's privilege, if not his duty, to contract any succession of marriages." In my opinion he should observe "the best policy" before "duty or privilege." Secondly, since "woman is valued chiefly for her youth and beauty," I would inquire, first, by what monetary or other standard or basis of computation is she so valued? If age enhances man's importance it increases in the same ratio the "value" of woman. Having thus placed the two sexes upon identical footings as regards "value," etc., the reputation of S. P. C.'s succeeding deduction is accomplished.

We will simply draw the following deductions from the above as substitutes:

Firstly, since youth and old age or growth and decay are the nature-prescribed constituents of existence, and, all things being equal, man arrives at his "youth" of "value" in concommitance with woman.

Secondly, the above being true, it follows—according to the teachings of—ahem—Simon Chadwick—that, after reaching their "zenith," together, hand-in-hand, they "decrease physically, mentally; gravitate steadily toward nihilism." Oh! what a gloomy reflection, indeed. SELAH.

SOMEWHAT EXCITED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

HINSDALE, Ill., June 7.—May I be permitted, although not a member of The Home, to speak my mind to Mr. Chadwick?

I, being of the weaker sex, feel myself more than insulted by the language he uses in his article. For my part I cannot see why such articles should find a place in a paper printed in a civilized country. Advice indeed! I should think he did need some. Why, if I were his wife, and such a thing were possible, I believe I would leave the grave and haunt him all his days. But, according to the old adage, "the third time will conquer if ever," so this time he will get a tartar that will make him mind his ps and qs, and if he does not walk just so straight, then look out for a battery of words, and it will serve him just exactly right. According to what he says, Heaven will be composed of men, women being obliterated altogether. I have read a great many absurd things, but I believe this caps the whole. Chadwick is not willing to let a reasonable time elapse before marrying again, and yet he says both of his wives were "lovely and estimable." Now, if they were, and he had any respect for them at all, I do not think he would care to bring the matter before the public.

I think that the members of The Home will consent to free him from all obligations to keep the promise his last wife exacted from him, for any one can see by his writings that he is not a man whose word can be relied upon. Why did he give that promise if he did not intend to keep it?

I think the best thing that can be done with him is to send him to Utah, where the more wives he has the more he will be thought of. Further, I differ from Mr. Chadwick when he says "A woman reaches her zenith at 25, and after that decreases physically and mentally." Nothing is more beautiful to my eyes than a woman of 50 or 60, surrounded by her children and grandchildren (should there be any). And is such a one to be debarred from the beauties of Heaven? I cannot think that an all-wise God would make human beings to rule and govern the nations, for woman surely does,—it may be in an indirect way, but, nevertheless, she rules,—and then exclude them from enjoyment of everlasting life. To sum the whole thing up in a very few words, Mr. Simon P. Chadwick puts me more in mind of a barbarian than a civilized being. JOY.

QUITE TOO AWFULLY HORRID!

To the Editor of The Tribune.

HALDANE, Ill., June 13.—I trust none of the sisters of The Home will stoop so low as to reply to Simon P. Chadwick. It is surely beneath the dignity of any intelligent lady to notice such a bundle of egotism in the shape of a man.

No wonder his wives die, poor things. It is to be hoped for humanity's sake that there are not many such men in the world. I have heard of them, but never saw one, and hope I never may have to suffer the infliction. POLKA DOT.

HEAVEN IS LOVE.

AT LEAST CALIFORNIA SAYS SO.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 4.—I did not intend to put in my voice about Heaven, being very busy writing on other matters, but, really, I think I will say a few words, inasmuch as Transcendent calls for more.

I think we may safely say that our Father is love, justice, and truth; not certainly after our small pattern, but in Him these attributes must be in perfection, or they cannot be infinite. Love includes all. Our God, then, is love,—a love that not only at first created us, but which at every moment of our existence continues to give us life; life to do with as we please; life, to use or to misuse. Therein is our freedom. By life I do not mean simply life of the body; that is not our real life; but life of ourselves, a life that shall endure throughout all ages. His love gives us this life of spirit. His love never changes, but patiently endures our changes, knowing that He will gather all His sheep into one fold; that we shall all finally come up to "the measure of a man,—that is, of an angel."

The fire, and the brimstone, and the everlasting burning, and all those material ideas of punishment of which Florian Arcane rightly feels such horror, cannot possibly touch us after we have left the body, because we ourselves, spirits as we are, and dematerialized spirits as we then shall be, cannot be affected by material things. A thought of that kind may take such absolute possession of us in this life as to follow us and form a part of us, causing us much suffering, only to be lived out through time and experience; the eternities are very long.

I fancy some of The Home writers imagine we shall at once enter Heaven as soon as we leave the body; but how can that be? Is any one, even the best in this world, ready to enter a heavenly state, for the kingdom of heaven is within us, or we cannot see Heaven. If we cannot see it here, we shall not see it as soon as we cast aside the body. There is a world into which we all enter when we leave this,—enter just as we leave this; in casting aside the body we stand forth just as we are, with the same character our deeds here have made for us. To enter Heaven, or to have Heaven enter us (the same thing), we must have cast aside every vestige of self, every tint of pride and egotism. This must require a long time and much care; we cannot become utterly unselfish in a moment, and until we do become so for us there can be no Heaven.

Bittersweet, your idea of the bridge is very beautiful; but what is faith? Is it, think you, a simple saying "I believe"? Our Lord said, "He that doeth my commandments, he it is that loveth me." And again, "If ye love me obey my commandments." Our only way of proving that we believe is by doing. We may say we believe, as many do and as some of our Home writers have said, pray in church on Sunday and look very sharp after the pennies during the week, but it is the doing as we are commanded that shows our belief, not the mere thinking or saying we believe, and it is the doing exact justice to every one for the Lord's sake, shunning all evils as sins against Him, that will prove our belief. If we say we believe, and yet do one wrong knowingly, we are mistaken,—we do not believe. When we hasten to repair a wrong done, then we believe,—better to be an honest doubter than a dishonest believer. Heaven we shall attain only by these means. Heaven we shall retain only by a constant abnegation of self; for Heaven is a kingdom of uses; we must constantly employ ourselves for the benefit, for the serving, of others. Those in this world nearest to Heaven are those who serve others,—serve them for love's sake, not for money. So we come to the conclusion that Heaven is love. Those who love most have most of Heaven, that blessed love for others,—that utter going out of one's self, that entire self-forgetfulness that forgets to say even How shall I find Heaven? but says only How shall all these others enter in? It will be some time before the people in this very material world are fit for such a condition. How many can each of my readers find among his or her friends and acquaintances who will bear this strict test?

Transcendent wants to know of the possibility of communication between this world and that. Surely. Who genuinely doubts it? Not those who really believe what the Bible says; for in it there is a constant succession of incidents that go to prove it. There the spirits are all called angels, but whoso reads the book attentively cannot fail to find whether or no there can be communication between the two worlds. In the other world—the spirit world, which is all around us—there must necessarily be as many grades of society as there are different characters; but it is not wealth or the absence of it—not alone education or the absence of it—refinement (as understood here) or the absence of it—that mark the grades. No; it is love or the absence of it. Superiority is in morality only. That one who has forgotten self in serving others, he is the one who stands highest in that society. As in this world no one can see the spirit unless his eyes (spiritual sight) be opened (read II. Kings, chap. 6, 15, 16, 17), so in that world the inferior cannot see the superior unless the superior so wills it. If a spirit of inferior grade should enter the home of higher spirits, of those in a heavenly state, he could see nothing; he would seem to himself to be alone. This is the great gulf,—the entire difference of character. Does it not form a great gulf here between the dishonest and the honest, the coarse, brutal murderer and the gentle, innocent, loving nature? They cannot live together. No repentance called forth by the terrors of death will take one who has lived an evil life direct to Heaven, however much he may think so. If the repentance is real God has a way for him to work out his salvation, but it must be worked out before he can enter a heavenly state.

Florian Arcane, you say you were brought up a Presbyterian. I am no longer astonished that in your case the pendulum has swung to the other extreme. The horrors that have been taught under the sanction of some of those old blue doctrines are enough to make one shudder. I am thankful I stood not in your place. I should like to talk to you of a better belief, but not through The Home. I cannot take up so much space, and I fear that, already without having said half that I wish to say, I have written too long a letter. CALIFORNIA.

ETHEL'S NOTIONS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., June 3.—It seems much nicer to sit down and visit with some of The Home friends, and so I shall please myself by doing so. There was a thought brought out in Peggotty's letter that has also seemed to me very suggestive; in describing the beatitudes of Heaven, to each one, it would appear that the superlative glory of all was to be rest; to sit with folded hands and rest, perchance to dream of all the beauties around them, and waking still believe they were in Heaven because no duty bade them rise. Is the world, then, so weary of its turmoil and strife? Is there so much of heartache and despair all about us, and will these tired ones carry their unrest in to the home beyond, with its pearly gates and streets of gold? I cannot understand it. The faces all around us look so bright and happy. Are we to believe, then, that it is all seeming; that the song and sparkle of life's morning will die out ere its noontide, and that from so fair an outlook we shall reap only a weary heart and tired brain? Life is so sweet I cannot think that death is the only portal to peace and happiness, but if I were going to enter that portal Heaven to me would be filled with roses and bird-song; with beautiful trees whose foliage would please the eye, and beneath whose branches I would wander with the dear ones over there, "on some sweet task intent." I think there will be something for each one to do, and I should want a busy, active life, full of song and laughter; and I am afraid with this I should carry my selfishness with me, and want the friends I love here to die right off, and come to me, else how could I be happy? But it is Heaven enough for me to-day, to live in this beautiful world, filled with sunshine and wild birds' chorus, to breathe the fragrance of honeysuckles, and, roses, and violets, and to know that a dear Father cares for us all, who sees our hearts, and if not here, will hereafter satisfy all our longings.

Oh Chat! why did you not ask me to write about something else? Had you wished it, I would have devoted myself to the most difficult subject. I would have undertaken to describe for you, at the expense of any quantity of midnight oil, the ancient Basilica of Rome, or the action of the icebergs upon the islands of the North Sea. I would have written you such a freezing sketch of the latter that it would have made you shiver but to glance at it; or if preserved until the July days, and carefully read, would seem to reduce the temperature around you,—at least I am sure it would have a very depressing effect upon you. But don't let's talk about husbands. I have an impression that there are some perfect ones in the world, and of course my ideal would be one just a little better than others, but would not a temperance lecture do just as well, or a sermon on tobacco? It is quite the proper thing to raid against these evils, only I do not agree with the raiders.

"If moths will singe their wings, 'tis proof enough that singed wings must be good for moths," and whether good or bad, there has been little "reform" in gentlemen's smoking. It is only the time and place that has been changed; from the comfortable easy chair and all the sweet influences of home, to the down-town club-room and lounging places.

I would not have a room in the house that was too nice for my brother, husband, or father to make themselves comfortable in and smoke if they wished. I imagine that a little extra trouble, cologne, and an odorator would not cost as much as some other things, and I would have my sitting room and parlors as sweet and fresh as that fond mother's, just over there, who has been breaking her son of that "odious habit of smoking," and who, as she confidentially tells her friends, "has quite left it off; she has not seen him with a cigar for more than a month." Probably not; it is not so pleasant at home as it used to be, and the garden, or piazza steps are not so productive of comfort as one might wish for; and so he takes himself and his prohibited cigar down town,—where and to what, his lady-mother will find out ere long to her sorrow. And yet she talks loudly of temperance and all that. If home was made more pleasant and attractive with such amusements as those around us would appreciate,—for instance, a billiard-table for the dining-room and whist for the parlor, to be shared and enjoyed with our friends,—there would be fewer prodigal sons to be wept over and less crusading to be done.

Thanks, Forty Years, for those philosophical suggestions. I never could rightly understand philosophy, and consequently do not attempt to practice very much of it. If I am happy it is natural enough to laugh and be merry and light-hearted; if unhappy, I am perfectly miserable, without stopping to reason about it. It would be a very fine thing to carry enough of this kind of philosophy around with one to keep the pulse and heart-beats always regular and quiet under excitement, and the cheeks cool and unexpressive when one most wishes them so.

Won't some one say something pleasant to Bonny New England? I am sure we were interested in hearing from her, but she will never know it if some one does not tell her so. ETHEL.

TWO YOUNG LADIES.

SOME LESSONS FROM THEIR LIVES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

WARREN CITY, Ia., June 8.—As this is supposed to be the place where one can freely indulge in words upon home matters, let me say what I think concerning "The Young Lady at Home." She is, or should be, the flower of the flock. That house is usually a sorry travesty on home that contains not one daughter to lighten and brighten its monotonous movements with a sunny bit of romance.

Too sadly often it occurs that this same daughter mistakes her calling, and, instead of a blessing, becomes to the household a present infliction and a promised sorrow. She cannot grievously misuse her talents without finding the hill of difficulty becoming steeper and constantly more tedious in ascension.

Selfishness is usually the mainspring of such misuse, and selfishness sooner or later brings its own punishment. Should she glide quietly in a butterfly existence, without trouble or sorrow from pinafores to shroud, we may be sure that God has gauged that soul and finds no place in Heaven minute enough for its reception.

Let me illustrate with two examples, extreme cases perhaps, but singularly alike regarding all surroundings and endowments.

Taking the precedence as would be her desire, I introduce Eveleen, the beautiful and fashionable. Owing to these two mentioned qualifications, a happy gift of conversation, and the wealth and social position of her family, she claimed and was often conceded the title of "Belle of the Ball." To be sufficiently brilliant for evening, she slept until noon, and, save on the occasion of a day's excursion, which necessitated early rising, the chair next her father which had been hers since childhood was vacant. The grave business man often looked that way, his heart hungry for the little attentions he used to imagine in store for him, when, a cunning little chatter-box, Eveleen caused only merriment, as with fun-sparkling eyes she slily emptied the salt-cellar in papa's cup of mocha. But those days were dead and the "young lady" in frizzes and curl papers, complexion pastes and all sorts of beautifiers, was sleeping, to recruit for the evening's conquests.

Breakfast served in her room precluded the necessity of an appearance below stairs until, elegantly attired she swept down the long hall, and into her carriage, either to make a round of fashionable calls, shop, or hold absorbing conversations with her dressmaker. By the time these momentous affairs were attended to the 6 o'clock dinner presented itself. This meal, unless given variety by the presence of outside company, was treated like a necessary evil, and as speedily as possible dispatched to make time for the evening toilette. Eveleen had three brothers, as good naturally as the average of boys, too young to go into "society," yet old enough to need for their guidance all the loving and kindly influences that could be thrown around them. But, of course, under these circumstances, they never made their sister's acquaintance, and she regarded them as uncouth nuisances, only to be tolerated when needed as escorts or when grown to man's estate.

In due season Eveleen formed a so-called attachment, followed and probably finished by a grand wedding. The "good-byes" of the brothers were mingled with secret rejoicings that pocket-money would now be more plentiful, since the paternal purse would not have to meet the demands of their extravagant sister. Their mother, gently and weakly good, had found society too grievous to be borne, but instead her mind and soul were permeated with the care of her table and fine furniture.

The rest of Eveleen's story you can imagine. It is an old one. Inexperience, expensive habits, and extravagance were followed by want and a humiliating return to her childhood's home. The brothers went out into the world with no sweet memories of home to make them desirous of forming another, and gradually went down, and were lost in the great whirlpool of degradation.

Behold a fairer picture!

Amy, bright-eyed, sunny-haired, beautiful, and good, lived but three doors from Eveleen. Placed exactly like her with regard to wealth, social position, and even the three ungainly brothers, she differed from the one already described, in that she turned the tables upon society, submitting to no demands, but rather making them. She rode the Juggernaut of society instead of placing her neck beneath its wheels. Her duties at home, her studies, and charities, were all pleasures to her. That her seat at the breakfast-table was vacant was the exception and not the rule. The morning meal was a pleasant reunion after wandering through the land of dreams. The dinner was not hurried through to prepare for evening, but it was as the boys told their youthful companions, "altogether a jolly time." Conversation was freely indulged in, and, if there were any good-natured jokes to be told on father or mother, they were not spared. Sometimes in their exuberance of spirits the boys might have approached rudeness but for Amy's beautiful influence and example. She was always ready with just the right word in the right place, smoothing over any unpleasantness that might grow into a family jar.

The brothers and sister became thoroughly acquainted, and never was sister or daughter more truly loved.

It was considered almost a family misfortune to have any absent during a whole evening, and the boys "snubbed" any gentleman who called so often as to show premonitory symptoms of wishing to appropriate their sister. It was decided that Amy was to be a fixture in the house forever.

Often, when ready to retire and cautioned by Amy not to forget their prayers, the boys would stand up in a row and, putting their hands behind them like demure little school-children, repeat their "creed," as they called it, while father frowned with his forehead and laughed with his eyes, and mother puckered her mouth up to the size of a three-cent piece, that she might not appear amused at the sacrilegious youngsters.

"I believe in my good father and my good mother, maker and keeper of this home; and most sincerely do I believe in their only daughter Amy, who was born with a holy and true spirit, suffers by the rudeness of three rough boys, is often tried, worried, and almost discouraged; the third minute she rises again and makes our house a little Heaven. She is at our mother's right hand, from thence she often comes to kiss us quick and send us to bed."

Amy always took the hint implied in the last sentence, coming out of the encounter with red cheeks, tangled curls, and a tumbled collar, and the boys, trooping up-stairs and turning around at the top to watch the laughing face of their sister, said out their say.

"I believe in the good girl, Amy; this truly pleasant home; the communion of brothers and sisters; the forgiveness of rude boys' misdemeanors; getting up in the morning when you are called; and love everlasting. Good night."

It not infrequently happened that after the "Good nights" were spoken Amy dressed, attended a fashionable party, and disputed the title of "Belle of the Ball" with Eveleen.

Amy was in a fair way of becoming a veritable old maid, just because it seemed as if the shining thread of her existence could not be withdrawn from the web of their family life without destroying the whole beautiful fabric.

At last the oldest two boys reached an age when it seemed they were too firmly fixed in the right path to wander therefrom, and then Amy's hand followed the way her heart had gone years before, into the keeping of one who had waited long and patiently. Fortunately, her new house was near her old one, and which of the two houses was most frequented by the brothers would be difficult to decide.

Those who knew the after-lives of these two families, need nothing more to tell which "Young Lady at Home" best performed her duty. E. E. G. A.

A DISH OF "TAFFY."

PREPARED BY FORTY YEARS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 7.—Unto every reader kindly greeting.

How easy it is to quarrel with strangers, and how little we notice the peculiarities of our acquaintances. Isolation is absolutely needful to him who would preserve an individuality. In spite of myself—in spite of the certain knowledge of the unworthiness of the human race in general—I find myself from mere force of association meeting all The Home writers of a Saturday as old friends and agreeable companions. This is wrong. If philosophy has an aim or an object at all, it infallibly teaches distrust and contempt of humankind. This must be the last of my friendly gossip,—dear, delightful Saxon word,—the last of my "good kindred." Hereafter I speak from my tub only.

And, gentle Conductor, as he who presently fares to Tyburn Tree hath his way with the bill-of-fare for the final breakfast, and a goodly tankard of spiced ale withal, so let me do my will to-night, and be as idly commonplace as any Homite of us all, since it is the last, last time.

Observe the difference between Transcendent and Simon P. Chadwick. Transcendent is such an absurdly transparent and exaggerated fraud that not one solitary Homite touches his abominably materialistic, realistic, fleshly, earthly, worm-begotten, groveling Heaven at all; while Chadwick, mumming in odious guise, is still so far within the limits of unconscious selfishness that he will probably receive attention from half a dozen pens beside my own. What a curious betrayal of actual character Chadwick gives in his masquerading costume. His aim was to give a real effect; hence he examined his own motives and springs of action, and discovered but one controlling impulse,—that of pure selfishness. That he writes from within outward is clearly evinced by his third axiom, which is a sequence of his second axiom. I do wonder what Chadwick thinks "axiom" means, any way? As a sequence, I say of his second axiom, his third should have been: "Therefore, as soon as a man's wife is 25 years old, he should be allowed, by popular consent, to take a younger woman to himself."

Chadwick, at once perceiving that the foregoing would be altogether too frank a revelation of self for his purpose, deduces from his assumption that woman passes her prime at 25, the conclusion that woman has no soul, and that man has a soul.

O but this is too bad, bad, bad, Chadwick, for anything in the world. The man who can come no closer than this to probabilities should stay away altogether.

How doth history repeat itself,—both of nations and individuals! How many glib-tongued boys of 20 have been mildly and tenderly reproved by gentle virgins of 25, after the manner of the not-too-much-hidden Florian and his mellifluous mentor, Bittersweet. Ah, "soft rebukes in blessings ended," how familiar are ye all to my own eyes! Chirp on, Florian, with your youthful mutterings of a philosophy which regards man as the central figure and supreme event of the Universe. Such a vealy, dandelion, spring-grass conception of the relative value of things! Chirp on, my boy. I did it, too, a score of years ago, and I had then just the same sneaking sort of a half-way notion that it wasn't very cunning after all that you have, and was just as rudely and viciously self-assertive as you are, Florian, for that very reason, and was warned and counseled by as gracious lips as are Bittersweet's. And, all the same, well as I know now what a roach-backed little nephew of a mule I was in those days, I have a profound reverence for Helen—that was my special Bittersweet's name—to this day. How does it happen, I'd like to know, that women are always right and men are always wrong? I fully believe that no silver-headed sage of 80 ever had one-half as just a lot of opinions in regard to all subjects of importance to human living as the average woman of 20 years. Don't quarrel with the girls, Florian, because the time will come when you begin to be bald, and your teeth aren't very good, and your enjoyment of breakfast depends entirely on the complaisance of the girl at your hotel of whom you request "a tender steak, please," and then, then, Florian, you will be quite anxious to have as much favor from the charming sex as possible, and will be sorry you were ever rude to a woman in your life.

It is dreadfully unmannerly to speak of religion at all in a mixed company. If one is truly religious, he cannot avoid a suspicion of the Pharisee; and if he is irreligious, he at once becomes that most odious of social characters, the boastful bad man, to some of his hearers. Since religion is not a matter that can become a subject of argument or proof, it should never be mentioned in a mixed company, except, of course, by those who are paid for doing that sort of thing.

Will Milkmaid name the author of her selection of verses?

Just let me be Mrs. Grundy for that wordful old manciple, Henry, for a moment.

If Henry has arrived at that stage of feeling which usually strikes a man at about 60 years, wherein one can't quite understand how a woman can be an "angel," "darling," or "soul's delight," why not leave the women to those who appreciate "angels," and "darlings," and so on? Please, my good old man, don't ravage away all the sweethearts and lovers and wives in the world, just because you yourself have no further use for them; probably the time will come to all of us who live to be a thousand years old when we shall see no better vocation for women in general than that of the voter or property-holder,—but we haven't all of us reached that point of masculine decay as yet.

Can a man live to be 60 years old, and not know that Mrs. Grundy, and Mrs. Grundy alone, sustains the whole social fabric of America and every other civilized country?

Boil it down, Henry, put all you want to do and to have done into about one-quarter of a column, and see how it will look to you when The Home prints it—if you dare.

No, Chat, I'm not satisfied. I hoped to have you say that "Bash" was a French interjection, and then abuse you for not writing English, and I just think it's too unkind in you not to give me the chance. And the idea, Chat, of your ever setting up for a horrid man—when you insist, after Bittersweet has nailed your "Christian" business so neatly to the cross, that she is wrong and you are right, dictionary or no dictionary. O you girls! But what a world it would be without you. And to go and lay "Bash" on the compositor when its dollars to doughnuts you wrote just "Bash," and nothing else. And just a whole delightful column of your rushing English, and calling Bittersweet your "Baby mine" at the end! I do think it's too jolly any way, seeing that you and Bittersweet can't quarrel any more than a kitten and a cream-pot.

Many thanks, Fern-Leaf, for kind words. I know all that country, but for the present prefer to remain unknown.

Please don't, Long Suffering. All of these terrible questions we must solve every one for himself, every one in pain, in agony, in self-abasement, and deep humiliation. If you seek the sustaining opinion of others, stay as you are. When the time comes that things must change, things will change. Silence and self-questioning are the only things that will avail you at all.

And so good night, and good-by all,—even poor France, to whom I cannot speak in print as I would, and hence speak not all. I am a deep, dark, and dire philosopher henceforth, and in my next shall fix the position of Man in Creation, and in reference to Omnipotence. FORTY YEARS.

PROPERTY RIGHTS

AND WOMAN'S WRONGS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MUSKEGON, Mich., June 10.—I wish every one, from Maine to California, could read Henry's letter. Though the law has been changed in many respects for the better, yet it is clearly evident that there is still room for improvement.

I have just been reading an article relating to the late Judge Packer's will, in which the writer thereof extolls the Judge for having done so generous a thing as to grant to his wife her choice out of his vast wealth, and asks what greater compliment could be paid a woman. I suppose it was a noble act, for it is always noble to do right, and this was surely nothing more than right. I would ask, who has a better right, next to himself, to a man's property than his wife, who has been his companion through adversity and prosperity, in sickness and health, who has been a true friend and a wise counselor, and who has given him as it were her very life? Yet one would suppose she had no right, and it is a very generous and noble thing to do to give her a small portion of what she has helped to earn and save. The writer continues in this strain: "It would be a risky thing in some cases thus to tempt a survivor." One would infer from this that women were terribly dishonest creatures, and moreover great spendthrifts. This is adding insult to injury. It would be laughable were it not so unjust, in the face of the fact that more men have squandered their wives' property than women have their husbands', to say nothing of those who have squandered their own. In the face of the injustice done her, the only wonder is that woman is as good as she is. What incentive has any married woman to work and save under the present laws? Is it any wonder if she prefers to get all she can, and spend all she gets, and take life easy as she can? "A bird in hand is worth two in the bush" any time, and what wonder if woman should prefer to spend her husband's money herself, than leave it for some one else to enjoy.

If a woman has a good husband, there is a chance that she may reap in this life the reward of her toil and industry, but even then it is possible that she may sometime see her husband—as many women have—dividing his affection and his money with one who has no right to either. But though this may not be the case, is it encouraging to any woman to know that she may toil early and late, though she may be frugal and saving, in order that she may aid her husband to secure a competence for their old age, is it encouraging to know that should death step in some day and remove her husband without his having provided for such an emergency,—and men are strangely improvident in this respect,—that strangers almost, certainly those who had no just claim, might come in for a great share of those hardly-earned dollars? And yet this is law. If the husband dies intestate and leaves no children, his relatives must come in for a share of his property, even his nephews or nieces if there be no nearer of kin, can share in what they have never helped to earn. Where the husband was possessed of wealth before his marriage the case would be different, and yet it is no more right for the husband to claim property belonging to the wife before marriage than it would be for her to claim his. But he can hold her property, at least in some States, to the exclusion of her children during his lifetime. What justice is there in this, when, at the death of the husband and father, the property must be divided among the children, even if there is not enough to support the mother in her old age? If she is too feeble to work she is left at the mercy of her children, and, alas! children are not always very merciful. Why should not the property be given to the wife during her lifetime, or at least until she married again, in case she did? Has not she the best right to it? F.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATIVE SONG BIRDS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., June 11.—After a year of careful experimenting I now take great pleasure in informing the lady patrons of The Home that in the *Mimus Carilonensus*, or common cat-bird, I have one of the sweetest native song birds I ever heard. The catbird is one of the thrush family, and described by Audubon, Wilson, and Bonaparte as having an inviting and musical morning and evening song. I took one from its nest in June, 1878, and found no difficulty in raising it on angle-worms and fresh-chopped beef. After its first moulting, which was in August, I put it on egg and potato, the same as I fed my mocker, with an occasional worm and beef. He is a cleanly bird, bathing three times a week, winter and summer. He began to sing his native song last September, and has never failed to repeat it almost every hour in the day since. He is imitative, learning both from the Louisiana mocker and the canary. He is affectionate, and above all a decent respecter of hours, for he goes to roost with the shades of evening and pipes his morning salutation with the appearance of young Aurora. I consider him a handsomer and a better singer than a mocker. His notes are more musical, not so shrill, but less varied than the mocker. This thrush family builds stick nests in garden-trees, and hatches in this latitude from June 10 to June 30. MRS. PHOCION HOWARD.

A NEW COMER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 11.—Is The Home like an omnibus, always having room for one more? If it is, I'd like to ride just a little ways, please, and then get out and make room for others.

I wonder if the writers for The Home have an idea how many readers it has, and into how many homes it comes, bringing sunshine and gladness to thousands of hearts? If they do know this, I am sure they will keep on making it as bright and entertaining as it has come to be during the past few months. I have read with a great deal of interest the thoughts and ideas that the topic Heaven has called forth. Of a truth there is a variety of opinions about the Celestial City and the way to get there.

"Bittersweet," may a new comer say a word to you? If you were a being of unlimited power, of unlimited love, unlimited wisdom,—able to forsee the consequences of all your acts,—would you create a world of human beings if you knew that countless numbers of them would turn aside from your laws and, therefore, be lost forever? If you did, would you not be directly responsible for the loss of each one of those souls, even if you had endowed them with free will to act as they chose? How many of us, Bittersweet, can see the bridge clearly? How many of us know how to walk over? How many of us—blinded by weakness, temptation, and ignorance—are willing or able to make the bridge our pathway during this life? And then shall only those few that can, be the recipients of happiness in the next world? Could our Heavenly Father be happy one moment in Heaven knowing that even a single one of His creatures was lost forever? Would it be right to condemn any one infinitely for a finite sin? No, no, Bittersweet; the bridge will be there just the same after we have passed from this stage of existence, and though the time may be long, sometime every soul will see the bridge clearly, and have the power to walk over into the realms of the blest.

France, the few words on "Moods" were deeply appreciated by one who knows the sufferings of sensitive souls who have to battle with cruel humanity, or else creep away and die unneeded.

I hope the Fair was a grand success. I anticipated a great deal of pleasure in seing some of the Homeites there, but unforeseen circumstances prevented my looking in on them and their worthy work. BUZZ.

POCKET-MONEY AND STARCH.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 3.—I am a stranger, and I come for information to the door of The Home. I have three questions to ask:

Is there in Chicago another woman so unreasonable as I? With home-comforts, the best of husbands, and two all-right children, there is yet a sore spot in my life unhealed by the balm of love and chronically aching. Here it is: *I have to ask my husband for money.* I hear your laughter, your ridicule. Well, when a woman, before marriage, has earned money enough to meet all her needs, including the gratification of her esthetic tastes in books, pictures, travel, dress, and the charities that appeal to us on every hand, she learns to love financial freedom. Can you, ladies of The Home, really feel that the purse is a common one which is filled by the husband only? When care of home and physical weakness deprives you of the power to earn, can you spend as freely, give as readily, gratify your own peculiar tastes and fancies in which the beloved and generous husband does not share? This question is an endeavor to ascertain if my feeling is entirely abnormal, or if other women sometimes long to feel the touch of dollars which are really and wholly theirs, the product of their direct labors, when the avenues of such enterprise are effectually closed to them?

My second question is this: Is any French paper or magazine of any merit published in this city? If so, please give me name and address.

Third (from mind to matter): Will some experienced housekeeper tell me the exact process of making best possible starch, that linen may be stiff, smooth, and glossy? How long should it boil? At what period should the salt and lard be added, etc., etc.? How many times should it be used?

I'd like to shake hands with—the most of you—and take an humble seat till I hear an answer to my queries. Please begin with question three. CORA ALLAN.

DESOLATE HOMES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 12.—It would seem as though most subjects discussible had been attacked and disposed of by some of the many able writers of The Home. Yet I have been lately saddened by penetrating to the inner sanctuary of a home and finding there the dust and ashes of a former love that was altogether tender. Her thoughts are her own; there is a little casual conversation at the table between the wife and husband; but, for all communion of sentiments and affection, they might as well be strangers.

Yet another home have I found desolate. The wife has become an invalid; the husband, also in delicate health, can illy afford to hire the servant they must have. Consequently it has come to pass that love and sympathy have become cold and silent, while recriminations, silence, and bitter anger have usurped their place.

Now, is there no hope for these unhappy families? Will not some kind grandma of experience (Forty Years, perhaps) advise them through The Home how to regain a measure of their lost happiness,—how to regain their lost love?

In view of recent developments it would be of interest to many readers of THE TRIBUNE if the person who announced Rennie as engaged in the greatest charity the world ever saw (or words to that effect) would now announce that charity. The greatest charity we have heard of being the selling of tuberose-bulbs for "four green stamps," when everywhere they were only a dime. ROBESON.

A WANDERER RETURNS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

NILES, Mich., June 11.—After a long absence from The Home, I feel an irresistible longing to re-enter, hoping for a welcome from the very few who are left of the original circle, and from some of the new-comers.

I feel something of the sadness of Rip Van Winkle, who, after his long slumber, finds himself amidst a sea of strange faces. Where are our old friends, Kitchen Devotee, Deronda, and Laura Earle? Even a line from my ancient (!) enemy, Brutus, would be read with interest by me, and I would not be tempted again to a quarrel. It is pleasant to see the familiar name of Fern Leaf again, most loving of friends and most patient of sufferers.

I hope our bright young sister France has not become "moody" over the faultfinders who are too numerous in every Home. Her last letter was unlike her usual style,—but I agree with her in regard to the book she mentions.

The answer to Chat's criticism on the characters of the Bible is as old as the objection itself, viz., that these men and women are not to be judged by our standard, in these enlightened days; those were barbarous and dark ages, only relieved by an occasional light from Heaven, and neither David nor any one of those to whom she alludes is presented to our view as a model, but as a warning example of the danger and punishment of sin, and of the constant watchfulness necessary to avoid yielding to temptation. I am glad that the discussions on Heaven are to be superseded by the new subject of "Divorce." Those of us who are happy in our marriage relations may still sympathize with those who are not so blest, and it will be interesting to know what our Home generally thinks on the subject. At any rate, it will stop the irreverence with which our religious (!) arguments have been conducted in a few past numbers of The Home.

Forty Years, are you a cynic, and do you deserve all that is said about you? I would like to know you better before I add to the censure heaped upon you, though, if I did, perhaps I should think you were as correct on many points as those who criticise you.

It is to be hoped that none of us will waste advice on Simon P. Chadwick. His egotism and his views of women are revolting to me and to others, I suppose, and if I advise him at all it is to go West, nor stop this side of Utah. Perhaps there he can find more than one woman (to use his own modest expression) "worthy of his hand!" All honor to "Henry," whose letter is in striking contrast to that of the "buxom widower." B. L.

SCANDAL MONGERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., June 12.—If there is a Hell,—and I believe truly there is,—surely the subjects of this sketch are most deserving of the torments we are led to suppose exist in such a place. Man or woman, I detest them, although I really think the former is the most despicable. Do not talk to me about there being no gossips of the masculine gender. I know better, and a more contemptible creature than a male scandal-monger—in my estimation—it is hard to find. They differ from the other sex in one very noticeable particular. Instead of prefacing their scandalous remarks with a "they say," they begin by boasting of some remarkably smart conquest they have made. No need of there being one word of truth in it;—that, as a general thing, the slanderer, male or female, never considers a necessary constituent in their dirty work. As a general thing, they select as their victims some one far their superior in mental culture. At the same time they prefer a helpless one. If you have ever noticed, scandal-mongers,—and now I am speaking of the "lords of creation," (Lord, forgive me for calling them such),—as a rule, never deal out their yarns about a young lady that has two or three big brothers,—great big fellows. Did you ever notice what a difference it makes! Why that young woman is an angel. No one ever heard one word against her, unless it was from some jealous school-girl friend. Ah, I tell you, these big brothers, with well-developed muscular attainments, are a prize. On the other hand, take a young girl, or young lady—perhaps I should say—alone in the world, take one that has to make her living clerking in a store, writing in an office, or filling any of the hundred and one different positions now open to womanhood. Ah! my, see what a difference there is between her and the other, of the two or three big-brother attachments. Just notice how she has to toe the mark, one single misstep and the eyes of the whole community are upon her, and one-half as many tongues set instantly wagging with a "they say" and a "oh, yes, I know her" (the latter from the male persuasion). I only wonder that there are not more dead bodies found in our rivers every day. I only wonder that there are not twice as many of our girls gone to ruin for lack of a helping hand and a tender smile, one word of encouragement. I wish there was a law sending every scandal monger somewhere, anywhere, for life, and let them live and "fight it out on their own line," if it should take a hundred years. As I said before, I detest them.

"Alas for the rarity of Christian charity under the sun," and I might add, the more it is talked about the more it is done. MAMIE B.

ORLENA'S LETTER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 9.—I wonder if there ever will be a millennium. Can it be that the time will come when rich and poor, ugly and comely, haughty and weak, wise and ignorant, aged and youthful, married and single, truthful and deceitful, defamer and defamed, ruler and ruled, despot and serf, Christian and knave, scientist and boor, and especially rivals in positions of honor or value, will drop all strife and animosity and settle down into loving and law-abiding citizens? Can it be that the henpecked husband will be no longer persecuted, the long-suffering wife no more beaten by a drunken husband, the ugly not ridiculous, the ignorant not defrauded, the innocent not defamed, and the worldly-wise no longer trample upon the rights of the oppressed? Can it be that the great questions of the day will be settled without the usual carpings and vituperations of the press; that high officers will be chosen without first dragging them through the slough of infamy and disgrace? That Government contracts will be filled without bribery and delays and scientific steals enough to engulf a nation? Can it be that the Rothschilds and Vanderbilts, or men of their ilk yet to come, will grasp the hard hands of the toilers, and mingle their lives with those of the meek and lowly of the earth?

That their wives will exalt their servants from the kitchen table to feast at the board spread with silver, and china, and untold delicacies?

That Congress, Presidential elections, town caucuses, and petty conventions will be held without criminations and recriminations, coupled with the desire to rule or ruin by those least adapted to rule?

It seems to me, at the rate we are progressing

toward that much-to-be-desired state of affairs, we shall reach it about the time the railroad to the moon is completed. When the last spike is driven at an imaginable Ogden on the route, there will be an answering throb throughout the heavens, and the millennium will be here. I remember, when the two great oceans were made as one by the iron sinews that trailed across the continent, the whole world was jubilant. Thus will it be when those two great events are realized. Chicago put her best foot forward that day, and came out with several miles of procession, in which every industry in the known world was represented.

Shortly after that her best foot was amputated by a new process—burned away. Never in the world's history was a lost limb so speedily replaced, and with an article so much superior to the old, as was the one Mrs. O'Leary's cow amputated Oct. 9, 1871.

When the millennium comes there will be no more strife among neighbors, no more side-thrusts or backbiting, no more rivalry in politics or religion, no more deception, or tale-bearing, or idle gossip, no more haughty ways or scornful glances, no more disgusting forwardness or aping of superiority, no thieving Government officers or bankers, no paupers or tramps. What a happy time to which we may look forward! We are nearing it at a break-neck speed. That is, if we can only head it off as it comes around in the inevitable circling of events. We are striving hard to meet it half way. Our cry is not "Westward ho!" but "Backward hie!" Chat, don't for your life step out from beneath the cloud of mystery that envelops you, for therein consists the charm.

"Is Chat here?" "Is she a man?" were questions that I answered a hundred times during the Fair. And how do you think I answered them? "Don't know." What else could I say? ORLENA.

AUNT HELEN TO FRANCE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

WILMINGTON, Ill., June 7.—I might commit the paradox, France, of replying that I am not in the mood of writing about moods. But the lesson has been well learned by me, that many things may be accomplished by effort, if I am not exactly in the mood.

Scientifically considered, moods, I suppose, are the sequence of an abnormal physical condition,—or, as the French would say, the spirit is not quite en rapport with the flesh and its surroundings.

When a child, I was subject to my moods; now they are subject to me. I can remember when such a warring of the elements as would have shaken the old earth to its very centre would have given me exquisite pleasure; and to have been tossed about with no volition of my own, as a feather is tossed by an ordinary breeze, would have added infinitely to the charm of the situation.

Moments of unnatural exhilaration were succeeded by hours of unnatural depression. I either reveled on the hights or despaired in the depths. My mother, with her equable, placid temperament, never could understand me, and at the present time marvels at the remarkable change time has wrought in my disposition.

I think that she used to regard me very much as a discreet and respectable hen regards the turkey's goslings or ducklings which she has been inveigled into hatching through human invention, considering them as something abnormal, something puzzling, something different from what she expected, but still something that she was in duty bound to scratch for, brood over, and protect. My father, a man of imperative moods held in leash, understood me and trembled for my future. His judicious treatment of my case effected a radical improvement, but an entire cure was consummated by my becoming a temporary member in the family of an aunt whose only daughter filled the household with vague discomfort by reason of her moods. An exaggerated reproduction of our peculiarities in another render them particularly offensive to us.

If it did not entirely exorcise the demon moods, it silenced their clamor, and I never render myself uncomfortable or my family uneasy by indulging their eccentricities. If by conquering you mean extinguishment, then no passion, no desire, no peculiarity can be conquered; but, if subjugating is the word, the General who takes a city accomplishes no greater victory than the unfortunately organized individual who holds some objectionable quality of mind or temperament in complete outward control.

Chat, when you start for Chicago, rest here awhile, and I promise you (if you are not already surfeited) strawberry shortcake and iced tea for supper. AUNT HELEN.

THE FEMALE LOBBYIST.

The Modern Omphale with Her Slipper.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 10.—Behold the female lobbyist! How wonderful, how fearful, how terrible! She subdues the average lawmaker by an epidemic application of the slipper. He, like Hercules, gives up his club and lion's-skin, and takes the spindle and distaff, at her bidding, and becomes an androgynous biped. Luther said:

"Wer nicht liebt wein, weiber, und gesang,
Der bleibt ein narr sein leben lang."
(Who loves not woman, wine, and song,
Remains a fool his whole life long.)

Had Luther lived in our day he certainly would have excluded the female lobbyist from his "weiber." We had a fair to average example of female lobbyists at Springfield this winter. They sailed under false colors, and asked for the ballot, proclaiming that they did not wish suffrage. By this deceit they obtained many signatures of noble women who deprecate the idea of going to the polls and outraging their womanhood by voting.

A very noticeable feature of our lobbyists at Springfield was that two ladies prated about the salvation of "our boys." One of them is a single lady, and the other married, but neither has any boys. Now, if the single will marry, and then both become blessed like Sarah of old, have some boys, and then, after a fair trial, they fail in controlling their boys, they may give them over to the Legislature, and the mothers go to the Institution for the Feeble-Minded. But the other mothers of this State still prefer to control their own boys. God only knows what would have become of "our boys" if the last Legislature had gotten hold of them. How these ladies could lobby, thereby laying aside the ermine of their womanhood, is a great mystery.

Lobbying is a disreputable business, and the true women engaged in it are few and far between, and will either quit the calling or lose their self-respect.

Periodically there assembles at the nation's Capital a great conclave of female lobbyists who attack Congressmen, asking this body to enfranchise women, as if women want the ballot! These attacks are backed by the rabble of all the serving-maids out of place, whose united scream goes forth, like that of the panther's when she is hungry and gluts herself on the first man that falls in her way. These lobbyists, State and national, from a business point of view, where right is lost sight of, succeed in one way; that is, they get notoriety by which they are able to scour the country, give lectures, and eke out a precarious existence. But let them beware of their own pitfalls. The mother of the race fell from her high estate by partaking of forbidden fruit.

The female lobbyists at Springfield were, as all circumstances conspire to show, endeavoring to gain the ballot on the temperance question, which should be the entering wedge to the general ballot, and thus, under false colors, obtain that which they cannot if they appear in the clear sunlight of truth. Many women of this State were inveigled into joining this lobbying crusade that would never indorse it after knowing its "true inwardness."

Prohibition is a failure, as the State of Maine has clearly demonstrated, as well as the State of Ohio. Under prohibition, in Maine, the sale of opium has increased 100 per cent within two years. Many temperance lecturers take laudanum now, instead of alcohol. There are other intoxicants besides whisky that make men who are servants to their appetites lower than the brutes.

Luther was right in his saying. It would be as reasonable for the female lobbyists to ask the Legislature to prohibit man's loving woman and song as to ask prohibition of man's partaking of intoxicants. It might be a success, however, to ask for the prohibition of man's loving the "screaming sisterhood."

The Rev. Arthur Mursell, of England, who has traveled in this country, in a recent lecture to his people on our customs, says that, in order to show up our female physicians, and students, and other of the woman-suffragists, he would have to indulge in a "big swear," so he passed them by without comment. But I will defy the Rev. Mursell to do the subject justice by a "big swear." It taxes the English language to the utmost to furnish words that will suitably characterize their Utopian schemes, frenzy, and babblings.

The Woman-Suffrage Association which assembled in St. Louis last May was a gathering of female lobyists. All of its most noted members are professional lobbyists at Washington. They have junketed in private and gormandized in public with Congressmen, year after year. Their deliberations and platform savor strongly of Nihilism unadulterated. One principle enunciated was, "that it is the duty of every woman to demand registration as a voter, and present her ballot at elections, and to sue every official who refuses her the citizen's right to vote." I suppose when they said sue the officials they had in view the support of impecunious female lawyers, as no sane male lawyer would take such a case. It is very noticeable the manner in which these females write their names. They hold on to their maiden-names like grim death. Here are some of them:

Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan Buttercup (!) Anthony, Jane Graham Jones, Laura Curtis Ballard, Sarah Andrews Spencer, and so on. It seems to be a question whether they will accept their husband's name at all. In their proceedings at the Convention they endeavor to insult the United States Supreme Court, and took steps to withdraw their patronage from all persons and concerns that do not assist them; and they cried out to each other in personal converse, and swore to crush the newspapers hostile to their cause.

This body of female lobbyists is strong, and they derive most of their strength from the unrest of women who expect to occupy high positions as soon as suffrage is forced upon woman, for the noble women will not accept it. All over this country there is a spirit of dissatisfaction with the indolent and lazy; in fact it is a spirit incident to all pseudo-reformers more or less, and especially to those that would make a general distribution of all property; a spirit that infects all parasites, tramps not excepted. These lobbyists fan this flame of discontent that they may easier destroy conserving customs. In this St. Louis Convention were found many notorious women; women like Cleopatra, Aspasia, and Elizabeth; but few, if any, like Rebecca, Ruth, Florence Nightingale, and the Roman Cornelia.

Many newspapers devote weekly one or two columns to the woman-suffrage movement, in order to catch subscribers and appease the wrath of the female lobbyists. But the financially sound papers do not indorse the Nihilism of the "dual sex." Politicians indorse the woman-suffragists in order to get their influence and thereby ride into office. Our Legislature this last season stole a march on the Rev. Hinds, because the members, or some of them, did not want to go on record in opposition to the female lobbyists.

This whole subject of alcoholic drinks and narcotics needs the study of the statesman, and cannot be reached by female lobbyists. To show that other substances than whisky are consumed by man, the following is appended, showing the consumption:

Tobacco, among 800,000,000 of men.
Opium, among 500,000,000 of men.
Hemp, among 300,000,000 of men.
Betel, among 100,000,000 of men.

Of tobacco there are consumed over 2,500,000 tons; of betel, 250,000 tons; of opium, 14,000 tons. I will not add any statistics of the consumption of alcoholic drinks, for the public has been fed on whisky statistics ad nauseam for the last decade.

This subject of suppressing or controlling the appetite of men cannot be settled by precocious school-girls just out of their teens, nor by old women who drivel about the tyranny of man and the subjection of woman, in stale speeches and frenzy, ebullient with senility.

This subject of intoxicants and narcotic indulgences cannot be thoroughly understood, nor the temperance problem solved, by lobbying at Washington and at the State Legislatures. It will require the combined wisdom of statesmen throughout the country. Intemperate indulgences have become so common that they seem to modify both the tempers and the usual state of the bodily health.

The use of intoxicants is so general and they have been indulged in so long that it would seem that the whole people have been changed. It is a matter of history that the general character of disease, and the constitution of men, have undergone a decided change since the use of intoxicants has become so prevalent. How far and in what directions these changes may go is a vital question. How far our tastes, habits, and character have been transformed, or created, by the consumption of narcotics and alcoholic beverages, and how radical the changes may be, is of great importance.

History teaches us that nations have fallen by the long operation of a small undermining cause: the slow but steady encroachment of agents unthought of and unnoticed by the statesman have finally changed the constitution, character, and capabilities of a people.

To suppose that these vital questions are to be solved by female lobbyists is the veriest absurdity. To suppose that female demagogues can lobby at Washington, thereby bring the millennium and produce the highest civilization, is a most impudent imposition, unworthy of a passing thought.

If this whole question must be solved by woman, then let it be given into the hands of the noble mothers in our land who make home happy. Give it into the control of women who have a love for their family that never fails,—a love pure and patient,—a love which faithfully refrains from hasty words, an impatient command, or a selfish act; a love that is true in sickness or in health, in sunshine or in storm, by day or by night. Give this question to those mothers who are full of thanksgivings for life's joy and privileges, that look forward to the distant future and behold a home-gathering amid the groves of Paradise, where true womanhood shall be rewarded. But never, never, I beseech, intrust the weal of our sons and daughters to the corroding influence of female lobbyists, whose breath, like the simoom, both hot and poisonous, first produces faintness and lassitude, then suffocation: whose speech is as hollow and unsympathetic as a voice from an Egyptian sepulchre; whose teachings glisten with the slimy trail of the serpent, and, if adopted, would produce horrible discords in the social world, unsettle the family, destroy patriotism by abolishing the home, make marriage a partnership at will, and blight society with Russian Nihilism. D. H. PINGREY.

LEES.

O the years! O the years! How they vanish
Adown the dark vista of time,
Like a goblet of rayless old Rhenish
Pierced through by a sunbeam sublime!
You quaff it, the wine with the sunshine—
The glow and the glory depart;
And the fond fires of youth do but calcine
The sweetness and strength of the heart.

Do I turn to look back in the distance,
What scenes, scarce remembered, arise,
When happiness meant but existence,
When laughing Love smiled in my eyes!
O Life! now so staid and prosaic—
O Love! altered so beyond ken—
In Destiny's shifting mosaic
Shall ever I find you again?

And is it that mine was the ardor
I dimly in visions recall,
When parting or coldness smote harder
Than aught that to-day could befall?
Then, gladly I'd suffer, a martyr,
For one shining ringlet of gold;
To-day not a fig would I barter
For Beauty's most rapturous mold.

So, years, trip ahead! Wherefore linger
When one and another's the same?
I care not the flip of a finger
For anything more you may claim.
Not long will you leave me behind you—
Soon, soon I shall count you no more;
But, my youth and my love, shall I find you
When Memory's office is o'er?

OSHKOSH, Wis. M. E. HARMON.

A Queer Suicide.

There died in Austin, Minn., one day last week an old man called John, the Woodman. He shuffled the coil through poison self-administered. John lived in a bit of woods near Austin, his place of abode being in a cabin. Though surrounded by game, feathered and finny, he never sought it, but lived from lightwood and charcoal sold to the townspeople. He was a good old man. He was not ambitious. Year after year he visited the house of a widow lady in Austin, she being one of his constant customers. The widow was fond of simple John, with his grizzly-grey beard and coal-begrimed face, and frequently talked to him. One day she said to him, half in jest: "John, I'm going to be married soon." The words affected the old fellow so that he did not bid the children good-bye. He went to the woods and searched for roots, many of which he pulled up, taking them to his cabin. Selecting what he thought the poisonous ones, he ate them and died. This is vouched for by the *Transcript* of Austin.

No Kissing in London Parks.

No kissing is allowed in London Parks! An ardent swain wandering upon a common with the object of his affection, put his arm around her and kissed her then and there upon public property under the general jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Board of Works. Alack! the eyes of the common-keeper were upon them; interfere he would, and did; and the man who had had the kiss, being very wroth, resented such interference; and in the end he was taken before a police-justice on a charge of conducting himself in a disorderly manner and using threatening language. The justice bound him over to keep the peace, and condemned him to pay 23 shillings costs. "The common," he declared, "was not to be used for kissing, because if all persons indulged in that it would come under the term disorderly conduct."

Polish Nobleman vs. Bulgarian Prince.

The Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* has the following anecdote of the recent journey through Austria of the new Prince of Bulgaria. His Highness, accompanied by an adjutant, had a coupee to himself until the train reached Lemberg, where a Polish nobleman got in. The conductor, eager to protect the distinguished traveler from intrusion, hastened to the car door and offered to show the Pole a better place in another car, but the Pole gruffly replied that he was well enough suited where he was. Then the conductor, reduced to extremities, whispered in the nobleman's ear that the coupee was occupied by the Prince Alexander of Bulgaria. "What is that to me?" replied the Pole, in a loud voice. "A Polish nobleman is the equal of a Bulgarian Prince." Finally the Prince and his adjutant took their traveling bags and sought seats in another car.

APPLES OF SODOM.

Written for The Tribune by Ella Wheeler.

"There is nothing so supreme as beauty," said Coralie, as she threw back her lovely head.

"But youth is fleeting," said Caryl, her lover, "and we must think of the future."

She laughed, with a tinge of scorn in the music of her laughter.

"I have no fear of the future," she said gayly. "Why should I have! I am 20 years old; you tell me—every one tells me—I am beautiful. I have suitors and admirers on every hand. My days are full of ease and pleasure, my nights of excitement and delight. I have money enough to satisfy every need, and when all these things—pleasure, travel, admiration—fail, then I have a lover whom I shall wed, and be the proudest and richest lady in the land. Why should I fear the future?"

Caryl McVane took his sweetheart's hand and kissed it softly.

"Your life is indeed a bright one," he said, "but you do not count my great love among your treasures and blessings, Coralie." And there was a shadow on his fine face.

"But I appreciate it, Caryl. Only you know I am used to being loved. I am very proud of my noble lover, and owe my father and yours a thousand thanks for betrothing us in our infancy. But you must not urge me to an early marriage. We are both young,—you are but two years my senior, and why think of marriage for at least five years? Let me enjoy to the utmost the spring and summer of my beauty."

He smiled sadly.

"You mean by that, let your thousand and one admirers live in the light and warmth of your springtime and summer, and let your husband take the autumn and winter of your life. Is that quite fair, Coralie?"

She arched her beautiful head and her lip curled.

"O fie, Caryl, I did not think you were jealous," she said.

"No matter how many admirers I have, you know very well I am above any deceit or untruth. I shall be as faithful to you as the stars in Heaven. I shall not even flirt. Men know that I am betrothed to you; I make no secret of it. But yet they follow me and praise and flatter, and make fools of themselves. I mean to spend next winter in the East, my next in Washington, and then go to Europe. When I have tired of all these places, I will come back to you, and set the day for the nuptials. Let it satisfy you to know that I am admired and happy until that time."

The sunlight of a June day fell like a halo on her rich hair. She lifted up her eyes and stood like a glowing, breathing statue under the summer skies.

A young man's first fiery passion for a beautiful woman burned in the heart of Caryl McVane. He looked upon her with ardent, glowing eyes. She was his promised wife, and for two years he had been pleading with her to name the day. He had been in college, and afterward in Germany until two years ago, so they had scarcely met since childhood until then. Both had dreaded the meeting, and both had been happily surprised. Caryl found Coralie a poet's dream of youth and beauty, and fell ardently in love. Coralie found Caryl a very fine-appearing and exceedingly stylish young man, with a large fortune and a good social standing, and she was satisfied to be his promised wife. She had fed his love by sweet words and lovely toilets, but she was not ready to be his wife.

As he stood and looked upon her, crowned by the sunlight, his heart rose and almost suffocated him with its passionate throbs. He almost hated the sunbeams as they lovingly fondled her.

"You have not the faintest conception of a love like mine," he cried, "or you would not be so cruel."

She shrugged her beautiful shoulders.

"You have made me love you by every means in your power," he said. "You have increased my passion ten-fold. There is no happiness in the world for me now, out of your presence, and yet you calmly bid me wait five or six years for the fulfillment of our betrothal, and plan out year after year of absence and pleasure, apart from me. You are cruel, Coralie."

She turned toward him and threw back her head.

"Look at me," she said; "I am 20 years old, and the most beautiful woman you ever saw. The rich blood of perfect health and perfect youth runs riot through every vein. Life is at its hight,—joy dwells with me. Shall I give it all up—youth, beauty, health, and perhaps life itself—to please your selfish whim? Who ever saw a wife with my bloom, my abundant health, my beauty? I tell you domestic life robs us of these things. Ten women out of twelve give beauty, health, happiness away when they give up their freedom. I will not do it until I have had my day. There is no love great enough to recompense me for the loss of all these. You say I cannot conceive of a love like yours. Well, I never want to, if it makes me selfish."

He had grown very white while she was speaking. But he only bowed gravely when she was done, and said in a low voice:

"I beg your pardon, Coralie; I will never urge you to be my wife again. I will never mention the subject till you do."

She looked at him in surprise, a little startled at his manner and words. But he gave her his arm and walked in silence to the house. Then he bent down and kissed her softly and walked away.

When they met at the tea-table he was social and talkative, but she missed his ardent glances and ownership manner. He treated her as an ordinary friend might.

That night there was a moonlight fete on the lawn. It was a grand affair, and a dozen or more were down from the city. Coralie was the centre of attraction. Admirers thronged about her. Caryl was polite—no more. He seemed to find most pleasure in escorting little Mabel Lee, the housekeeper's 10-year-old daughter, about the grounds, and in watching her childish pleasure. But once when Coralie stood the centre of a gay group, laughing merrily, she caught his eye, and was satisfied.

"He is burning with his mad love," she said; "I need not fear. He will wait until I am ready."

A few weeks later Caryl went away upon a fishing excursion. The truth was, he could not endure being so near and yet so far from the woman of his love. Coralie knew it, and was gratified.

Soon after his return she went East. She wrote often, and her letters were full of her triumphs and pleasures. Caryl replied with kind, chatty, friendly letters, in which an occasional sentence would creep expressive of his unabated love.

Coralie remained in the East the next summer, and went to the White Mountains and to Newport with a party of friends. Caryl joined her for a few days.

The next winter she spent in Washington, and Caryl spent a week with her there. It was the same old story,—the feast for the multitude of admirers,—the crumbs for her lover. His business required constant attention, and he was not sorry. He found it little more than an agony to be with Coralie and feel himself forced to be silent.

So he was glad to be in a measure tied to his business, and away from her. He was not jealous by nature, but the sight of her surrounded by other men, to whom she lent such willing ear, while he, her promised husband, was compelled to be almost silent in her presence, was maddening.

The next summer Coralie went to Europe with a fashionable and wealthy Washington lady.

"She intends remaining abroad several years," said Coralie to Caryl, "and I think I am so fortunate to have made her acquaintance. But Providence has always been good to me.

"Under the protecting wing of such a chaperon I shall have the loveliest time possible. She owns a villa in Florence, and spends much time there, and I am to have a season in London, where she says I will be a belle. Now, Caryl, dear, are you not proud to think of all my triumphs! Write to me often, won't you?"

After a year abroad she wrote to him in one of her letters:

"O Caryl, dear, you cannot know of half my happiness. My dreams are more than realized. I am the rage wherever I go. But, though I have two excellent offers of marriage,—one with a title,—I would not for the world marry a foreigner. There is something exceedingly distasteful to me in the idea of marrying out of one's own country. I don't see how American girls can do it. I like to be a belle here, but when I am ready to settle down I want it to be in my own land, with my own countrymen."

But she was not ready to settle down. Caryl knew that very well.

The next year his mother—Coralie's foster-mother as well—died. He was left alone with the housekeeper and her daughter Mabel, now a slip of a girl 13 years old. More than ever he longed for Coralie and a home. He wrote her of his loss and loneliness, but did not ask her to return. Yet he had a secret hope she might. He opened her letters with trembling hands. She expressed sincere sorrow for the death of his mother, and was full of sympathy and love, but did not speak of her return. They were going to Switzerland in a few days.

He dropped the letter and buried his face in his hands, and the tears fell through upon the letter that had done so much toward slaying a strong love.

A soft step sounded near, a gentle hand fell upon his bowed head, a sweet, tremulous voice whispered, "I am so sorry for you, Caryl,—so sorry for you. Mamma and I both miss your dear mother, and we will do all we can to make your life bright."

It was Mabel Lee, the housekeeper's daughter.

* * *

Coralie had been in Europe almost five years, when she wrote that she was coming home. The last year had been a hard one for her. She had stayed in Rome too long one summer and had fallen ill of a low fever. It had never left her, though as soon as she was able she had traveled from place to place, trying to regain her old health. She was worn and depleted with a winter's dissipation in London when the fever took hold of her, and it made fearful inroads upon her beauty. It chilled her with a dread alarm when she looked in her mirror and saw the wan face and wasted form of her once-radiant self.

Her fine bloom was entirely gone, and there were actually hollows in her cheeks.

She was too languid to care for festivities, and, besides, she was sated. She thought of home and Caryl with sudden, hungry longing.

"I am coming back to you, Caryl," she wrote, "to stay with you *always* if you want me. You have been a dear, patient boy, and I realize your worth, since my sickness, as I never did before. I fear I have been selfish to make you wait so long, and I wonder now how I could do it. It is strange, Caryl, but ever since I was taken ill, a year ago, I have felt myself *falling in love* with you. Although separated by such width of land and sea, and with five years lying between us, I yet have felt as if you were with me, and I were for the first time learning the worth of your love. All your words and acts have recurred to me over and over, and I find more happiness in remembering your words of love than in all the praises of the world that have been so lavished upon me. So at last, dear Caryl, you see you are repaid for your patient waiting. I have been so eager for your letters the last year, and I never had so few, nor were they ever so cold as they have been during a twelvemonth past. But I cannot blame you. I silenced your love-words long ago,—seven long years ago,—and no wonder you write rarely, and coldly. But I am coming home, Caryl, and will never leave you again."

She sailed the next week for America. The voyage was a rough one, and she was deathly ill. As she lay in her berth one thought burned like fire in her heart and brain. She was going back to Caryl—to Caryl, her lover. This bore her up out of death's reach like angel arms.

When she reached her old home Caryl was not there to receive her. He had been called suddenly away by a business telegram, to be absent a week or more.

It was just as well, she thought, as she looked in her mirror. Ill and worn from sickness and travel, there was scarcely a vestige of her former beauty left. Her form was thin, her cheeks hollow, her face gray with a sickly pallor, and a strange look of age about her mouth. She would sleep and rest, and gain color and strength by the time Caryl came.

Two weeks went by, and the housekeeper treated Coralie like a pet child, and Mabel made her lie upon the lounge while she waited upon her. Coralie plied her with questions concerning Caryl.

"Was he changed,—had he grown older,—did he talk of her?"

"No, never,"—and Mabel's eyes drooped.

"That is well," thought Coralie. "Men do not talk of things most dear to them."

Suddenly she said:

"You have grown very pretty, Mabel, did you know it?"

Mabel blushed scarlet. "No one ever told me so," she answered.

"That is strange," said Coralie; "I wonder Caryl never told you,—but I suppose you are still a child to him. You must be nearly 17, Mabel."

"Seventeen last month."

"Just ten years my junior," said Coralie, and sighed, she could not have told why.

One day there came a telegram. Caryl was coming home.

Coralie arose from the lounge where she had been lying, and began to make her toilet. In all her life she had never felt so anxious and excited about her personal appearance.

She chose a delicate, pale-blue robe, one that had been very becoming to her in her health. She arranged her beautiful and still plentiful hair in the manner Caryl had liked of old,—and then she threw open the blind and let in a flood of warm, clear sunlight upon herself as she stood before the mirror. She used to do that in days gone by, and glory in the beauty that showed no flaw. But now—ah! the sunlight was cruel, cruel. It showed the thin figure, with all its lack of rounded outlines. It showed the wasted cheeks, the flesh with that gray look of middle life upon it, the cruel little lines about the mouth and eyes. Ah, God! she was no longer young; no longer beautiful. Would Caryl still love her?

Just then she heard a cry, and, turning toward the window, she saw Caryl coming through the gate and Mabel running to meet him. He looked but little older than when she last saw him, but he was handsomer, and his bearing was more dignified. Her heart leaped to her throat, her breath came thick and fast, as she watched him unseen.

Mabel met him, her cheeks aglow with the wild-rose bloom of early youth, her long hair floating in the summer breeze. As Caryl's eyes rested upon her, his face seemed transfigured. Coralie could think of no other word. He took her outstretched hands in his and held them silently, as he looked down into her upturned eyes.

There was no mistaking the look—the look of worshiping love. Coralie remembered how he had looked at her one day in that very garden. But that was the look of a youth mad with an unreasoning passion; this was a man, glorified with love. She staggered back to her place before the mirror. With the memory of Mabel's fresh beauty in her mind, she looked years older to herself than she did five minutes before,—old, and haggard, and unlovely.

Her beauty had been of that rich type dependent upon her bloom and roundness. So long as she was well and happy she was beautiful. But when sickness came and bloom and flesh vanished, and the excess of fine spirits ebbed away, she looked older than her years; and now, with this new and terrible knowledge that had just come upon her, it seemed to her she had leaped suddenly into middle age.

Mabel came bounding into her room, and ran up behind her and slipped one arm about her as she stood before the mirror. Coralie shrank as if she had been struck, for the contrast of the radiant young face and her own haggard one was almost more than she could bear. She waited until Mabel had gone out into the yard before she went down to greet Caryl.

She saw his involuntary start of surprise as his eye fell upon her, and, smiling sadly, she said: "I have been very ill, Caryl, and am much changed. I hope to grow better after a few weeks."

But she did not grow better. She fell ill again of a low fever, and could not leave her room.

One August day she took to her bed, and they all despaired of her rising from it.

She called Caryl to her side. She had been at home six weeks, and no word had been spoken by either of their future.

"Caryl," she said, "I want to talk to you of what is in both minds. I want to tell you that I shall never ask you to fulfill our long-delayed engagement."

He was silent.

"I have been very selfish and very cruel. I did not seem to value your love, or consult your happiness. I only thought of myself, my beauty, my pleasure. I thought of these things for seven years, but I was true to you, Caryl. Never once did my heart waver in its allegiance. But, instead of making your life blest and complete, I went on gathering the apples of Sodom. And I cannot blame you, Caryl, that you grew tired of waiting, that your heart hardened towards me, and that a new love crept in, for I have seen it, Caryl—you love Mabel."

She paused, and his quiet tones broke the silence.

"Yes," he said, "I love her."

A great sob rose in her throat, but she choked it down in silence.

"I think," she said, "that I am not going to get well. Before I die I wish you and Mabel would get married. Let it be soon—here, beside my bed. I have made you so miserable all these years, I would like to be sure of your happiness before I die. Could you gratify me?"

"Yes," he said softly; "it shall be to-morrow, if Mabel loves me. I have never spoken one word of love to her."

"She loves you better than her life," answered Coralie.

He stooped down and kissed her, and went out and left her alone. She knew he had gone to Mabel. All the glory and triumphs of her life could not balance the pain of that night. She lay awake through the long hours, her eyes staring wide open into the blank darkness, thinking clearly. Her beauty was gone, and forever. Premature age had come upon her; henceforth she must take her place, if she lived, among the passe women. There were no more triumphs or pleasures of youth for her. And yet with the first mad passion of youth she loved Caryl now. She had just learned what love was, as it was snatched from her and given to a younger girl. But it had been her own fault. She might have been his wife now,—his loved, cherished wife,—with his children about her knee. But she had been unwilling to give up her youth and beauty in exchange for wifehood and motherhood. And now youth and beauty were gone, and nothing was given in their place,—nothing but the cold ashes of vanished pleasures and dead delights. Ah, heaven! her punishment was bitter,—bitter as is the punishment of every human soul that ignores or disdains the high and holy ordinances of God for baser or vainer things.

In the morning Mabel and Caryl were married. Coralie lived to weep over the dead form of their first beautiful child, and then died of the disease that had followed her from Rome and had never left her system. Died with the vague, poor comfort in her heart that maybe eternity would give her Caryl's babe to care for and love, if nothing more.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

An Unfavorable Opinion of the Hon. Eli Perkins.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

OMAHA, June 11.—In your issue of June 9 you publish a letter from Eli Perkins, giving his views on the present prospect of the wheat crop in the Northwest. He states at the end of his letter that if wheat "continues on as it looks now we will have 30,000,000 bushels more wheat to market this year than last, but certain contingencies may reduce the crop to 25,000,000 bushels less than last year." Mr. Perkins reserves a pretty wide margin, and it is possible that the crop of wheat may be somewhere within his limits,—55,000,000 of bushels. If you knew Eli Perkins as well as he is known here you would hesitate before allowing him to ventilate his twaddle in THE TRIBUNE. The general impression here is that if he had flourished in the time of Ananias and Sapphira they would have lived to a good old age, and he would have been struck dead in their place. A TRIBUNE READER.

The Church Choir "Pinafore."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 13.—"Pinafore" as rendered by selected members of our church choirs is a decided improvement on any of the imported companies that have given it—or rather attempted to give it—here, as any one with ordinary intelligence who has heard them all can attest. In a musical sense, it is without doubt far ahead of any of them; and as to the acting, while the public cannot and does not expect anything like perfection from parties who are almost wholly inexperienced in that line, yet I cannot see but that their acting was as good, if not better, than any of the professional troupes that have rendered it here. It certainly shows that we have talent right here in our midst of no mean order, and with a few months careful study of the details of stage business, and especially in the matter of gestures, might become first-class artists, capable of giving the public the opportunity of hearing a fine rendering of all the popular comic operas, and, perhaps, after sufficient experience, something in a heavier line. Why not? Would it not be a good thing to have a permanent organization of our own, selected from among our local talent, to "do the operas?" We have material among our singing societies that would make as good a chorus as one need wish to listen to, and far better than a great many that are connected with some of the "grand Italian opera-troupes" that visit us occasionally. And as to an orchestra, the one under the leadership of Mr. Creswold has certainly been more pleasing to the ear in the "Pinafore" music than many others heard lately. Chicago leads in everything else,—that is, it will when we get our big music-hall,—and why not in this? At least we have made a good beginning, and the members of this troupe should be encouraged. Certain it is, that Sullivan's music of "Pinafore, as sung by members of the Chicago Church Choir, is very refreshing—including the "Heave Ho!" song and other innovations—after hearing the other troupes. Respectfully, J. F. CORBLY.

The Waste of Water.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 13.—In an editorial in your issue of the 8th inst. you commented very justly on the immense waste of water in this city, and claimed that the metre system was the only efficient remedy for this waste. While agreeing with you fully in every particular, may it not be well to inquire if our Water-Works are certainly supplying the quantity of water claimed. Manifestly this is the first question to settle before attempting to stop the waste; for without knowing this quantity it will be impossible to determine if there is any waste. I am certain that it is susceptible of positive demonstration that the quantity claimed is not supplied to the city. To an engineer conversant with this business, a simple statement of the figures given, with the addition that the same machinery was doing the work under the same conditions, would be sufficient, but to those not conversant with the business a more detailed statement is necessary.

I compile the following table from the Public Works' reports for the past ten years. The numerator of the fraction gives the quantity of water pumped per day on a general average for the year; and the denominator, the coal for the same period, and time; the one, divided by the other, gives the quantity of water in gallons pumped by one pound of coal:

1869.	18,633,278 / 47,877	—389.2.
1870.	21,786,260 / 51,024	—426.6.
1871.	23,498,689 / 66,761	—352.
1872.	30,771,485 / 74,888	—410.
1873.	32,117,312 / 79,592	—404.
1874.	38,090,952 / 92,922	—409.
1875.	39,844,556 / 89,590	—456.
1876.	39,688,138 / 85,827	—462.5.
1877.	32,764,323 / 61,866	—529.8.
1878.	30,535,261 / 58,552	—521.

An analysis of this table shows that up to the year 1874 the quantity of water pumped per pound of coal raises but little comparatively from the general average of the six years, viz.: 398¼ gallons of water.

The closing year (1874) was the year of the "Citizens' Test," in a report, of which test the experts stated (page 30), "The work is not performed with a fair degree of economy." From this year the table shows that the quantity of water pumped per pound of coal rapidly increased, till it reached nearly 530 gallons, or 50 per cent more than the year 1871. Now, an engineer knows that the same engine cannot increase its efficiency except by a diminished head of water against the pumps, or an increased pressure of steam in the boiler. In this case the head has undeniably been increased, which would diminish the efficiency unquestionably, and the boilers and machinery will not admit of an increased steam-pressure. It may, therefore, with the most positive certainty, be asserted *that the efficiency of the North-Side engines has not been increased* since 1874. This being a positive fact, basing the efficiency for the years subsequent to 1874 upon the average efficiency of the previous years, which is 398¼ gallons, the table can be reconstructed by multiplying the coal by this number, which will give the quantity of water pumped, viz.:

	Gallons per day.
1875	35,701,565
1876	34,202,059
1877	24,653,601
1878	23,337,972

Deducting these figures from those named in in the previous table for the corresponding years, shows that the engines failed to supply the amount named in 1877-'78 by nearly 8,000,000 gallons daily; and for the years 1875-'76 by nearly 4,500,000. This conclusion is inevitable, and cannot be successfully controverted.

The engines in the first year were new, and the pumps would throw a greater volume of water than when they had become worn, as they now are.

In the Citizens' report, mention is made of air being admitted to the pumps, and cards are given showing when the air was admitted. As the quantity of water pumped is estimated by the volume of the pumps, any air admitted lessens the quantity of water actually supplied to the city. How much deduction should be made for this loss of action cannot be determined positively as in the previous case; I assume it to be 2,000,000 gallons per day; it might be very much more, and probably was. We then have for the year 1878, 10,000,000 gallons reported as daily supplied to the city, and charged to waste, which never passed through the pipes. I have said nothing about the quantity of water supplied by the West Side engines. I believe that report is correctly given; there is no reason why it should be otherwise. But with the North Side engines,—it is very different. There has been a struggle, for some years, to make them appear better than they really are; and for this reason they are credited with pumping more water than they really do; and we have the credit of being very wasteful in use of water. There is a waste, a very large waste, unquestionably by the consumers, and I will attempt to show approximately what that waste is.

I shall assume that the North Side engines pumped 10,000,000 gallons less than the quantity actually reported, which leaves 20,500,000 gallons supplied the city in 1878 daily. The West-Side engines pumped 19,420,000 gallons in 1877; as I have not the report for 1878, I take this as the quantity for this year. This gives a daily total of 40,000,000 nearly. It has been reported that one-ninth of the quantity pumped is metred. As this is a fixed quantity, the ratio will be increased if we lessen the quantity actually pumped. Making the calculation, we find the quantity metred would be 5,500,000 gallons, leaving 34,500,000 to be accounted for. The Cincinnati report for 1876 gives some facts bearing on this question of waste. In this report, the quantity of water used in sprinkling the streets, lawns, gardens, etc., is arrived at in this way: Taking the consumption on rainy days, when no sprinkling was needed, from the consumption on clear days, the percentage was found to be 14 for the months of May, June, July, and August. The difference in consumption in warm and cold nights in winter showed the percentage wasted in keeping service-pipes from freezing. This was found to be 17½ per cent for fifty days; as our winters are longer, ninety days should be assumed for Chicago. Without going into the calculation here, the consumption in these two ways, averaged for the year, would be 3,000,000 gallons daily. The Cincinnati report says, "The waste in that city is one-third the quantity pumped." As the quantity pumped is estimated on "pump capacity," as in Chicago, a percentage for loss of action should be made. I have thought 12½ per cent not too high for this loss; as the report speaks of valve-packing being worn partially or entirely, and their action impeded by wool and trash, requiring frequent overhauling. Taking the difference between one-third claimed to be wasted, and one-eighth as loss of action in pumps, the actual waste would be about one-fifth. Taking one-fifth of quantity actually pumped in Chicago, gives 8,000,000 gallons loss in water. As 3,000,000 gallons was found wasted in keeping service-pipes from freezing, and sprinkling, 5,000,000 gallons would be the wastage in water-closets, traps, and underground leakages. Undoubtedly the wastage in Chicago, over all legitimate uses, is between 8,000,000 and 10,000,000 gallons daily.

Compare Chicago with Cincinnati reports. Cincinnati reports 17,000,000 gallons daily consumption, and one-third wasted: Chicago reports 50,000,000 gallons daily consumption. Taking one-third as the waste in both cities, the waste would be, in Chicago, 16,600,000 gallons, and in Cincinnati 5,600,000. In other words, Chicago wastes as much water as Cincinnati, a city of 300,000 inhabitants, consumes and wastes. I think this incredible; but, making the deduction of 10,000,000 gallons incorrectly reported, as claimed, and the wastage assumes credible shape, and would be but 6,600,000 gallons.

The Cincinnati report gives, on page 51, the average consumption in twenty-one American cities as 65 gallons per capita. Calling our population 450,000, the consumption, on this basis, would be 29,250,000 gallons. If to this we add the outside waste, as estimated, above 10,000,000 gallons, we get the quantity claimed as actually supplied to the city, 40,000,000 gallons.

In looking at this question, in all the lights I have been able, I feel very certain that the city is not using and wasting together more than 40,000,000 gallons per day. JOHN MILLS.

Cullom's Visit to Washington.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 13.—Gov. Cullom in his address to the Public Charities Association yesterday referred to his visit to Washington, saying that he was detained two days longer than he expected. Of course settling the bond of that Indian agent required time. To leave that business unsettled might have injured our Governor financially; but our Governor planned his visit to the Capital at such an opportune time that, notwithstanding any denial he may make, the people nevertheless will always believe that he was in the plot to remove an honest and capable official, and have appointed in his stead a political pedestrian whose only claim to favor with the Republican party lies in the fact of him having aired some political linen for his Excellency and Senator Logan.

Gov. Cullom, since his arrival from Washington, has no doubt found out the lay of the land, and it is safe to presume that he will not be caught in a second adventure of that kind. It is to be hoped that he and other talented leaders of the party in this State, instead of devoting their time to aiding any man to pay his political debts, will go to work on a thorough reorganization of the party,—a reorganization, too, that will be acceptable to the People and not to the place-hunters or those who have axes to grind. In this connection, too, it may be well to state that the Hon. A. M. Jones should have no part in that work. If he has, it will only be the means of bringing additional disaster upon the party in this State.

The President of the United States deserves the thanks of all good citizens for the manly and patriotic stand he has taken. He showed a degree of nerve and firmness that has seldom been exhibited by any of his predecessors. A Governor, a United States Senator, and a majority of the Republican delegation in Congress united in a formal demand to have one man removed without cause, and another appointed in his stead. The President saw the grist in the mill of the designing politicians, and refused to do so. Hayes understands the situation better than those who represent us at the Capital, and time will prove the correctness of his judgment. F. G. T.

ANGELO.

And so thou lovest me, my Angelo?
I note how thou dost quiver at my touch.
Yet love is a word, thou knowest, of degree;
Thou lovest me—but, Angelo, how much?

Much, more, or most! It must be most, or *least*;
Give me the whole, or give me none at all.
I want no crumbs—want nothing, or a feast,
Even if (as it will) the feast doth pall.

And, if I drink, I like to drain the bowl,
And dash it down lest it be filled again.
Love me with all the ardor of thy soul
While thou dost love, and then?—Forget me then.

He who sang "Love me little, love me long,"
Was some weak, dotard soul, I have no doubt.
Not such my sentiment, or such my song;
I like not "long-drawn sweetness lengthened out."

I like my joys condensed, complete, supreme;
And most supreme of all sweet love should be.
The memory of such a perfect dream
Were better than a tame reality.

If so thou lovest me, my Angelo,
I hold thee dear—yea, *dearest* (though not wise).
And thy reward? Why, that I do not know—
When love is love, it doth itself suffice.

ELLA WHEELER.

The Paradise of Topers.

Water is so scarce in Upper Aragon, Spain, that the masons mix their mortar with wine.

TEAS.

JUST ARRIVED.

New Season's Spring Leaf

JAPAN TEA,

48c per Pound.

VERY BEST QUALITY IN THE MARKET.

Very Best Oolong, per pound 68c
Very Best Gunpowder, per pound 78c
Very Best Young Hyson, per pound 78c
Very Best English Breakfast (Petloe Flavored) 80c

Five pound packages five cents per pound less than the above prices.

Teas of all grades, from 11c per pound.

Don't pay high prices for Teas; the above are Garden Growth Teas, and as fine as any in the market.

☞ Send for complete Price List, mailed free.

Hickson's Cash Grocery House,

113 East Madison-st.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

R. R. R.

Strong Testimony from Hon. George Starr as to the Power of Radway's Ready Relief in a Case of Sciatic Rheumatism.

No. 3 VAN NESS PLACE, New York.

DR. RADWAY: With me your Relief has worked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of sciatica, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankles, and at times in both lower limbs.

During the time I have been thus afflicted, I have tried almost all the remedies recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures.

I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations, outward applications of liniments too numerous to mention, and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.

Last September, at the urgent request of a friend (who had been afflicted as myself), I was induced to try your remedy. I was then suffering fearfully with one of my old turns. To my surprise and delight the first application gave me ease, after bathing and rubbing the parts affected, leaving the limb in a warm glow, created by the Relief. In a short time the pain passed entirely away, although I have slight periodical attacks approaching a change of weather. I know now how to cure myself, and feel quite master of the situation. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is my friend. I never travel without a bottle in my valise.

Yours truly, GEO. STARR.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, DIPHTHERIA, INFLUENZA,

Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing

RELIEVED IN FEW MINUTES, BY

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

For headache, whether sick or nervous; rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys; pains around the liver, pleurisy, swellings of the joints, pains in the bowels, heartburn, and pains of all kinds, chilblains and frostbites, Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure. Price, 50 cts.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

After Reading this Advertisement need any one Suffer with Pain.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is the

ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organs, by one application.

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder.
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenza,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Cold Chills, Ague Chills,
Chilblains, and Frost Bites

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by Radway's Pills), so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent,

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,

FOR THE CURE OF CHRONIC DISEASE, SCROFULA OR SYPHILITIC, HEREDITARY OR CONTAGIOUS, BE IT SEATED IN THE Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves, CORRUPTING THE SOLIDS AND VITIATING THE FLUIDS.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Doloreaux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption.

Liver Complaint, &c.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin Diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

KIDNEY AND BLADDER COMPLAINTS,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins. Sold by druggists. PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

OVARIAN TUMOR

OF TEN YEARS' GROWTH CURED

By Dr. RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren-st., N.Y.

DR. RADWAY'S

REGULATING PILLS,

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, mineral or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinkings or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all of the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists.

READ

"False and True."

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren-st., New York.

Information worth thousands will be sent you.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Slight Improvement in Governments—Foreign Exchange Dull.

The Chicago Discount Market—Stocks Irregular.

The Produce Markets Irregular—Provisions Lower—Oats Quite Weak.

Progress of the June Corner in Wheat—Corn Steadier.

FINANCIAL.

There was an improvement of ⅛ in the price of 4 per cents. The quotation in Chicago was 102¼ bid, against 102⅛ the afternoon before. The 6s were 107¼ bid, the 5s 103½, the 4½s 106. Local dealers found the demand somewhat more active, though not equal to that before the break of a fortnight ago. The New York dispatches state that there was a shipment of 4 per cents to London. Refunding certificates were firm. In New York 102¼@102⅜ was bid. Transactions in Chicago were at 102 3-16. The interesting result of the negotiation of the State of Pennsylvania for a 4 per cent loan throws a good deal of light on the state of the money market, and gives a standard of comparison by which to test the price of United States 4 per cents. The State wanted $2,000,000. The bids were opened at noon on Tuesday last. The bonds of this loan were issued in three series, bearing 4 per cent, 4½ per cent, and 5 per cent interest respectively. On opening the bids it was found that the proposals for the 4 per cent loan exceeded $6,000,000; those for the 4½ per cent over $5,000,000, and those for the 5 per cent over $4,000,000. Thus the bids aggregated over $15,000,000, while the amount of the loan was but $2,000,000. The highest price offered for the 4 per cent bonds was 102.51. The highest for the 4½ per cents was 106.16. The 5 per cents, 111.56. A calculation demonstrated that the premiums offered for the 4½ and 5 per cent bonds were not sufficient to permit the issue of any of them as against the 4 per cents. One million of the loan was awarded to a syndicate headed by Drexel & Co. Though this loan is for 15-25 years, it is generally considered a twenty-five year loan, the rate of interest being so low that it is not thought probable that the State will have any inducement to renew it at the end of the fifteen years.

In the foreign exchange market the only new incident was the making of some sterling exchange in New York by the shipment of 4 per cents to London. The supply of bills was only moderate. In Chicago sterling grain-bills were 485⅜ for sixty-day bills and 487⅛ for sight; and French were 519⅜@518⅜ for sixty-day bills, and 517⅛@516⅛ for sight. The actual Chicago rates for sterling were 487¼@487⅛ and 489¼@489⅛. In New York the actual rates were 487⅛ and 489⅛. The posted rates for sterling were 488@490. French bankers' bills were 515@517⅛.

Consols opened down again at 97 1-16, but advanced to 97 3-16 at the close. Silver has improved, and was quoted in London at 52⅛ pence per ounce. The London *Times* recently published a long communication from an English bi-metalist, who figures out that Italy will soon want $100,000,000 in silver for the resumption of specie payments on its fractional paper currency; Austria, $125,000,000; Spain, $60,000,000; Japan, $100,000,000; and Russia, $200,000,000. This makes a total prospective demand for the precious metal of $585,000,000, which of course would materially advance its market price. Henri Cernuschi has written to the same paper a letter recommending that the statistics of the exports and imports of silver should be made to give the quantities as well as the values. He says:

It is now generally admitted that as long as the French Mint was open to all comers for the coining of silver and gold at the fixed ratio of 15½ to 1, the price of silver in the London market could not vary beyond the narrow limits of the customary variations in the rate of exchange between London and Paris, less a fraction for the mint charges (greater for silver than for gold). In fact silver was always quoted very near 5s per ounce, a price which corresponded to the French Mint ratio (1 to 15½). This fixed price of 5s per ounce or £1 sterling per four ounces, was naturally adopted in all silver statistics. When we were informed of an arrival of £10,000 of silver we could, by multiplying this value by four, know the quantity composing the arrival, viz., 40,000 ounces.

For some years this method has been no longer practicable, owing to the fact that the French Mint refuses to coin silver, and thereupon the price of silver in London is no longer only oscillating near a par of exchange, but is undergoing the great fluctuations to which every marketable article is exposed. This new condition of silver require a change in the compilation of statistics. It is no longer enough to give merely the values, people want to know the quantities. Look, for instance, at the table recording the imports and exports for the four months ended April 30, 1879. We perceive that £400,237 of silver were imported from Germany, and also that in the corresponding period of 1878 the import of silver from the same country was £3,416,259. Now this dilemma must be held down,—either these amounts represent quantities at the rate of four ounces per £1, or they are real values at the current prices. In the first case we know the quantity but not the real values; in the second we know the value but not the quantity. I maintain that from the moment when silver ceased throughout Europe to be convertible into coins bearing a fixed ratio to gold coins it became as simple merchandise, and that good silver statistics ought to give both the amounts in value and the amounts in quantity, as is done with all other articles of trade.

Chicago bank-clearings were lighter,—$3,200,000. Some of the banks report an improvement in the demand for loans. Institutions that have been loaning at 4 per cent on bond collateral refused some additional loans of that description as their lines in that direction were as large as they wished to have them, and they preferred to keep their money for higher rates. This tendency to firmness can hardly be said to mark the Chicago financial situation generally. The majority of the banks make no such report, and look forward to the usual midsummer dullness in monetary matters. Rates are 5@7 per cent on call loans, and 4 per cent on Government-bond collateral; time loans are 7@8 per cent, with some small transactions at 9@10 per cent. The currency movement is light, in as well as out.

An offer of 113¾ and interest was made for $50,000 long Chicago City and Cook County 7s, and refused. The lowest price at which any such lot could be obtained was 114 and interest. City scrip sold at 99½.

Numerous sales were made to realize profits on stocks, and there was a noticeable tendency toward reaction. Northwest common began at 67⅛, and declined to 66⅜, and then at the close recovered ⅛, to 66⅝. According to the present plan of dividends on Northwestern the common can pay in December next only 3 per cent. That is all that is left for the common out of the earnings in the fiscal year ending May 31. The practice of the Northwestern Company is to declare the dividend for the half-year which ends six months before the dividend is made. The earnings reported for the fiscal year ended May 31 show 5 per cent for the common, and 2 per cent of this has been already divided among the stockholders. Yet the price to which the stock has been forced looks as if something more than 3 per cent in December was the inducement to purchase. St. Paul was strong, and opened and closed at 53⅛, with intervening sales at 53⅝ and 53. The preferred went up ⅛, to 92¼. In the Vanderbilt stocks New York Central advanced ⅛, to 120½; Michigan Central lost ¼, to 77; Lake Shore ⅛, to 75⅛; and Union Pacific ⅝, to 78½, after reaching 79. Erie was a little more active, opening at 27⅛, making ⅜ to 28⅛, and closing at 27⅝. The preferred made ⅛, to 51⅛. The Erie second 6s, gold, opened lower, and advanced ⅛, to 72⅝. Rock Island opened and closed at 133⅛, Burlington & Quincy at 115⅛, Alton at 82⅛. Some of the New York papers have given circulation to a report that the Alton Company was about to issue $1,000,000 bonds on its Glasgow bridge, which cost less than $500,000. But we are told that no such issue is to be made. Wabash declined from 37⅛ to 36⅝. St. Joe common was ⅛ lower, at 21⅛, the preferred opening and closing at 42⅝. The coal stocks all made good gains. Delaware & Hudson advanced from 48⅛ to 48⅝, Lackawanna from 59 to 59⅝, and Jersey Central from 51⅛ to 52⅛. The Southwestern stocks were weak, excepting Kansas Pacific, which opened 1⅛ higher, at 57, and made 2, to 59. Kansas & Texas went down ⅛, to 13. Kansas City was 14⅛, and San Francisco dropped from 9 to 8⅝. Louisville & Nashville ranged from 54½ to 54⅝. Minneapolis & St. Paul from 31¼ to 31½. Western Union gained ⅛ to 114⅝, and Atlantic & Pacific was steady at 38⅛.

Erie second 6s, gold, opened at 72¼, advanced to 73½c, and closed at 72⅝.

Northwest gold bonds were 112; St. Paul sinking-funds, 108@108½; Kansas & Texas firsts were 66, and the seconds 29.

In railroad bonds in New York on Wednesday, the leading feature was the activity and strength of Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consolidated firsts, which advanced from 49⅜ to 53, the day's business footing up $368,000. Erie consolidated seconds were very active, and closed at 72⅝, after selling down to 72½ and up to 73. The total sales aggregated $552,000. Kansas & Texas consolidated assented fell off to 65½, and do seconds to 29, but closed at a recovery of ¼@½ per cent. Kansas Pacific, Denver Division, trust-receipts assented declined from 102⅜ to 102¼, and recovered to 102½, ex interest. Union Pacific sinking-funds fell off to 113½. Metropolitan Elevated firsts were firm at 108; Chicago & Alton firsts sold at 118¾@118½; New Jersey Central firsts at 117; Erie consolidated gold 7s at 110½; Fort Wayne seconds at 124; Rock Island coupon 6s at 116; Buffalo, New York & Erie firsts at 115. New Jersey Central convertible assented fell off to 98½.

Baltimore & Ohio stock sold on Tuesday at 108@108½.

A new cheap stock for "investors" is the Frankfort & Kokomo, which sold on Wednesday at 24½@25. The Frankfort & Kokomo is a twenty-six-mile road running from Frankfort, Ind., to the junction of the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington and the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern Railroads, to Kokomo, Ind., where it connects with the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis, and the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroads. There are $7,700 a mile of 7 per cent bonds, and $24,000 a mile of stock. The business for 1878 was:

Gross earnings	$38,397
Operating expenses	19,196
Net earnings	$19,201
Interest on debt	14,000
Surplus	$5,201

For the first four months of the current year its business is reported to compare with that of the same time in 1879 as follows:

Jan. 1 to April 30.	1878.	1879.	*Differences.*
Gross earnings	$11,224	$12,428	Inc. $1,204
Operat'g expenses	6,728	5,796	Dec. 932
Net earnings	$4,496	$6,632	Inc. $2,136

The bonds sold on Wednesday at 73⅝.

The St. Paul & Minneapolis earnings increased the first week in June $7,089.

The following shows the earnings of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company for the first week in June: 1879, $49,561; 1878, $47,189.12. Increase, $2,371.88.

The following gives the fluctuations of the leading stocks:

Stocks.	*Opening.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*Closing.*
New York Central	120	....	....	120½
Michigan Central	77¼	77½	76⅞	77
Lake Shore	75⅞	75⅞	75⅜	75½
C. & N. Western	67⅛	67⅛	66⅜	66⅝
Do preferred	97⅞	98⅛	97½	97½
M. & St. Paul	53⅛	53⅝	53	53⅛
Do preferred	92	92⅛	92	92¼
C., R. I. & P.	133⅛	....	....	133⅛
Chi., Bur. & Q.	115⅛	....	....	115⅛
Union Pacific	78⅛	79	77⅞	78½
Erie	27⅛	28⅛	27⅛	27⅝
Wabash Railway	37⅛	....	....	36⅝
Ohio & Miss.	15⅛	....	....	15⅛
C., C. & I. C.	6⅛	....	....	6⅛
H. & St. Jo.	21⅛	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛
Do preferred	42⅛	....	....	42⅝
Del. & Hudson	48⅛	....	....	48⅝
D., Lack. & West.	59	59⅝	59	59⅝
N. J. Central	51⅛	52⅝	51⅛	52⅛
Mo., Kas. & Tex.	13⅛	13⅛	12⅞	13
Kansas City & N.	14⅛	....	....	14⅛
Do preferred	40	40	39⅝	39⅛
W. Union Tel.	114⅝	114⅝	114⅛	114⅝
Kansas Pacific	57	....	....	59
St. L. & S. F.	9	....	....	8⅝
Alton	82⅛	....	....	82⅛
Iron Mountain	26⅛	....	....	26⅛
Louisville & Nash.	54½	54⅝	54⅛	54⅝
Erie preferred	51⅛	....	....	51⅛
Minn. & St. Paul	31¼	....	....	31½
Atlantic & Pacific	38⅛	....	....	38⅛
Ontario (mining)	39	....	....	39

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	*Asked.*
U. S. 6s of '81	107⅛	107⅜
U. S. new 5s of '81, ex int	103⅛	103⅜
U. S. new 4½s, ex int	106	106⅛
U. S. 4 per cent coupons	102⅛	102⅜
U. S. currency 6s	121⅛	....
Refunding certificates	102 3-16	....

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	*Sight.*
Sterling	488	490
Belgium	517⅛	515
France	517½	515
Switzerland	517½	515
Germany	95⅜	95⅞
Holland	40	40⅛
Austria	....	46
Norway	....	27⅛
Sweden	....	27⅛
Denmark	....	27⅛

COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	Sixty days.	*Sight.*
Sterling	485⅜	487⅛
France	519⅜@518⅜	517⅛@516⅛

LOCAL SECURITIES.

	Bid.	*Asked.*
Chicago Municipal 7s	*113⅛	*114
Chicago Water loan 7s	*114	*115⅛
Chicago Municipal 6s	*107½	*108
Chicago Water loan 6s	*108	*108
Chicago Lincoln Park 7s	*104	*105
Chicago South Park 7s	*102⅛	*104⅛
Chicago West Park 7s	*104⅛	*105
Chicago Treasury Warrants (scrip)	98⅛	99⅛
Cook County 7s	*113⅛	*114
Cook County (short) 7s	*101⅝	*102⅛
Cook County 5s	*101⅛	*102⅛
City Railway (South Side)	167½	....
City Railway (West Side)	175	....
City Railway do 7 per cent cents	*106	*106⅝
City Railway (North Side)	120	125
City Railway (North Side) 7 p. c. bnds	*106⅛	*107
Chamber of Commerce	58	60

*And interest.

COIN QUOTATIONS.

Following are Chicago quotations for coins:

Trades	$ 97½
Mexican (full weight)	85
Sovereigns	4.80
Napoleons	3.80
Twenty marks	4.70
Austrian florins (paper)	39
Five francs	85
Prussian thalers	65
Holland guelders	38½@ 39
Kronors (Swedish)	25 @ 25¼
Mexican and S. American doubloons	15.50
Spanish doubloons	15.60

EDWARD L. BREWSTER,
104 Washington-st.,
BUYS and SELLS MERCANTILE PAPER, LOCAL STOCKS, GOVERNMENT, CITY, and COUNTY BONDS
Money to loan, in sums to suit, at lowest rates on prime securities.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN,
Southwest corner LaSalle and Randolph-sts.,
Is buying and selling
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOVERNMENT BONDS,
CHICAGO CITY AND COOK COUNTY BONDS,
And does a General Banking Business.

JOHN H. WRENN & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
80 Washington-st., corner Dearborn.
UNITED STATES 4 PER CENT BONDS.
LOCAL SECURITIES.
COMMERCIAL PAPER.

F. G. SALTONSTALL, Chicago. A. M. KIDDER & CO., New York.
SALTONSTALL, KIDDER & CO.,
128 LaSalle-st., Chicago.
STOCK BROKERS.
Stocks bought and sold on margin by telegraph at N. Y. rates of Commission. Stock Lists on file and all information furnished on application.
Messrs. Saltonstall, Kidder & Trask, of our firm, are members of the New York Stock Exchange.

A. O. SLAUGHTER,
BANKER AND BROKER,
N. W. cor. Clark and Madison-sts., Chicago.
Stocks, Bonds, Local Securities, and Land Warrants.
Member of New York Stock Exchange.

C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND,
127 LaSalle-st.,
WANTS
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE STOCK,
CITY RAILWAY STOCK,
WEST DIVISION RAILWAY CERTIFICATES.
HAS FOR SALE
WEST DIVISION RAILWAY STOCK

CHARLES HENROTIN,
100 East Washington-st.
CITY, COUNTY, GOVERNMENT, AND RAILROAD BONDS
COMMERCIAL PAPER
And Investment Securities of all kinds.

UNION TRUST CO. BANK,
N. E. cor. Madison and Dearborn-sts.,
RECEIVES SAVINGS DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS INTEREST ON SAME.
No notice required to draw money.
G. M. WILSON, Cashier.

IRA HOLMES,
GENERAL BROKER,
86 WASHINGTON-ST.
Wants to Buy
THIRD NATIONAL BANK RECEIVER'S CERTIFICATES.
Has for Sale,
CITY SCRIP FOR 1878 TAXES.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
COR. STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.
Safe Deposit Department in the basement, entrance from Washington-st.
Buy and sell Governments, City and County Bonds.
Buy and sell Exchange on Great Britain and Europe.

6, 6½, 7 PER CENT.
Money in hand to loan on Inside Improved Real Estate, at best rates.
SHORTALL & HELMER,
102 Washington-st.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
We buy and sell U. S. BONDS. The NEW 4 PER CENTS constantly on hand. The Called 5-20s and 10-40s purchased or exchanged at best current rates.
Also buy and sell choice County, City, and School Bonds, drawing 6, 7, and 8 per cent interest.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—We draw bills on London, Paris, Berlin, and other points.
PRESTON, KEAN & CO.,
100 Washington-st.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Governments were firm.

Railroad bonds were strong.

State securities were dull, except Louisiana consols, which were 1⅜ higher.

Shipments of gold already engaged for tomorrow steamers, $600,000.

The stock market was weak in early dealings, and declined ⅛@1½, the latter Union Pacific, but subsequently a better feeling prevailed, and Kansas Pacific advanced 2, to 59, the general list selling up ⅛@⅝. During the afternoon, under sales to realize, the improvement was partial, and the market closed steady in tone. Transactions were 151,000 shares, 11,000 Erie, 13,000 Lake Shore, 5,000 Wabash, 22,000 Northwestern common, 8,000 preferred, 20,000 St. Paul common, 4,000 preferred, 21,000 Lackawanna, 12,000 New Jersey Central, 3,000 Michigan Central, 8,000 Union Pacific, 4,500 St. Joseph, 4,000 Western Union, 6,500 Kansas City & Northern, 2,000 Kansas Pacific, and 1,000 Louisville & Nashville.

Money market easy at 3@4. Prime mercantile paper, 3½@5.

Sterling exchange steady at 487⅛; sight, 489⅛.

Produce exports for the week, $8,094,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons of 1881	107⅜	New 4 per cent	102⅜
New 5s	103⅝	Currency 6s	121
New 4½s	105		

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	114⅝	St. Paul, pfd	92⅝
Quicksilver	15	Wabash	36⅝
Quicksilver, pfd	37½	Ft. Wayne (offered)	111
Pacific Mail	15⅜	T. Haute (offered)	10½
Mariposa	106⅝	Terre Haute, pfd	19½
Mariposa, pfd	107½	Chicago & Alton	82
Adams Express	106	C. & Alton, pfd	111
Wells, Fargo & Co	99	Ohio & Mississippi	15
American Express	49	Del., L. & Western	59⅝
U. S. Express	47½	A. & P. Telegraph	38⅛
N. Y. Central	120	C., B. & Q.	115⅛
Erie	27⅝	H. & St. Joe	21⅛
Erie, pfd	51⅛	H. & St. Joe, pfd	42⅝
Harlem	160	Canada Southern	56⅝
Mich. C. (offered)	76⅞	L. & Nashville	54⅝
Panama	148	Kansas Pacific	58½
Union Pacific	78	Kansas & Texas	12⅞
Lake Shore	75⅜	St. L. & San Fran	8½
Illinois Central	86⅜	St. L. & S. F. pfd	9½
Clev. & Pittsburg	96½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pfd	27½
Northwestern	66⅝	St. L., K. C. & N'h'n	13⅜
Northwestern, pfd	97⅛	St. L., K. C. & N. pfd	39⅝
C., C., C. & I	50	Cent. Pac. bonds	112⅛
New Jersey Cent	52⅝	Union Pac. bonds	112⅛
Rock Island	130	U. P. Land-Grants	113⅝
St. Paul	53⅛	U. P. Sinking-F'ds	113⅛

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	34	Virginia 6s, new	31
Tennessee 6s, new	31½	Missouri	107⅜
Virginia 6s, old	30½		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—Following were the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Savage	15⅜	California	6⅛
Sierra Nevada	47⅛	Chollar & Potosi	7⅝
Union Consolidat'd	79⅛	Consol. Virginia	6
Yellow Jacket	18⅜	Crown Point	5⅝
Bodie	46⅛	Exchequer	9½
Potosi	6	Gould & Curry	12
Imperial	2⅛	Grand Prize	4¼
Martin White	6⅛	H. & N	16¼
Mono	11⅛	Julia Consolidated	4⅜
Independence	3	Justice	4
Consolidat'd Pacific	8⅝	Mexican	38⅛
Leviathan	⅜	Northern Belle	6⅝
Alpha	27	Ophir	34⅛
Alta	9⅜	Overman	11⅛
Best & Belcher	19	Raymond & Ely	4½
Bullion	8⅜		

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—The Sierra Nevada Mining Company levies an assessment of $3.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 13.—Sight exchange on New York, ⅛ premium.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 488⅛.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, June 13.—Consols, 97 3-16.

United States Securities—Reading, 20⅛; Erie, 28⅛; preferred, 53.

United States Bonds—New 5s, 105⅛; 4½s, 108⅛; 4s, 103⅛, ex-coupon.

Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £10,000.

PARIS, June 12.—Rentes, 116f 70c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, June 13:

CITY PROPERTY.

Centre av, 173 9-10 ft n of Twenty-second st, w f, 24⅛x115¼ ft, dated Jan. 9, 1878 (Cornelius Griffin to Thomas Tynan)	$1,200
Division st, s w cor of State st, n f, 7x100 ft, dated June 12 (Christian Tempel to Charles Keefer)	450
Division st, 7 ft w of State st, n f, 40x100 ft, dated June 3 (Catherine Zimmer to Charles Keefer)	2,150
Ohio st, 150 ft w of North Franklin st, s f, 25x100 ft, dated June 12 (John S. Hokanson to W. P. Brainard)	2,250
Stewart av, 277¼ ft s of Thirty-first st, e f, 25x124 8-10 ft, dated June 12 (Albert Crane to Michael Wasuta)	350
Mohawk st, n w cor of Centre st, e f, 24x123 9-10 ft, improved, dated June 12 (Michael Reich to Julius F. Gude)	2,500
The premises No. 93 Vedder st, dated June 11 (David Butler to Julia A. Butler)	600
Sholto st, 93¾ ft s of Gurley st, w f, 24x100 ft, dated June 11 (George D. Broomell to Patrick Lavin)	1,350
Clybourn av, n w cor of Orchard st, s w f, 25x100 ft, improved, dated June 13 (Master in Chancery to George W. Thilo)	2,667
Archer av, 131¼ ft s w of Halsted st, s f, 48 ft to alley, dated June 13 (John Laudeck to Mathias Meyer)	4,000
Keenon st, 222 ft w of Ashland av, s f, 24x100 ft, dated June 9 (Thomas L. Foster et al. to Frederick Pelz)	300
Julian st, 186 ft e of Wood st, n f, 24x100 ft, dated June 9 (Thomas L. Foster et al. to Adolph Jasch)	300

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Murray st, 250 ft n of Forty-fifth st, e f, 50x115¼ ft, improved, dated July 28, 1878 (E. and A. M. Plant to James C. Bohart)	$3,550
Morris st, 239 ft e of Wallace st, n f, 48x124 8-10 ft, dated June 13 (A. W. Windett to Henry and Albert Keep)	1,650
South Park av, 450 ft n of Fifty-third st, e f, 50x180 ft, dated June 12 (Edwin Lee Brown to A. A. L. Smith)	5,250
South Dearborn st, 25 ft s of Thirty-ninth st, e f, 25x100 ft, dated June 12 (Susan Mulnatton to Paul Viezens)	1,000
Butterfield st, 131 ft n of Fifty-second st, e f, 52x100 ft, dated May 22 (H. E. Greenebaum to Thomas Saunders)	400

WEST OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Humboldt boulevard, 100 ft n of Wabansia st, w f, 25x150 ft, dated June 13 (Henry Greenebaum to W. W. Falconer)	$250

COMMERCIAL.

Latest quotations for June delivery on the leading articles for the last two business days:

	Thursday.	*Friday.*
Mess pork	$9.90	$9.80
Lard	6.27½	6.25
Shoulders, boxed	3.95	3.95
Short ribs, boxed	5.00	4.95
Whisky	1.04	1.04
Wheat	1.03⅝	1.05¼
Corn	36¼	36⅞
Oats	34⅜	33⅞
Rye	53	53
Barley	65	65
Live hogs	3.75@4.00	3.65@3.95
Cattle	2.00@5.00	2.00@5.00

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Friday morning, and for the corresponding date twelve months ago:

	Receipts. 1879.	Receipts. 1878.	Shipments. 1879.	Shipments. 1878.
Flour, brls	10,885	5,745	4,510	7,167
Wheat, bu	75,482	27,893	51,299	137,155
Corn, bu	287,567	161,117	300,973	320,480
Oats, bu	74,229	26,240	44,785	23,053
Rye, bu	4,377	3,971	1,604	19,392
Barley, bu	1,400	4,539	7,256	1,348
Grass seed, lbs	15,130	18,230	12,752	21,696
F. seed, lbs	....	27,610	....	1,410
B. corn, lbs	20,000	....	82,515	2,458
C. meats, lbs	336,320	294,780	2,474,507	2,317,055
Beef, tcs	....	....	2	1
Beef, brls	....	....	51	67
Pork, brls	70	156	1,278	794
Lard, lbs	179,800	150,450	608,272	490,849
Tallow, lbs	36,153	38,075	3,750	61,922
Butter, lbs	279,562	345,051	235,530	249,735
Live hogs, No	23,318	22,736	6,264	7,663
Cattle, No	5,358	3,167	1,664	3,773
Sheep, No	680	86	160	....
Hides, lbs	84,496	62,645	190,720	281,124
Highwines	....	100	50	104
Wool, lbs	361,782	173,399	691,825	174,390
Potatoes, bu	1,020	2,254	108	13
Coal, tons	10,232	4,002	1,142	615
Hay, tons	....	100	20	47
Lumber, m ft	6,505	4,723	3,015	1,745
Shingles, m	800	555	50	155
Salt, brls	614	....	2,817	2,125
Poultry, lbs	....	....	....	....
Poultry, coops	18	1,000	....	....
Eggs, pkgs	1,725	449	320	222
Cheese, bxs	1,578	13,867	2,501	2,102
G. apples, brls	25	8	....	....
Beans, bu	100	29	205	209

Withdrawn from store during Thursday for city consumption: 2,835 bu wheat, 450 bu corn, 646 bu rye, 2,396 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 2 cars No. 2 red winter wheat, 6 cars mixed, 16 cars No. 2 hard, 51 cars No. 2 spring, 62 cars No. 3 do, 15 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (153 wheat); 138 cars and 11,600 bu high mixed corn, 1 car new do, 4 cars new mixed, 231 cars and 20,050 bu No. 2 corn, 14 cars and 6,000 bu rejected (388 corn); 31 cars white oats, 48 cars No. 2 mixed, 15 cars rejected (94 oats); 5 cars and 2,000 bu No. 2 rye; 1 car extra No. 3 barley. Total (641 cars), 320,000 bu. Inspected out: 37,318 bu wheat, 179,262 bu corn, 6,639 bu oats, 9,400 bu barley.

The Augusta (Ga.) *News* tells of 54¼ bu of oats to the acre on the farm of Capt. James Fleming near that city. The *News* thinks the Captain is a "model farmer," which must be a mistake, as no one follows his example.

Reports were received yesterday from more than one source indicating that the grasshoppers are out in force over a rather large area in the neighborhood of the point at which Nebraska, Iowa, and Dakota meet. One account stated that nearly a dozen counties in Northern Iowa have been invaded, more or less, by the pests.

A correspondent asks if any more No. 2 spring wheat will be shipped from this city previous to the return of the Commercial Club from Boston. We reply, "Yes; we do not know."

The great sensation on 'Change yesterday was the manner in which some of the wheat shorts for this month were forced to face the music. Some of the heaviest men on the floor were found to be deeply in on the short side, one of them being over 1,000,000 bu on the wrong side of the deal all the way up from 91c. The month is now nearly half over, and the receipts falling off; they were quite small yesterday. Some of the shorts looked upon this as a sign that the first holders of wheat have been well drained by the relatively high prices of this spring, and that there is now very little old wheat to come forward. It was freely predicted that the shorts will now have to pay dearly, as the longs will want to reimburse themselves for their purchases of June receipts, which they were obliged to buy in order to sustain the market while the shorts held off. The June quotations touched $1.06 yesterday, being an advance of 2c per bu on the top price of the previous day. It closed at $1.05⅛. Among the incidents of the wheat corner, for such it promises to be, we note the reported arrival of a cargo of 45,000 bu from Milwaukee to fill shorts here. There may be more to follow.

In other respects the produce markets were lower. Wheat and corn were easier. Oats declined 1c early, the market being so weak at one time as to suggest Artemus Ward's allusion to "a couple of yards of boiled rag, trying to stand on end." Provisions were quite weak at the outset, but steadier afterwards, when it was reported that hog prices had changed less than was at first supposed. The receipts of grain were light all round, and some operators were disposed to think that they will now continue relatively small for some weeks, except in corn. Many reports concur in indicating light crops of hay and oats, and a good yield of corn for the West. The prospects for wheat are good enough to make many people bearishly desposed, but they are afraid to operate, not knowing how much capital may influence the market upward.

The situation in freights was unchanged by the announcement that rail rates will be advanced 5c on the 23d inst. There was no increase in the demand for rail room on the basis of 15c per 100 lbs to New York, and lake freights were dull at previous figures. Room for corn to Buffalo was held at 2c, with 1⅝@1⅞c bid. One shipper reported the condition as dull at 2c. and firm at anything under that figure. Through rates to Liverpool were quoted at 42½c per 100 lbs on meats, and do to Antwerp at 56½c.

There was a well-sustained movement in staple and fancy dry-goods, and prices were again quoted strong both for cottons and woolens. Boots and shoes were in light demand only, the active season having just come to a close. Values, however, remain very firm,—in fact are advancing, the enhanced cost of materials having increased the cost of production fully 5@10 per cent. The grocery market was without marked new features. A good business was in progress, and prices both for staple and fancy lines were uniformly well supported. Coffees, both Brazils and West India grades, show positive strength, and there is some prospect of a further advance. Sugars continue active and firm. Teas were moving freely at firm rates. There was a quiet market for most descriptions of dried fruits, prices ranging about as before. Fish were unchanged. The butter and cheese markets were without important new features. Leather remains strong. Oils, paints, and colors were quoted as before. Bagging remains quiet and firm. Coal was unchanged, at $4.50 for anthracite.

The lumber market was active and steady. The cargo offerings were liberal, and lumber sold quickly in the forenoon at the recent prices. The yard-market was steady, and the volume of sales equal to that of former days of the week. Dry stuff is firm, the stock of it being unevenly distributed. Wool was firm under an active inquiry, and broom-corn and hides were strong. Seeds were in better demand and steady. The sales of hay were again reported light, and no change of importance was noted in prices. Poultry was tame, and potatoes sold on the street at former figures. Berries were plenty and lower, and foreign green fruit brought former figures. The receipts of strawberries were the heaviest in any one day this year.

GRAIN IN SIGHT.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following as the visible supply of grain on the dates named:

	Wheat, bu.	*Corn, bu.*	*Oats, bu.*	*Barley, bu.*
June 7, 1879	15,601,000	12,136,000	1,608,000	652,000
May 31, 1879	15,286,000	11,817,000	1,629,000	707,000
June 8, 1878	6,346,000	10,358,000	2,208,000	1,101,000
June 9, 1877	4,431,922	10,376,741	2,212,546	694,625
June 10, 1876	10,258,8[illegible]	6,549,119	3,378,878	520,9[illegible]
June 12, 1875	10,492,217	7,042,580	2,472,061	68,033
June 13, 1874	8,093,202	6,631,603	2,075,983	64,538

Also, 593,000 bu rye, against 685,000 bu a week previous.

MOVEMENT OF WHEAT.

The following shows the receipts and shipments of wheat at points named yesterday:

	Received.	*Shipped.*
Chicago	75,482	51,299
Milwaukee	66,190	26,566
New York	135,000	178,000
Baltimore	53,100	42,300
Philadelphia	28,000	16,000
Total	357,772	314,165

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Receipts—Flour, 21,597 brls; wheat, 135,050 bu; corn, 328,612 bu; oats, 44,225 bu; corn-meal, 50 pkgs; rye, 1,800 bu; malt, 8,360 bu; pork, 881 brls; beef, 5,332 tcs; cut meats, 3,106 pkgs; lard, 6,485 tcs; whisky, 811 brls.

Exports—For twenty-four hours—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 178,000 bu; corn, 339,000 bu; rye, 13,000 bu.

THE GRAIN MOVEMENT.

The following table shows the receipts of flour and grain at Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, and Duluth from Jan. 1 to June 7, for the past three years:

Articles.	1879.	1878.	1877.
Flour, brls	2,901,889	2,892,486	1,956,003
Wheat, bu	23,706,968	27,084,260	5,913,280
Corn, bu	27,274,260	30,369,731	23,090,080
Oats, bu	8,538,227	8,209,078	5,796,214
Barley, bu	1,966,711	2,426,686	1,844,402
Rye, bu	816,637	886,111	458,335
Total grain, bu	62,302,803	69,300,866	37,102,551

The following shows the crop movement at the lake ports, including the receipts of flour and grain at Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland and Duluth from Aug. 1 to June 7, in the years named:

Articles.	1878-'79.	1877-'78.	1876-'77.
Flour, brls	5,559,293	4,880,915	4,937,581
Wheat, bu	72,092,807	66,024,423	30,420,959
Corn, bu	61,882,476	59,199,313	53,376,470
Oats, bu	20,651,378	17,132,012	14,350,916
Barley, bu	8,702,220	8,303,089	7,032,478
Rye, bu	3,002,500	2,412,673	716,645
Total gr'n, bu	166,331,471	153,071,510	105,907,468

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were moderately active, but easier under free offers to sell. The British quotations were unchanged, but hogs at our Stock-Yards were quoted lower, which brought out a good many sellers of pork and lard. Afterwards the feeling was steadied by quotations for hogs which were nearly the same as those of the previous day. Meats were in good demand for export, several fresh orders being understood to be received from Europe, while the Southern demand was less urgent than the previous day.

MESS PORK—Declined 12½c per brl, and closed 7½@10c below the latest prices of Thursday. Sales were reported of 11,250 brls seller July at $9.82½@9.90, and 14,750 brls seller August at $9.92½@10.02½. Total, 26,000 brls. The market closed steady at $9.80@9.85 for cash or seller June, $9.85@9.87½ for July, $9.95@9.97½ for August, and $10.05@10.10 for September. Old pork was scarce and nominal at $9.00@9.25. Prime mess pork was nominal at $9.00@9.50, and extra prime at $8.00@8.25.

LARD—Declined 10c per 100 lbs, and closed 7½c below the latest prices of Thursday. Sales were reported of 250 tcs seller June at $6.17½, 9,500 tcs seller July at $6.20@6.30, and 8,750 tcs seller August at $6.30@6.40. Total, 18,500 tcs. The market closed steady at $6.20@6.22½ for spot or seller June, $6.22½@6.25 for seller July, and $6.32½ for seller August.

MEATS—Were easier on short ribs, while there was little change in export cuts, they being in fair demand. Sales were reported of 1,250 boxes shoulders at $3.95 spot and $4.00 for July; 250 boxes long clears on private terms; 1,000 boxes long and short clears, partly at $5.00; 3,300,000 lbs short ribs at $4.80@4.85 seller July, $4.92½@4.97½ for August, and $5.05 for September; 50 boxes long cut hams on private terms. The following were the closing prices on the leading cuts:

	Shoulders.	*Short ribs.*	*L. & S. clears.*	*Short clears.*
Loose	$3.80	$4.85	$4.85	$4.95
Do, July	3.80	4.85	4.85	4.97½
Do, August	3.90	4.95	4.95	5.07½
Do, September	4.00	5.05	5.05	5.17½
June, boxed	3.95	5.00	5.00	5.10

Long clears quoted at $4.72½ loose, and $4.87½ boxed; Cumberlands, 5@5¼c boxed; long-cut hams, 8¼@9c; sweet-pickled hams, 8@8½c for 16 to 15 lb average; green hams, 7¼@7½c for same averages; green shoulders, 3¾@3½c.

Bacon quoted at 4½@4¾c for shoulders, 5⅜@5½c for short ribs, 5⅜@5⅝c for short clears, 8¼@9c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at $5.00@5.25 for No. 1 white, 4½@5c for good yellow, and 4¼@4½c for brown.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were firm and quiet at $9.00@9.25 for mess, $10.00@10.25 for extra mess, and $16.50@17.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quiet at 5⅞@6c for city and 5¾@5⅞c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was in fair demand for shipment, in small lots, with some inquiry on local account, and the market was firm at former rates. Sales were reported of 180 brls winters at $5.60@5.75; 2,400 brls double extras, partly at $4.05@4.45; and 71 sacks rye flour at $2.90. Total, about 2,650 brls. The following was the nominal range of prices at the close:

Choice winters	$5.50 @6.25
Good to choice winters	4.75 @5.25
Fair to good winters	4.50 @4.75
Choice Minnesotas	4.50 @5.25
Fair to good Minnesotas	4.25 @4.75
Fair to good springs	3.75 @4.50
Low springs	2.50 @3.00
Patents	6.00 @8.00
Double extras, in sacks	3.75 @4.50
Export extras, in sacks	3.50 @4.00

BRAN—Was active, and firmer under a good demand. Sales were 170 tons at $8.37½ per ton on track, and $8.50@9.00 free on board cars, the outside for winter.

CORN-MEAL—Coarse was nominal at $13.87½ per ton on track.

MIDDLINGS—Sales were 15 tons at $10.00@10.50.

SHORTS—Sales were 50 tons at $9.00.

SPRING WHEAT—Was more active in the aggregate and irregular in price. This month advanced 2⅝c, and closed 1⅝c above the latest prices of Thursday, while July was slow, and closed ⅛c lower. The British markets were firm, with a steady feeling in cargoes, and only a moderate volume of arrivals off coast, and New York reported a moderate demand, while our receipts showed a marked falling off. The feeling in futures was, however, rather weak, and the market early looked as if it was going to break; but the shorts for this month deemed it advisable to cover more freely than heretofore, and that steadied the other deal, though it did not materially increase the demand. The June shorts have held off, hoping that the longs would grow tired of taking large daily receipts of spot No. 2 at prices which certainly seem to involve a heavy loss in getting rid of the property. But the decrease in receipts made some of them think that the wheat is nearly all in, and that they would have to come to terms anyhow. The increased demand enabled the longs to ask higher prices. The market for spot No. 2 opened at $1.03½, and towards noon advanced to $1.04. By this time there was little offering, and round lots in settlement were rapidly bid up to $1.06, at which point the market turned; it closed at $1.05. Seller July opened at 99½@99⅝c, receded to 98⅝c, improved to 99⅛c, and closed at 99c. Seller August sold at 93½@93⅝c, closing at 93⅝c. Spot No. 3 closed at 83½@83⅝c, being an advance of 1¼@1½c. Spot sales were reported of 113,000 bu No. 2 at $1.03½@1.06; 41,000 bu No. 3 at 82½@83½c; 800 bu rejected at 64c; 16,000 bu by sample at 64½@92c on track; and 2,400 bu do at 65@92c free on board cars. Total, 173,200 bu.

OTHER WHEAT—Sales were: 5,200 bu winter, by sample, at $1.05@1.07, 2,800 bu mixed at 86c @$1.00, 400 bu No. 2 Minnesota at $1.05.

CORN—Was moderately active, and steadier than usual, but easier. The market declined ⅛c, and closed ⅛c below the latest prices of Thursday. The British markets were quoted steady, and New York dull. The market was quite weak early, in sympathy with oats, and looked at one time as if there would be a severe break, the feeling being dulled by reports that the corn crop will probably show a material increase over last year. But just then the "car lots were posted," showing a large falling off in the volume of receipts, and on this the tide turned, buyers for future becoming more numerous. There was a fair shipping demand throughout, the market for spot closing at 36⅛c bid in store, and 37c free on board cars. On track lots were rather slow, but steady. Seller July opened at 37⅛c, fell off to 36⅞c, and improved to 37⅛c, closing at 37c bid. Seller August sold at 38@38⅛c, closing at 38⅛c. September was quoted at 38⅞@39⅛c, and June at 36@36⅛c, the latter closing at 36⅛c. Spot sales were reported of 153,000 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 36@36⅛c; 400 bu do (short) at 35⅛c; 800 bu white at 34½@40c; 15,200 bu new mixed and rejected at 34⅛c; 8,400 bu by sample at 32@40c on track; 57,600 bu do at 36½@41½c free on board cars; and 1,600 bu burnt corn at 8½c. Total, 235,000 bu.

OATS—Were less active and weaker, closing ¾@1c lower. The receipts continued liberal, and, as many car-loads are placed in store, the increase in stock this week is expected to be considerable. The shipping demand was smaller. Futures were freely offered, but the usual buyers were holding off, and New York declined at the close. August and September were more freely traded in than other deliveries, and a good many deals were changed to the latter month. July opened at 35c, and fell off to 34c, then sold at 34⅛c, and closed at 34c. Seller August opened at 32⅛c, declined to 31½c, rallied to 31⅝c, and closed at 31⅛c. September opened at 31c, fell to 30⅝c, and closed at about 30⅝c. Seller June sold at 33⅛c. No. 2 closed at 33½@33⅝c. Seller the year brought 30¼c. Cash sales were reported of 31,000 bu No. 2 at 33½@33⅝c; 1,200 bu rejected at 30½c; 7,800 bu by sample at 33@34½c; and 4,200 bu white at 34@35c, all on track; and 6,600 bu mixed at 32@34½c; and 14,400 bu white at 34½@37c, all free on board. Total, 65,200 bu.

RYE—Was quiet and steady at 53c for the month and 54c for July. No. 2 sold at 53c. The sample offerings were taken by consumers. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 53c; 2,000 bu by sample at 48@54c on track, and 1,600 bu do at 54@54½c free on board. Total, 4,000 bu.

BARLEY—Was again quiet. A few orders for car-lots were filled. No. 2 selling at 65c, and extra 3 at 51c. No. 3 was salable at 45c. Samples were scarce. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 65c; 2,800 bu extra 3 at 51c. Total, 3,600 bu.

MORNING CALL.

Mess pork—Sales: 4,750 brls at $9.87½@9.92½ for July, $10.00@10.02½ for August, and $10.12½ for September. Lard—750 tcs at $6.30 for July. Short ribs—800,000 lbs at $4.85 for July, $4.95@4.97½ for August, and $5.07½@5.10 for September. Wheat—165,000 bu at 99@99⅛c for July, 93⅝@93⅞c for August, 90⅞@91c for September. Corn—205,000 bu at 37@37⅛c for July, 38⅛@38¼c for August, and 39c for September. Oats—5,000 bu at 33½c for August.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat was steady, sales being made of 100,000 bu at $1.05⅝ for June, 99c for July, and 93⅝c for August. No. 3 for July was quoted at 83c. Corn was steady, with sales of 600,000 bu at 36⅞c for June, 37@37⅛c for July, 38⅛@38¼c for August, and 39⅛ for September. Oats—100,000 bu at 31@34½c for July, and 31⅝c for August. Mess pork—6,250 brls at $9.82½@9.85 for July, $9.95@9.97½ for August, and $10.07½ for September. Lard—5,000 tcs at $6.25@6.27½ for July, $6.35@6.37½ for August. September was quiet at $6.40@6.42½. Short ribs—450,000 lbs at $4.80 for July, $4.92½ for August, and $5.02½ September.

LATER.

Wheat was firmer, closing at 99⅛@99⅜c for July, and sales were reported of 15,000 bu No. 2 cash at $1.05½.

Corn was stronger at 37⅛@37⅜c for July, and at 38⅜@38½ for August.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Was in moderate demand and firmly held. It is understood that most of the broom-corn arriving is already owned by the local dealers:

Fine green carpet brush, ℔ lb	5¾@6¼
Green hurl	5¾@6¼
Red-tipped hurl	4½@5¼
Fine green, with hurl to work it	5 @5¾
Red-tipped do	4¼@4¾
Inferior	3¾@4
Crooked	2 @3

BUTTER—Dealers had nothing new to report. There was a moderate inquiry, a liberal supply, and an easy market. The receipts are large, and for some days past stocks have shown a steady accummulation. Holders, however, feel confident that there will not be any further material shrinkage in values. We quote:

Creamery	14@16
Good to choice dairy	12@14
Medium	9@10
Inferior to common	4@ 7

BAGGING—Grain bags remain strong; indeed the market is firm for all goods in the list. Trade remains fair for the season. We quote:

Stark	23½	Burlaps, 4 bu	11@13
Brighton A	23	Do, 5 bu	12@14
Otter Creek	20½	Gunnies, single	14@15
Lewiston	21½	Do. double	23@25
American	20½	Wool sacks	40@45

CHEESE—In a small way fine full creams are still salable at 7½@7¾c, but round lots equally good in quality are offered at 7@7¼c. For part skim there is a well-sustained Southern demand at 5@6c, flats being given the preference. Stocks are ample:

Full cream	6¾@7¼
Part skim	5 @6
Full skim	3 @3¾
Low grades	1½@2

COAL—Sales were effected at former prices, or at $4.50 for Lackawanna and Pittston, at $4.75 for Erie, and at $3.00@3.25 for Illinois. The increase in the production of anthracite from Jan. 1 to May 31 amounted to 3,974,169 tons.

EGGS—Fresh are selling at 11c in cases and at 10½c in other packages. The demand is local, and as good as usual in June.

FISH—In this market there was little that is new. Lake fish, owing to the meagre offerings, remain firm. Saltwater descriptions are in rather better supply, but stocks are not excessive and prices are well supported. There is a continued good demand on interior account:

No. 1 whitefish, ℔ ½-brl	$4.10@ 4.25
Family whitefish, ½-brl	1.90@ 2.00
Trout, ½-brl	3.60@ 3.75
Mackerel, extra-mess, ½-brl	12.25@12.50
No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.25@10.50
No. 1 bay, ½-brl	7.00@ 7.25
No. 2 shore, ½-brl	5.50@ 5.75
No. 2 bay, ½-brl	4.50@ 4.75
Large family	4.50
Fat family, new, ½-brl	3.00@ 3.25
No. 1 bay, kits	1.00@ 1.25
Family kits	75@ 1.00
George's codfish, ℔ 100 lbs	4.75@ 5.00
Bank cod, ℔ 100 lbs	3.75@ 4.00
Compressed cod	6
Dressed cod	6½@ 7
Labrador herring, split, brls	6.25
Labrador herring, round, brls	5.75@ 6.00
Labrador herring, round, ½-brls	3.50
Holland herring	1.25@ 1.30
Smoked halibut	11
Scaled herring, ℔ box	30@ 32
California salmon, brls	13.00
California salmon, ½-brls	6.75

FRUITS AND NUTS—Raisins and prunes remain easy. Currants and peaches were quoted firm. For other lines there was a fairly steady market. Following are the ruling prices:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$5 @ 6½
Figs, layers	14 @ 15
Turkish prunes	5¼@ 5⅝
French prunes, kegs	6⅛@ 6½
French prunes, boxes	10 @ 15
Raisins, layers	1.55 @1.60
London layers	1.90 @2.00
Loose Muscatel	1.60 @1.70
Valencias, new	7⅝@ 7¾
Zante currants	4 @ 4¼
Citron	14 @ 15

DOMESTIC.

Apples, Alden	11 @ 14
Apples, evaporated	9½@ 10
Apples, New York and Michigan	3¾@ 4¼
Apples, Southern	3¼@ 3½
Apples, Ohio	3½@ 3¾
Peaches, unpared, halves	3½@ 4
Peaches, unpared, quarters	3¼@ 3¾
Raspberries	33 @ 34
Blackberries	5 @ 5¼
Pitted cherries	22 @ 24

NUTS.

Filberts	9 @ 10
Almonds, Terragona	19 @ 20
Naples walnuts	12½@ 13½
Brazils	5 @ 6
Texas pecans	8 @ 8½
River pecans	6 @ 6½
Wilmington peanuts, new	6 @ 6½
Tennessee peanuts, new	5 @ 5¾
Virginia peanuts	6¼@ 6¾

GREEN FRUITS—Berries were lower. The market was overloaded with Michigan strawberries, and dealers found it difficult to close out the stock. Oranges and lemons continue firm:

Strawberries, ℔ case of 16 qts	60@ 80
Raspberries, ℔ case of 24 qts	1.50@ 2.00
Cherries, ℔ case	2.00
Lemons, ℔ box	3.75@ 4.50
Oranges, ℔ box	6.50@ 7.50
Bananas, ℔ bunch	2.00@ 4.00
Cocoanuts, ℔ 100	4.00

GROCERIES—The general market continues reasonably active and steady. Coffees, rice, and sugars are still receiving a large share of the attention of buyers, and are the firmest articles on the list. Regarding the exportation of refined sugars the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says: "Within the past few months nearly every steamer leaving this port for Liverpool has carried from 300 to 3,000 brls, and as American productions are noted for their general excellence, there seems to be good reason for the expectation that the shipment of sugars to the parent country may become a most important auxiliary of our export trade. A temporary falling off in demand, the last few weeks, has been caused by the fact that English-bound vessels have been heavily laden, and that freight accommodations were not easily procurable."

RICE.

Carolina	7 @ 8
Louisiana	6¾@ 7¾
Rangoon, prime	7 @ 7¼
Rangoon, fair	6½@ 6¾

COFFEE.

Mendaling, Java	28 @29
O. G. Java	24½@26
Costa Rica	18 @19
Choice to fancy Rio	16¾@17¾
Good to prime	15 @16
Common to fair	13½@14½
Roasting	11 @12

SUGARS.

Patent cut loaf	9¾@ 9⅞
Crushed	9 @ 9¼
Granulated	8⅜@ 8¾
Powdered	8⅜@ 9
A standard	8⅜@ 8⅝
A No. 2	8 @ 8¼
Extra C	7⅞@ 8
C No. 1	7⅝@ 7⅞
C No. 2	7⅜@ 7½
Yellow	7 @ 7¼
New Orleans white, clarified	8⅛@ 8¼
New Orleans prime to choice	7 @ 7½
New Orleans fully fair to prime	6⅞@ 6⅞
New Orleans fair	6½@ 6¾

SIRUPS.

California sugar-loaf drips	35 @37
California silver drips	42 @44
New Orleans molasses, choice	41 @43
Do prime	38 @40
Fair	33 @36
Common	26 @29
Common molasses	27 @30
Black strap	23 @24

SPICES.

Allspice	18 @19
Cloves	45 @47
Cassia	24 @25
Pepper	14 @15
Nutmegs	85 @95
Calcutta ginger	7 @ 8

SOAPS.

True Blue	5
Blue lily	5 @ 5¼
White lily	4¾
Savon imperial	4½

HAY—Was in moderate local inquiry. The scarcity of freight room kept shippers out of the market.

No. 1 timothy	$10.00@10.50
No. 2 do	9.00@ 9.50
Mixed do	8.00@ 8.50
Upland prairie	8.00@ 8.50
No. 1	7.00
No. 2	6.00

HIDES—Were steady under a good inquiry from dealers and tanners. The Boston *Bulletin* says hides and skins have been very firm, and the tendency in prices is upward. The market has been only moderately active, but sales have been restricted principally because of light stocks.

Light cured hides, ℔ lb	7¾@ 8
Heavy do, ℔ lb	7½@ 7¾
Damaged do, ℔ lb	6¾
Calf, ℔ lb	11
Deacons, ℔ lb	40 @45
Dry flint, ℔ lb, prime	15
Dry flint, ℔ lb, damaged	11
Dry salted, ℔ lb	11 @12
Dry salted, ℔ lb, damaged	8
Green salted city butchers', cows, ℔ lb	8
Green salted city butchers', steers, ℔ lb	8¾
Sheep pelts, wool estimated ℔ lb	30

OILS—Were quoted unchanged. Trade was fair and prices were steady as given below:

Carbon, 110 degrees test	8¾
Carbon, Illinois legal, 150 deg. test	11¼
Carbon, headlight, 175 degrees test	15¼
Carbon, Michigan legal test	17¾
Elaine, 150 degrees test	17¼
Lard, extra	53
Lard, No. 1	49
Lard, No. 2	46
Linseed, raw	62
Linseed, boiled	67
Whale, winter bleached	50@ 53
Sperm	$1.20@1.25
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure	70
Neatsfoot oil, extra	63
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1	49
Bank oil	38
Straits	40
Turpentine	32
Miners' oil, extra yellow	52
Miners' oil, white	55
Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity	13
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees	11
Gasoline, 87 degrees	18
West Virginia, natural, 28 degrees	30
Natural, 30 degrees	25
Reduced, 28 degrees	15@ 18

POTATOES—New Southern potatoes were more plenty and easier, selling at $5.00 per brl, and Illinois stock brought $4.75. Old potatoes were quoted at $1.10@1.15 for peachblows.

POULTRY—Was in light request and steady:

Chickens, live, ℔ doz	$2.50@3.25
Spring chickens	2.00@2.50
Turkeys, live, ℔ lb	.06@ .08

SEEDS—Clover was more active, being wanted for export, and sales were reported of 362 bags prime medium at $3.85. Timothy was also more active, and sales of medium seed were reported at $1.50@1.55. Prime was held at $1.60. Hungarian and millet were dull at 80c@$1.15. Prime buckwheat was quoted at 65c.

SALT—Was in fair request and steady:

Fine salt, ℔ brl	$1.10
Coarse salt, ℔ brl	1.40
Dairy, ℔ brl, without bags	1.70
Dairy, ℔ brl, with bags	2.40
Ashton and Eureka dairy, per sack	2.75@3.00

TEAS—Met with a good inquiry, and were firm as last quoted:

HYSON.		IMPERIAL.	
Common to fair	17@25	Common to fair	29@35
Superior to fine	28@38	Superior to fine	40@50
Extra fine to finest	40@50	Extra fine to finest	60@65
Choicest	55@65		
YOUNG HYSON.		JAPAN UNCOLORED.	
Common to fair	17@28	Common to fair	18@35
Superior to fine	30@40	Superior to fine	40@50
Extra fine to finest	50@60	Extra fine to finest	55@60
Choicest	65@70	OOLONG.	
GUNPOWDER.		Common to fair	18@28
Common to fair	20@30	Extra fine to finest	45@55
Superior to fine	35@45	Choicest	60@70
Extra fine to finest	50@60	SOUCHONG AND CONGO.	
Choicest	70@75	Superior to fine	28@45

WHISKY—Was in moderate demand, and unchanged. Sales were reported of 200 brls distillers' goods on the basis of $1.04 per gallon for highwines.

WOOL—Was active and irregular. According to advices from the country there is a good deal of excitement in wool, and prices have been bid up to a figure that many dealers consider it unsafe to pay. The receipts are liberal, but dealers are placing wool about as fast as it arrives. They fear a reaction from what they call unwarranted prices after manufacturers have secured supplies for a month or so ahead, thinking the latter will then withdraw, and, if wool keeps up buy from hand to month, thus making dealers carry the stock.

Washed fleece, medium	32@34
Washed fleece, fine, per lb	30@32
Medium unwashed	24@26
Fine do	18@21
Coarse do	20@21
Tub-washed, choice	35@37
Tub-washed, common to good	30@35
Colorado, medium to fine	20@22

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	*Cattle.*	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Monday	1,740	29,703	532
Tuesday	3,524	19,955	1,340
Wednesday	4,080	20,146	235
Thursday	5,358	23,318	669
Friday	4,400	25,900	450
Total	19,102	119,022	3,226
Same time last week	20,315	133,538	6,131
Shipments—			
Monday	673	4,158	167
Tuesday	1,204	4,542	211
Wednesday	2,955	2,698	[illegible]
Thursday	1,664	6,264	160
Total	6,496	17,662	[illegible]

Since the late modification by the Privy Council of the restrictions regarding the slaughtering of cattle imported from America there has been a considerable increase in the exportation of live cattle. During the week ending with Saturday, June 7, there were shipped from New York 856 head, and from Boston 709 head—a total of 1,565 head. In addition to the above there were shipped from the former port 3,060 quarters of beef, and 1,031 live sheep, and 1,000 carcasses of mutton, and from the latter 2,230 sheep.

CATTLE—It was by all odds the dullest and the least-satisfactory market-day of the present week. The attendance of buyers was not noticeably diminished, but they did not seem to stand in need of much stock, and no class was willing to pay within 10@15c of yesterday's prices. The receipts were pretty full for a Friday and in addition to that fact reports from the East were bad, and all things considered, the situation was decidedly adverse to the selling interest. Holders generally were eager to close out, and evinced a willingness to grant any reasonable concession, but shippers did not take hold with anything like their accustomed freedom, and despite the best efforts of sellers not one-half the supply was disposed of. There was some demand from the city trade at a decline from Thursday of about 10c. Leaving out a load of steers which was taken by a local butcher at $5.05 (the price was 10@15c above the market) no sales were reported at over $4.85, and in only one or two instances was that figure reached. Most of the trading was at $3.75@4.65 for fair to choice shipping steers weighing from 1,050 to 1,450 lbs, and at $2.50@3.50 for common to good butchers' and canners' stuff. Texans sold at $2.70@3.10. The receipts of Texans were light. There was little or no demand for stockers and prices remain nominal at $2.50@3.40. Veals were in fair supply and were in demand at $3.00@5.00 per 100 lbs, according to quality. The market closed hard.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,400 lbs and upwards	$4.75@5.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,450 lbs	4.50@4.65
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.00@4.30
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	3.65@3.90
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs	2.40@3.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.35@3.35
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.75@2.00
Veals, per 100 lbs	3.00@5.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*
15	1,473	$5.05	14	1,123	$4.30
16	1,395	4.85	23	1,249	4.35
12	1,651	4.80	14	1,266	4.35
42	1,590	4.80	17	1,330	4.30
29	1,532	4.80	15	1,210	4.25
15	1,532	4.75	60	1,146	4.12½
32	1,390	4.75	17	1,115	4.10
16	1,366	4.70	48	1,296	4.12½
16	1,340	4.70	17	1,124	4.10
12	1,407	4.65	38	1,044	4.00
34	1,385	4.65	28	1,049	3.87½
83	1,466	4.65	47	1,175	3.85
31	1,364	4.65	42	926	3.75
23	1,405	4.60	12	1,168	3.50
73	1,354	4.60	11	1,109	3.40
62	1,374	4.60	13	1,000	3.35
16	1,151	4.60	14	1,057	3.30
27	1,373	4.60	10	962	3.30
33	1,301	4.55	12	1,161	3.50
23	1,326	4.55	19	1,271	3.60
47	1,383	4.55	172 Texans	867	3.10
15	1,559	4.70	10	1,022	3.00
92	1,220	4.50	40	980	3.00
31	1,258	4.45	142 Tx. cws	771	2.70
57	1,166	4.37½	13	923	2.65
54	1,266	4.40	8 calves	121	4.75
15	1,260	4.30			

HOGS—The market opened favorably for sellers. Buyers were out in full force, and early in the day bought freely at the advanced prices of Thursday, but toward noon the demand fell off and the market weakened to the extent of a good plump 5c. Packers appeared suddenly to have discovered that prices were too high, and when they pulled out the market fell flat. But little trading was done after noon, and the feeling at the close was favorable to a further decline. We quote closing prices at $3.70@3.85 for bacon grades, $3.65@3.90 for packers, and at $3.80@3.95 for heavy shippers.

All sales are made subject to a shrinkage of 40 lbs for piggy sows and 80 lbs for stags.

HOG SALES.

No.	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*
29	249	$4.00	27	175	$3.85
39	320	3.85	112	258	3.80
20	318	3.95	47	181	3.80
70	316	3.95	62	249	3.80
27	354	3.95	60	283	3.80
34	330	3.95	35	186	3.80
58	202	3.90	27	183	3.80
43	237	3.90	29	185	3.80
62	270	3.90	43	254	3.80
33	231	3.90	51	298	3.80
20	225	3.90	51	189	3.80
45	214	3.90	92	189	3.80
44	205	3.90	90	181	3.80
24	272	3.90	55	272	3.80
28	244	3.90	55	281	3.80
31	231	3.90	40	198	3.75
28	202	3.80	34	248	3.75
34	205	3.80	38	156	3.75
56	256	3.80	78	258	3.75
63	195	3.85	63	230	3.75
29	180	3.85	29	245	3.75
123	252	3.85	32	290	3.75
53	306	3.85	32	270	3.75
24	259	3.85	65	245	3.75
72	212	3.85	61	261	3.75
47	204	3.85	24	252	3.75
23	242	3.85	25	226	3.70
62	229	3.85	36	219	3.70
81	279	3.85	46	264	3.70
57	289	3.85	21	278	3.70
49	206	3.85	22	296	3.70
41	277	3.85	21	265	3.72½
67	281	3.85	25	256	3.65
66	271	3.85	55	277	3.65
39	264	3.85	70	169	3.70
22	294	3.85	20	156	3.40
43	269	3.85			

SHEEP—Were scarce and firm, with sales at $3.30@5.50 for common to extra.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*
44	86	$3.37½	67	94	$3.30
70	105	5.00	20	167	5.50

EAST LIBERTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., June 13.—CATTLE—The receipts for the week ending June 13 have been

5,712 head of through and 612 of local stock, against 6,188 through and 1,002 local the week before; supply for yard sales has been light, as expected, with market slow and unsettled; prices on Monday were ½c higher, but dropped to last week's prices before the close of last evening; all sold beef; heavy, $5.00@5.75; fair to good, 1,000 to 1,200, $4.30@4.75; common, 900 to 1,000, $3.75@4.00; bulls, fat cows, and stags, $2.25@3.50; sales for the week, 556 head, against 865 last week.

Hogs—Receipts, 14,355 head, against 13,735 the week before; supply light, with a good demand, especially for light weights; 300 and upward head to sell; all sold, however, and market closed firm at the following: Philadelphias, $4.15@4.20; Yorker, $4.00@4.10; roughs, $2.25@3.00.

Sheep—Receipts, 10,400 head, against 14,200 the week before; supply just about equal to demand; market moderately active at an advance of about 15 cents over last week's closing sales; all sold; extra, 110 to 120, $4.25@4.50; good, 90 to 100, $3.90@4.20; fair, 75 to 85, $3.65@3.85; common, 70 to 80, $3.35@3.50.

ALBANY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Albany, N. Y., June 13.—Beeves—Receipts, 679 cars; last week, 650; market strong in price, but business rather moderate; with a fair attendance of buyers. It opened with an advance of ¼c on good butchering steers, and ruled steady to the close; while business has been more satisfactory to dealers, sales fall 700 short of last week; favorable turn attributable to early advices from New York.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 93 cars; last week, 83; demand for sheep fair, with a firmer feeling, but no quotations of advance in price; lambs in good supply; only from Kentucky; market weak; ¼c lower, with a fair demand at 5@7½c for common to choice.

To the Western Associated Press.

Albany, June 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 679 carloads; 29 more than last week; average quality no better; prices show an advance of ¼c.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 18,000, being 2,000 more than last week; market for sheep a trifle firmer; lambs show a gradual decline; common to choice, 5@7½c.

NEW YORK.

New York, June 13.—Beeves—Receipts, 2,460; demand fair; trade moderately active; prices yielded ¼@½c before close on all grades except prime, which was scarce and firm; extreme range for lots 8¼@10c; general sales medium to good steers 8¾@9¾c, including 20 cars; Texas and Colorado stillers, 8½@9¼c.

Sheep—Receipts, 3,900; sheep steady at 4@5¼c; lambs easier, but all sold at 4¾@6¾c for Southern and Western; most Kentucky and Virginia lambs 6@6¼.

Swine—Receipts, 2,400; none offered alive; feeling firm; good corn-fed could have been sold at $4.00@4.20 per 100 lbs.

BUFFALO.

Buffalo, June 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,006 head; market dull and slow; Eastern advices causing a depression; sales, 5 cars; market easier; not quotably lower.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3,600 head; market active; better feeling on best grades; tending up; fair to good Western sheep, $3.50@4.50; choice heavy export grades, $5.00@5.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,910 head; market active; 10@15c higher; sales, 12 cars; Yorkers, $4.00@4.10; medium and heavy, $3.90@4.15.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Kansas City, Mo., June 13.—Cattle—The *Price Current* reports cattle receipts, 326 head; shipments, 516 head; dull and weak; native shippers, $3.85@4.65; native stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.75; native cows, $1.75@3.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,057 head; shipments, 933 head; excited; good to choice, $3.40@3.50; inferior to fair, $3.20@3.35.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, June 13.—Cattle—Dull, slow, and unchanged. Receipts, 1,200; shipments, 1,200.

Sheep—Steady; fair to choice, $2.75@3.80. Receipts, 150; shipments, 600.

Hogs—Active and higher; Yorkers to Baltimores, $3.60@3.80; smooth to heavy, $3.75@3.85; Philadelphia, $3.90; receipts, 3,800; shipments, 3,900.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, June 13.—Hogs—Active, firm, and higher; common, $2.90@3.15; light, $3.50@3.75; heavy, $3.70@3.90; selected, $3.90@3.95. Receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 275 head.

LUMBER.

The cargo market was fairly active yesterday. About twenty sales were reported by receivers, out of a fleet of 35 or 40 vessels. Prices were not noticeably changed. Dry stuff is steady, being in good demand, and not plenty. Following are the quotations:

Choice dry strips and boards	$12.50 @13.50
Choice green strips and boards	11.50 @12.50
Common inch, dry	8.00 @ 9.00
Medium inch, dry	9.50 @10.50
Medium, green	8.50 @ 9.50
Mill-run inch, good green	10.00 @12.00
Mill-run inch, No. 2 green	7.50 @ 8.00
Common inch, green	7.25 @ 7.50
Piece-stuff, green	6.25 @ 6.62½
Piece-stuff, dry	7.50 @ 8.00
Lath, green	1.10 @ 1.15
Lath, dry	1.25
Shingles, per m	1.42½@ 1.75

Sales include 162,000 ft Ludington piece stuff at $6.62½, and 150,000 ft Manistee do at $6.62½; also 170,000 ft green strips and boards from Grand River at $10.00, and 131,000 ft White Lake piece-stuff at $6.25. Pickets $6.00, and 75,000 shingles at $1.60; also 125,000 ft White Lake green strips and boards at $9.50.

The retailers report an active demand, especially for dry, some grades of which are scarce. An order for good dry stuff has lately been received from Minneapolis, and the sender says the stock of seasoned lumber at that point is quite low. Quotations:

Third clear, 1¼@2 in	$27.00@28.00
Third clear, inch	25.00
First and clear dressed siding	15.50
First common dressed siding	13.50
Second common siding	11.50
Flooring, first common, dressed	25.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	22.00
Flooring, third common, dressed	16.50
Box boards, A, 13 in. and upwards	30.00
Box boards, B, 13 in. and upwards	26.00
Box boards, C	16.00
A stock boards, 10@12 in., rough	24.00@28.00
B stock boards, 10@12 in.	20.00@25.00
C stock boards, 10@12 in.	16.00@17.00
D or common stock boards	12.00@13.00
Fencing, No. 1	9.50@10.00
Fencing, No. 2	8.25@ 8.50
Green, in. common	9.00
Common boards	9.50@10.00
Cull boards	8.50@ 9.00
Dimension stuff	9.00@10.00
Dimension stuff, 20@30 ft	10.00@13.00
Joists and scantling, green	8.00@ 8.50
Culls, 2 in	7.00@ 8.00
Pickets, rough and select	8.00@11.00
Pickets, select, dressed, and headed	16.00@18.00
Lath, dry	1.50
Lath, green	1.35
Shingles, "A" standard to extra dry	2.00@ 2.15
Shingles, standard	1.75@ 1.90
Shingles, No. 1	75@ 1.00

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

Liverpool, June 13—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 8s 6d@10s 3d. Wheat—Winter, 8s 9d@9s 5d; spring, 7s 8d@8s 4d; white, 8s 4d@9s 2d; club, 9s 1d@9s 5d. Corn, 4s 2d. Pork, 47s. Lard, 33s. Receipts of wheat last three days, 130,000 centals, 117,000 American.

Liverpool, June 12—1 p. m.—*Special*—Flour—Extra State, 11s. Wheat quiet and firm; red winter, 9s 1d; No. 3 spring, 7s 5d; No. 2 spring, 8s 5d; California unchanged. Corn quiet; little desire to buy. American mixed, 4s 1½d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn in moderate demand, and holders strong. Country markets quiet and steady. Imports of wheat into Liverpool for the week, 264,000 centals, 194,000 being American. Weather favorable. Pork—P. M., Western, 47s. Lard, 33s. Bacon—Long clear, 26s 6d; short clear, 27s; Cumberlands, 25s.

London, June 13.—Liverpool—Wheat and corn firmer. Mark Lane—Wheat and corn steady. Cargoes off coast—Wheat steady; corn steady; fair average American mixed, 21s 9d. Cargoes on passage—Wheat in very light demand. Fair average quality of No. 2 Chicago spring wheat for shipment during the present and following month, 38s 6d. Country markets for wheat—English and French steady. Arrivals off coast for orders—Wheat, moderate.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Liverpool, June 13.—11:30 a. m.—Flour—No. 1, 10s 3d; No. 2, 8s 6d.

Grain—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 5d; No. 2, 8s 9d; spring, No. 1, 8s 4d; No. 2, 7s 6d; white, No. 1, 9s 2d; No. 2, 8s 4d; club, No. 1, 9s 5d; No. 2, 9s 1d. Corn—New, No. 1, 4s 2d.

Provisions—Pork, 47s. Lard, 33s.

Liverpool, June 12.—Cotton—Dull at 7@7¼d; sales 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 4,400.

Breadstuffs—Quiet and unchanged.

Provisions—Prime mess beef, 75s.

Cheese—Fine American, 38s 6d.

Turpentine—Spirits, 87½d; refined, 9⅜d.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester easier, but not quotably lower.

Antwerp, June 13.—Petroleum—20¼.

Liverpool, June 13.—Cotton—Sales of the week, 40,000 bales; American, 31,000; speculators took 3,000; exporters took 3,000; forwarded from ships' side direct to spinners, 5,000; actual export, 5,000; total receipts, 57,000; American, 19,000; total stock, 591,000; American, 452,000; amount afloat, 315,000; American, 122,000.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, June 13.—Grain—Wheat in comparatively good request for early delivery and on limited offerings, especially of the favorite grades of new white; No. 2 red and No. 2 spring quoted firm, No. 2 red showing a further slight improvement; in the way of options much less animation noted on a weaker and drooping market, with more disposition to sell; cable advices were of dullness at about former figures; 84,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.05@1.06, chiefly Chicago and Milwaukee, reported at $1.06; 65,000 bu No. 3 spring at 92@94½c, in store and afloat; 12,000 bu choice Chicago afloat at 94½c. Corn quoted generally weak, and at the close a shade easier on freer offerings, and a less active movement; mixed Western ungraded at 39@44c, the latter for very choice afloat; yellow Western at 45½c; white do at 48c. Rye firm, but very quiet; No. 2 Western, 60¼@62c in store and afloat; about 8,000 bu sold at these figures; 3,800 bu in store at 60½c. Oats quoted generally ½@1c, in most instances 1c, a bu lower on more liberal and urgent offerings, and as a rule a less active inquiry; mixed Western, 84,000 bu, 37¼@39¼c; No. 2 Chicago quoted at 38¾c in store, and 39¼@40c afloat.

Provisions—Hog products a trifle easier on a fairly active business; new in fair request at firm prices, closing for June at $10.15@10.25; July at $10.20@10.25; August at $10.30@10.35; September at $10.40@10.45. Cut meats steady, with a fair movement noted. Bacon in request and firm. Western steam lard moderately sought after for early delivery at firm prices: 900 tcs at $6.40@6.47½, closing at $6.45; forward delivery fairly active but easier; June options closing at $6.45; July, $6.50@6.52½; August, $6.57½; September, $6.65.

Tallow—Steady and in demand, prime closing at 5 15-16@6c.

Sugar—Raw in moderate request on the basis of 6 5-16@6 7-16c for fair to good refining Cuba; refined as last quoted on a fair business.

Whisky—Scarce; held at $1.08, with $1.07 bid.

Freights—Freer movement at generally firm and in instances, on tonnage suited to grain and petroleum, a trifle higher rates; inquiry from the grain interest more urgent; for Liverpool, engagements by steam, 2,400 brls flour through freight and forward shipment at 2s 3d per brl; grain 5d per bu.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, June 13.—Cotton—Quiet at 12 13-16@12 15-16c; futures barely steady; June, 12.78c; July, 12.78c; August, 12.94c; September, 12.52c; October, 11.63c; November, 11.22c.

Flour—Moderately active; receipts, 22,000 brls; super State and Western, $3.40@3.75; common to good extra, $3.90@4.00; good to choice, $4.05@4.50; white wheat extra, $4.55@5.25; extra Ohio, $4.00@6.00; St. Louis, $3.90@6.00; Minnesota patent process, $6.00@7.75.

Grain—Wheat firmer; receipts, 135,000 bu; rejected spring, 75@76c; No. 4 do, 85c; No. 3 do, 92@94½c; No. 2 do, $1.05@1.06; ungraded do, 85@$1.03; ungraded winter red, $1.10@1.16; No. 3 do, $1.14½; No. 2 do, $1.18@1.19; No. 1 do, $1.18¾@1.19; No. 2 amber, $1.16; mixed winter, $1.16½; ungraded white, $1.05; No. 2 do, $1.14½; No. 1 do, sales 6,000 bu at $1.17. Rye quiet but steady; No. 2 Western, 60¼@63c. Barley—Market dull. Corn quiet; receipts, 320,000 bu; ungraded, 39@43¾c; No. 3, 40¼@41c; steamer, 43@43½c; No. 2, 43½@43¾c; low mixed, 47½c; No. 2 white, 50@50½c; yellow Western, 45@45½c; white Western, 48c. Oats heavy; receipts, 44,000 bu; rejected, 36½c; No. 3, 37½c; do white, 38¼c; No. 2, 39@39½c; do white, 39¼@39¾c; No. 1, 39½c; white Western, 39¼@43½c.

Provisions—Pork quiet and unchanged.

Hay—Market dull.

Hops—Quiet but firm.

Groceries—Coffee nominally unchanged. Sugar, fair to good refining, 6 5-16@6 7-16c. Molasses quiet but steady. Rice nominally unchanged.

Petroleum—Market dull; united, 65c; crude, 6¾@7¼c; refined, 7¾c.

Tallow—Steady and unchanged.

Resin—Dull and unchanged.

Turpentine—Steady at 26½c.

Eggs—Nominally unchanged.

Provisions—Pork firm; old mess, $9.25; new mess, $10.20@10.30. Beef steady. Cut meats firm; long clear middles, $5.12½; short do, $5.35. Lard—Market easier; prime steam, $6.40@6.47½.

Butter—Heavy; Western, 6@16½c.

Cheese—Nominal; Western, 3½@6½c.

Whisky—Firm at $1.07½ bid; $1.08 asked.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Md., June 13.—Flour—Quiet; demand less active, but held firm; Western super, $3.25@3.75; do extra, $4.25@5.00; do family, $5.75@6.00.

Grain—Wheat—Western dull, but higher for spot and lower for options; No. 2 Pennsylvania red, $1.19; No. 2 Western winter red, spot, $1.16½; June, $1.15; July, $1.12 bid, $1.12½ asked; August, $1.09¾ bid; September, $1.08¾ bid. Corn—Western inactive; Western mixed, spot and June, 43¾c; July, 43¾c; August, 44½c; steamer, 43c. Oats irregular; Western white, 41@42c; do mixed, 39@40c; Pennsylvania, 40@43c. Rye dull; good to prime, 60@61c.

Hay—Quiet; prime Pennsylvania, $11.00@12.00.

Provisions—Nominally firmer. Mess pork, $10.75. Bulk meats—Loose shoulders, 4@4¼c; clear rib sides, 5@5¼c; packed, 4¼c and 5¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 4¾c; clear rib sides, 6c. Hams, 10¼@11¼c. Lard—Refined in tierces, 7c.

Butter—Dull; choice Western, 10@12c.

Eggs—Active and firm, at 14c.

Petroleum—Dull; crude, 6c; refined, 7¾c.

Coffee—Steady and firm; Rio cargoes, 11¼@14¼c.

Whisky—Firmer, but quiet at $1.06½@1.07.

Freights—To Liverpool, per steam, fair inquiry; cotton, 3-16d; flour, 2s; grain, 4d offered; 5d asked.

Receipts—Flour, 2,269 brls; wheat, 54,800 bu; corn, 98,400 bu; oats, 4,600 bu; rye, 4,000 bu.

Shipments—Wheat, 46,300 bu; corn, 43,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, June 13.—Flour—Market dull; superfine, $4.00; XX, $4.90@5.00; XXX, $5.25@5.75; high grades, $5.85@6.37½.

Grain—Corn fair demand at 50@57c. Oats active and firm at 41@42c.

Corn-Meal—Quiet at $2.55.

Hay—Market dull; prime, $15.00; choice, $18.50.

Provisions—Pork strong and higher at $11.00. Lard scarce and firm; tierce, 6¾@7¼c; kegs, 7¼@7½c. Bulk meats—Demand active, prices have advanced; shoulders, 4¼c; clear rib, 5c; clear, 5¼c. Bacon—demand fair and market firm; shoulders, 4½; clear rib, 5¾c; clear, 6c. Hams—Sugar-cured, quiet and weak; canvased, 7¼@10½c, as in size.

Whisky—Market dull; Western rectified, $1.05@1.10.

Groceries—Coffee steady; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 11@15c. Sugar—Quiet but firm; common to good common, 6@6¼c; fair to fully fair, 6¼@6½c; prime to choice, 6¾@6¾c; yellow clarified, 7@7¼c. Molasses—Good demand; fermenting, 24@30c; common, 25c; fair, 28c; prime to choice, 32@35c. Rice—Good demand at full prices, 6¼@8c.

Bran—Steady at 80c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, June 13.—Flour—Quiet but firm; Minnesota extra family, good, $4.75; do choice to fancy, $5.00@5.25; Ohio family, do, good, $5.50; Michigan do, good, $5.30; do choice, $5.50; Indiana do, choice, $5.75; Minnesota patent process, $6.75. Rye flour unchanged.

Grain—Wheat steady; Michigan white, at depot, $1.16; No. 2 red, elevator, $1.14¾. Corn quiet; heated, on track, 25@30c; rejected do, 32@37c; steamer do, 37@39c. Oats less active; dark mixed 39@40c; light do, 41c; fair and good white, 42c.

Provisions—Firm and unchanged. Lard—Western, $6.25@6.50.

Butter—Market dull and heavy; creamery extras, 15@16c; New York State and Bradford County (Pa.) extras, 14c; Western Reserve extra, 10@12c.

Eggs—Firm; Western, 13c.

Cheese—Steady; creamery, 6¾@7c.

Petroleum—Firm; refined, 7¼c; crude, 7c.

Whisky—Market dull; Western, $1.06.

Receipts—Flour, 1,700 brls; wheat, 28,000 bu; corn, 100,000 bu; oats, 15,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, June 13.—Flour—Dull; unchanged.

Grain—Wheat lower; No. 2 red, $1.11@1.10½; cash and June; $1.01@1.00¼ July; 98@97¾c August No. 3 do, $1.06½. Corn lower at 35⅜@35¼c cash; 35¼c June; 35⅝@35⅝c July; 36¼c August. Oats lower; 33⅜c bid cash; 31⅜c August. Rye firm; 51c.

Whisky—Steady at $1.04.

Provisions—Pork higher at $10.25@10.37½. Dry salt meat nominal. Bacon firmer. Clear ribs, $5.40@5.45; clear, $5.65@5.70. Lard better at $6.25.

Receipts—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 1,900 bu; corn, 7,800 bu; oats, 200 bu; rye, 200 bu; barley, 100 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 400 bu; corn, 3,600 bu; oats, 100 bu; rye, 100 bu; barley, none.

LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, June 13.—Cotton—Steady at 13c.

Flour—Quiet; extra, $3.00@3.25; do family, $4.00@4.50; No. 1, $5.00@5.25; fancy, $5.50@7.50.

Grain—Wheat quiet; red and amber, $1.05@1.10. Corn—Market dull; white, 44c; mixed, 44c. Oats—Market dull; white, 38c; mixed, 35c. Rye nominal at 58c.

Hay—Quiet at $9.00@12.00.

Provisions—Pork firm at $10.50. Lard firm; choice leaf, tierce, 7¾c; do keg, 8¼c. Bulk meats higher; shoulders, 3½c; clear rib, 4@5c; clear, 5¼@5½c. Hams—Sugar-cured, advancing; 9½@11c.

Whisky—Market dull; $1.02.

BOSTON.

Boston, Mass., June 13.—Flour—Steady; Western supers, $3.00@3.25; common extras, $3.75@4.25; Wisconsin and Minnesota extras, $4.00@5.75; winter wheats, Ohio and Michigan, $4.75@5.25; Illinois, $5.00@6.00; St. Louis, $5.50@6.50; Wisconsin and Minnesota patent process spring wheats, $6.00@8.50; winter wheats, $6.00@8.50.

Grain—Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 46½@50c; steamer, 46@46½c. Oats steady; No 1 and extra white, 43@45c; No. 2 white, 41@41½c; No. 3 white and 2 mixed, 39@40c. Rye nominally unchanged.

Receipts—Flour, 4,400 brls; corn, 59,000 bu; wheat, 400 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, June 13.—Flour—Quiet.

Grain—Wheat firm; opened ½c higher; closed active and unsettled; strong; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1.06; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.02¼; June, $1.02¼; July, 99¼c; August, 94½c; No. 3 Milwaukee, 82¾c; No. 4, 76½c; rejected, 64½c. Corn active, but a shade lower; No. 2, 36½c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 33½c. Rye firm; No. 1, 53@53½c. Barley nominally unchanged; No. 2 spring, 65c.

Provisions—Firmer and unchanged. Mess pork quiet; $9.80 cash. Prime steam lard, $6.20.

Hogs—Steady at $3.60@3.75.

Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 2¼c.

Receipts—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 66,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 11,000 brls; wheat, 27,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, O., June 13.—Cotton—Dull and unchanged.

Flour—Firm and unchanged.

Grain—Wheat higher; choice white, $1.15; red, $1.13. Corn quiet; No. 2, mixed, 38@39c. Oats dull at ½@1c lower. Rye in good demand; strong; No. 2 held at 62c. Barley dull and nominal.

Whisky—Dull at $1.02.

Provisions—Pork held at $10.50. Lard in fair demand at $6.15. Bulk meats—Demand fair; market firm; shoulders, $3.75; short ribs, $4.90@5.00; clear, $5.12½. Bacon strong; shoulders, $4.25; short ribs, $5.37½@5.50; short clear, $5.62½@5.75.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, O., June 13.—Grain—Wheat dull; No. 2 amber Michigan, spot, $1.13 asked; $1.12¼ bid; June, $1.12½; No. 2 red winter, spot, held at $1.14; June held at $1.12¾; July held at $1.05; $1.10¼ bid; August held at $1.02½. Corn dull; high mixed, 39c; No. 2, spot, 38½c; July held at 38½c; 38¼c bid; August, 38¾c. Oats dull; rejected, 31c.

Receipts—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 26,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 11,000 brls; wheat, 16,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 13.—Grain—Wheat—Neglected and nominally unchanged. Corn steady and dull; sales 1,000 bu Kansas at 41c. Oats quiet and steady; sales 2,539 bu No. 2 Chicago at 39c. Rye inactive. Barley inactive.

Canal Freights—Unchanged.

Receipts—Flour, 1,828 brls; wheat, 198,534 bu; corn, 57,175 bu.

Shipments—By canal—Wheat, 69,891 bu; corn, 73,250 bu. By railroad—Wheat, 22,684 bu; corn, 19,000 bu.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Kansas City, Mo., June 13.—Grain—The *Price Current* reports wheat receipts, 12,101 bu; shipments, 7,666 bu; lower; No. 2, cash, $1.01; June, $1.01; No. 3 cash, 98c; June, 96¼c. Corn—Receipts, 2,525 bu; shipments, 7,492 bu; firm; No. 2 cash, 32c; June, 31¾c.

DETROIT.

Detroit, June 13.—Flour—Firm and quiet.

Grain—Wheat easier; extra, $1.09½ asked; No. 1 white, $1.09¼@1.09½; June, $1.09¼; July, $1.08¼ asked; August, $1.04¼; milling No. 1, $1.07¼; now $1.07¼.

Receipts—Wheat, 33,266 bu.

Shipments—Wheat, 40,233 bu.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Indianapolis, June 13.—Hogs—Strong at $2.85@3.90; receipts, 4,800.

Grain—Wheat steady; No. 2 red, $1.07½@1.08. Corn steady at 36½c. Oats firm at 33@35c.

Provisions—Shoulders, 3¾c; clear ribs, $4.90. Lard, 6¼c. Hams, 8¼@8¼c.

OSWEGO.

Oswego, N. Y., June 13.—Grain—Wheat firm; No. 1 Duluth spring, $1.10; extra white Michigan, $1.20. Corn steady; Western, 46c.

PEORIA.

Peoria, June 13.—Highwines—Firm; 100 brls at $1.03½.

COTTON.

New Orleans, June 13.—Cotton—Market dull and easy; middlings, 12⅜c; low do, 12c; net receipts, 222 bales; gross, 550; sales, 550; stock, 39,190; weekly net receipts, 938; gross, 1,484; exports to France, 4,328; coastwise, 3,027; sales, 2,025.

New York, June 13.—Cotton—Net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 7,000 bales; last year, 11,000; net receipts at all United States ports to date, 4,398,000; last year, 4,182,000; exports from all United States ports for the week, 12,000; last year, 26,000; total exports from all United States ports to date, 3,331,000; last year, 3,215,000; stock at all United States ports, 232,000; last year, 215,000; stock at all interior towns, 19,000; last year, 18,000; stock at Liverpool, 591,000; last year, 858,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 122,000; last year, 90,000.

DRY GOODS.

New York, June 13.—Dry Goods—Business continues moderate with commission houses, and jobbing trade quiet; cotton goods in steady demand and very firm; prints and ginghams sluggish but firm; lawns in steady request; men's wear of woolens, blankets, and repellants in fair demand. The *Bulletin* says: "There is now a strong probability of a strike among the Fall River spinners."

PETROLEUM.

Pittsburg, June 13.—Petroleum—Quiet; crude, 85⅜c at Parker's for shipment; refined, 7¼c, Philadelphia delivery.

Oil City, Pa., June 13.—Petroleum—Market opened quiet, with sales at 66⅛c; declined to 65c, at which price it closed; shipments, 43,000 brls, averaging 37,000; transactions, 200,000.

Cleveland, O., June 13.—Petroleum—Unchanged.

TURPENTINE.

Wilmington, June 13.—Spirits of Turpentine—Steady at 24¾c.

THE HAT AND THE FEZ.

How the Turkish Governor, Aleko Pasha, Made a Cowardly Compromise.

London Saturday Review, May 31.

Attached as the Sultan is to the fez, the Bulgarians are no less fond of the tall European hat. They do not wear it themselves, they know better, but they regard it as the symbol of pecuniary honesty, European ideas, and the march of civilization. If Sir Drummond Wolff and Lord Donoughmore wore tall hats during their official visit to Eastern Roumelia, it is easy for Englishmen to understand the respect paid to our national covering. Uneasy is the head that wears a hat, especially in hot weather; but the wearer is not false, greedy, and extortionate. Thus the Bulgarians reason with a suppressed premise about the wearer of the fez. Many recent writers have taxed the Bulgarians with want of feeling and want of gratitude, and all observers have assured us that the dominion of the fez was the reign of agricultural prosperity, peace, and high prices. Yet, with their national ingratitude, they threatened to rush from their new-fangled gymnasia to arms if, instead of Prince Vogorides in a new and illustrious beaver, they were asked to receive Aleko Pasha in a red fez.

The position seemed a hopeless one. Every person must draw the line somewhere, and it was felt that the Sultan drew it at the fez. His great reforming ancestor Mahmoud introduced that head-covering some sixty years ago. It is the proudest monument of his genius; it is what the shoe-buckle he invented was to George IV., what the white flag is to Henry V. The Russians, on the other hand, were deeply pledged to the black and glossy hat of the West. Gen. Obrutscheff, who seems to be a very outspoken person, had staked his reputation on the statement that Prince Vogorides would not wear the fez. "The party of disorder," as the *Times* correspondent at Phillippolis calls it, were all for the hat. Give this party an inch and it will take an ell. Had Prince Vogorides yielded to the party of disorder, he would soon have appeared in a vulgar "billycock," or in the cap of the deer-stalker. The treaty of Berlin would have been broken afresh, and the peace of Europe endangered. All Eastern Roumelia scarcely breathed while Aleko Pasha's arrival was waited for. The foreign Ministers of the West expected the telegraphic account of his appearance with intense anxiety. A Russian official was sent off in the gray dawn to meet Aleko, and subtle observers noted that a new hat-box made part of his luggage. The eventful day arrived, Aleko Pasha appeared, and it turned out that a fresh compromise had again saved the peace of the world, the treaty of Berlin, and the feelings of the "Padishah." Aleko neither wore a fez nor a hat, nor, as some coarse politician may have suggested to his Highness, a hat on the top of a fez. He wore a Bulgarian calpak.

It is not very easy to ascertain how his subjects took this diplomatic evasion. The correspondent of the *Standard* says that every one was delighted, that enormous crowds lined the streets and welcomed Prince Vogorides at the railway-station. The correspondent of the *Times* thinks that the calpak was coldly received. According to his account, the arrival of Aleko Pasha was not half so magnificent an affair as a common Tichborne demonstration. A few children got up a feeble cheer. Some one made a speech in Bulgarian, which was translated into French for Aleko, while Vogorides replied in Greek. There can be little spontaneity in this sort of eloquence, which is itself another type of the odd mixture in race and language of the new province. The fortunes of the fez make a curious chapter in the unwritten history of clothes. It is now a symbol or a survival of Islam and of Oriental manners; yet some fifty years ago it was an emblem of reform and of notions that might almost be called Western. The great reforming Sultan Mahmoud put down the turban, as he put down the Janissaries. He made all civil and military officials adopt the fez, while the turban only survived as a head-dress to be worn in the seclusion of the harem, or as an ornament carved in stone above the graves of the faithful. The very Ulemas were compelled in 1837 to renounce the turban for the fez. It was like stripping a Bishop of his apron or compelling the higher clergy to attire themselves in trousers. The Ulemas revolted on Mahmoud's death and returned to the sacred turban. They would not wear the head-dress of Giaours, for the red fez is originally the coiffure of the Greeks and Albanians, though the *Daily Telegraph* is unaware of the fact. In a passionately Eastern article that journal describes the fez as "Orientally, a thing of beauty and a joy forever." It is equally inconvenient in sunny and in rainy weather, while no one can seriously call it pretty. Such as it is, the fez is a symbol not only of Eastern rule but of Eastern ability to appropriate Western ideas. It is a type of the Turkish constitution and of the Turkish civilization. Originally detested by the faithful, it was thrust on them by a reforming monarch, and its ultimate use is to serve as an outward and visible symbol of a domination which has, practically speaking, ceased to exist. The ingenuity of Aleko Pasha, who has found out the form of coiffure which resembles the French Republic in being that which "divides the citizens least," will have plenty of scope in Eastern Roumelia. He will find himself in a chaos of nationalities and religions, with Bulgarian Christians who hate Greek Christians, Greek Christians who have more than a sentimental liking for the Porte, true believers who wish to get back their own again, contented notables, discontented "partisans of disorder" and Russian agents. If he can hold his own among these parties and resist the natural attraction of Bulgaria as well as the temptations of ambition, he will have proved himself almost more than a Cavour. Europe owes some gratitude to a man who wears a calpak, and attempts a task which has so little that is attractive, and is begirt by such countless perils. What Eastern Roumelia needs above all things is peace and quiet, and Aleko Pasha seems to have in remarkable measure the gift of being all things to all men. If his "varnished boots" are the mark of the unteachable Pasha, as some authorities declare, his calpak is the sign of his desire to make things as pleasant as possible for everybody. Things have so long been unpleasant for everybody in Eastern Roumelia that public opinion of every sort should find something to be grateful for to Prince Vogorides. Perhaps the fez will soon be ranked with the "Cap and Hat" controversy in Sweden in the last century. The Liberal party wore hats; the Court and the supporters of the Crown covered their heads with caps. The hats in the long run had the best of the battle.

CURRENT OPINION.

A Mississippi View.

Meridian (Mass.) Mercury (Dem.).

There are enough idle negroes around this place to raise 300 bales of cotton and 10,000 bushels of corn, who live by robbing hen-roosts and pilfering in general. It is among this class of darkies that Parson Conway might get his work in to some advantage, and nobody in Mississippi would object to shipping the last mother's son of 'em to the care of Gov. St. John.

Gen. Manderson.

Gen. Manderson informs the Omaha *Herald* that the rumor of his possible appointment as Mr. McCrary's successor in the Cabinet is all news to him, and that he has no knowledge whatever of any such intention on the part of the President. He also says that he is not on intimate terms and was never brought into close relations with Mr. Hayes, but stumped the State of Ohio for the Republican ticket at the time Hayes was first elected Governor. It is not improbable, however, that his name may have been mentioned in the above connection by the Nebraska delegation at Washington.

The Outlook Never Brighter.

Rochester Democrat (Rep.).

The outlook for Republican principles was never brighter than it is to-day. All classes of Republicans are thoroughly united upon principle. Much that was irritating in the past has been composed. The President shows no symptoms of deviating from the course he has adopted with the unanimous approval of the party. The revolutionary attitude of the Democratic party, and its loose notions concerning the national honor, disturb and disgust reasonable Americans of various political affiliations, and the independent voter gladly embraces the opportunity to aid, by his ballot the triumph of the Republican party. Let Republican concord be maintained, and no apprehension need be had as to the result of the national canvass which is so near at hand.

Northern Democratic Blunderers and Malignants.

Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche.

Twice in two years have the Northern Democrats proved not only their lack of leadership, but of patriotism. The South controls in the caucus in each branch of Congress, and is therefore responsible for the acts of Congress. From this responsibility there can be no escape; yet the Northern blunderers and malignants in the party are permitted to dictate its policy in all matters affecting questions growing out of the War. Is it not time for the Southern members to understand that power should accompany responsibility, and that, being responsible for results, they should control in shaping them? Do they require any additional evidence of the utter incapacity of the Northern Democrats than is furnished by the history of 1877 and 1879?

Henri.

Cleveland Herald (Rep.).

The Atlanta *Constitution* is picking on Henri. It calls him a "Western editor," when it knows perfectly well he is a hot-blooded Southron. And then, again, it refers jeeringly to that double-leaded editorial which severely reprimanded horse-jockeys, and called them by the most insulting names, on the broad general principle that they would not be overcome with emotion when they learned from the morning papers that an actress the night before had fallen on the stage and barked her shin. The *Courier-Journal* does not want to talk about that editorial, and that is just the reason the *Constitution* brings it up. And then the idea of referring to it in such terms as, "Perhaps another coryphee has broken her off leg in a neighboring beer-garden!" The *Constitution* will get into a fight if it keeps on in this way; and it will serve it quite right if it does.

Running the Pension Business into the Ground.

Chicago Journal.

The United States Senate yesterday passed a bill giving to the widows and children of the late Gen. James Shields, and of the late Fletcher Webster, the son of Daniel Webster, pensions of $100 a month. This is very questionable generosity. It is right enough that the surviving widows of veteran statesmen and warriors should have reasonable pensions voted them; but extending the bounty to their children without limitation as to age or condition is not right. Once establish such a precedent, and in a very few years it would grow into an enormous abuse, something like that of Great Britain, whose national exchequer supports sumptuously a horde of "respectable" nobodies, merely because their fathers or grandfathers, or their mothers or grandmothers, were somebodies. The bill now goes to the House, which will, we trust, materially modify its extravagant provisions.

Oleomargarine Hayt.

St. Louis Republican (Dem.).

Indian Commissioner Hayt, who is under indictment for crookedness in the management of the late lamented International Trust Company of Jersey City, has a son-in-law engaged in the manufacture of oleomargarine, and is supposed to have stock in the business himself. It appears moreover that the Department of Agriculture at Washington has been in the habit of sending advertising-circulars of the concern all over the country, inclosed with its model crop-reports and dissertations on tea; which suggests that Le Duc, as well as Hayt, is an interested partner. It is to be hoped, therefore, that Mr. Le Duc, in his next annual communication to the people, will incorporate a chapter or two upon the growth and propagation of artificial butter, as the subject is one of great importance, especially to farmers who keep no cows, and the cultivation of oleomargarine ought by all means to be encouraged.

Ex-Gov. Palmer on Gov. Cullom and "Long" Jones.

Springfield (Ill.) Register (Dem.).

There is no immediate danger that the "rights" or the dignity of the States of the Union will be too much exalted or respected when the Governor of Illinois, the third in population and wealth, is capable of belittling himself and his office by abandoning his duties to hang about Washington in the capacity of an office-broker.

It is reported that Mr. Cullom, the Governor of Illinois, in company with "Long" Jones, one of his Penitentiary Commissioners, a day or two ago called upon Mr. Hayes at Washington, and there urged the President to remove Mr. Hildrup, the Marshal of the Northern District of Illinois, and appoint Mr. Cullom's man Jones to be Hildrup's successor, upon the ground that Jones is an able political organizer and Hildrup is not.

Nothing can exceed the indecency of this reported conduct of Gov. Cullom. Self-respecting Governors of the States have never hesitated to call the attention of Presidents to the improper conduct of Federal officers where such conduct has been aggressive to the people of the States. The Governors are bound to see that the laws of the States are obeyed and the rights of the people respected, and may properly enough ask the President to remove an officer appointed when he judges it to be necessary; and Presidents, in most cases no doubt, treat the representations of Governors made under such circumstances with proper respect. And it is also true that the Governors of the States, who are not mere slavish partisans, regard the interference of Federal officers in the elections as pernicious, and oppose and protest against such interference.

In this instance, it is said that Gov. Cullom, in violation of official propriety and of his duty to the people of Illinois, actually resorted to personal solicitation to induce the President to remove a Marshal whose official conduct is unexceptionable, and to appoint to the place his own personal adherent and follower; and the reason assigned by the Chief Magistrate of 3,000,000 of free people for the removal of the one citizen and the appointment of the other is, that the present incumbent does not interfere with the management of their elections, and the person he proposes will and can do so effectually. Gov. Cullom seems, however, to forget that there is a Democratic majority in the Senate which will hardly aid him to organize his partisans in Illinois by the appointment of "Long" Jones, even if Mr. Hayes becomes a party to it.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

Trades' Union Delegates in Council.

The Council of the Trade and Labor Unions met last evening at No. 154 South Clark street, Vice-President P. H. McLogan presiding. A delegation from the Seamen's Union was admitted to seats in the meeting. A representative of the Stone-Cutters' Union stated that two of his brethren were with him and they desired to participate in the deliberations, and make overtures towards joining the Council. This raised a mild kick, and the matter was finally settled by simply admitting them to the floor of the house for the occasion only. Credentials were presented by the Tinner's Union, the Eight-Hour Labor League, and the delegates were given seats.

Mr. T. J. Morgan called attention to the recent legislation creating a State Bureau of Labor Statistics, to consist of five members, three of whom shall be laborers or mechanics and two business-men, and submitted a resolution that the Council request the Governor to allow it to select at least one of the three laborers or mechanics. The resolution further protested "against the appointment of any political bummer of the John McGilvray stripe to serve on such Board, or in any way be connected with the Bureau of Labor Statistics." The resolution was adopted.

Reports from the various Unions was then in order. Mr. Streeter, of the Typographical Union No. 16, reported that in the present strike of the typos, Donnelly, Lloyd & Co. had got the worst of the fight up to date, certainly so far as expenses were concerned, and that finally, failing in every other way, they had arrested three or four of the strikers' committee, who were trying to prevent members of the Union from going to work. The case had been continued, after a preliminary hearing, until Tuesday.

Mr. Irwin, President of the same Union, also made a report of the strike, adding that Donnelly, Loyd & Co. had dug up an old Conspiracy law, almost forgotten, and, on the strength of it, had caused the arrest of four of their members. "But they can't prove conspiracy," he continued. "Our men may be bound over, but we think we can beat them in the higher court. It's only another effort of capital to grind down labor. They are moving one of their old feudal engines to grind us down."

The merits of Willoughby, Hill & Co.'s striking tailors were duly set forth in a long memorial from the Tailors' Union, which closed with the expression of a hope that all laboringmen would shun the house of the said W., H. & Co. as they would a pest-house.

Mr. Morgan, referring to W., H. & Co.'s willingness to refer this muddle to a committee of three, and to abide by their decision, moved the appointment of such a Committee of Arbitration.

Mr. Streeter said the proposition looked very fair, but when W. H. & Co. stated that a member of the Typographical Union, who called upon them, was drunk at the time he called, when he (the speaker) knew that the member was not drunk, he (the speaker) wouldn't believe them under any circumstances.

The last sentiment was greeted with great applause.

The question of taking immediate action on one side of the case or of looking into both sides through the medium of a committee was discussed for some time, and was finally settled by appointing a committee of three, consisting of Representative Erhardt and Mr. Menke, of the Clothing-Cutters' Union, and Mr. Adair, of the Typographical Union, to confer with W. H. & Co. and the tailors, and to call a special meeting of the Council whenever the report was ready.

Resolutions were adopted requesting the Mayor to interfere to prevent the trial of Sergt. Brennan by a court organized to acquit, to-wit: Deputy-Superintendent Dixon, and inveigling generally against both Brennan and Dixon, who appear to have made themselves wonderfully obnoxious to the workingmen. A committee was appointed to wait upon the Mayor with the resolution.

Mr. Parsons promulgated the following:

Whereas, The firm of Donnelly, Gasette & Lloyd have issued to the public a circular in which the following statement in regard to Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, is made, to-wit: "The Union, as a body, have been egged on by a handful of incompetent men, who delight in the luxurious life of 'committee-men,' living upon the honest earnings of legitimate workers; and

Whereas, This statement made by Donnelly, Gassette & Lloyd, is made by them for the purpose of injuring the "persons, character, business, and property" of the Chicago Typographical Union and its members; therefore,

Resolved, That this statement of said firm, being false and malicious in every particular, and coming, therefore, under the statute of conspiracy, it is the sense of this Trades Council that said firm should be prosecuted for conspiracy against the "persons, character, business, and property" of the Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16.

Judging from the smiles of those present, the resolution was regarded as rather in the light of a joke. It was adopted nevertheless.

A man named Bradley, from the Stone-cutters' Union, called attention to the proposed indignation meeting on the subject of City-Hall stone, but the Council took no action looking to a participation in the blowout.

Resolutions of sympathy with the Fall River operatives were read and adopted.

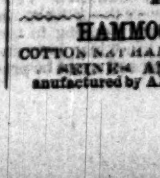
The subject of the Fourth of July eight-hour demonstration was brought up, and Parsons and Morgan got into a row over the question as to which was organized first—the Trade and Labor Union or the Socialistic Labor Party. Morgan insisted that it was the latter, and the lie was passed between them, though both cooled down somewhat and no blood was drawn. The general opinion of the meeting was that two demonstrations on the Fourth weren't quite the proper thing, and it was finally decided that, if any Union wanted to participate in the Socialistic celebration, it might do so. After settling this, the meeting adjourned.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Railway Frost-Proof Tank Company held at the Grand Pacific Hotel in the City of Chicago on the 15th day of May A. D. 1879, pursuant to a notice for that purpose duly served on all the stockholders of said Company, there was submitted a proposition, viz.: That the number of shares of capital stock to be 2,000 shares of the value of five ($5) dollars each, and thereby reducing the capital stock of said Company to the sum of $10,000. This proposition was sustained, and the capital stock was reduced to the said sum of $10,000 by more than two-thirds of all the votes represented by all the capital stock of said Company, and proper certificates have been duly filed for record in the office of the Secretary of State at Springfield, Ill., and in the office of Recorder of Deeds for Cook County, as is required by law. WM. M. VAN NORTWICK, Secretary.

BICYCLES.



BICYCLES.
JNO. M. FAIRFIELD,
279 State-st., Chicago.

HAMMOCKS.

HAMMOCKS! HAMMOCKS!
COTTON NET HAMMOCKS, wholesale and retail. Also SEINES AND OTHER NETTINGS, manufactured by AM. NET & TWINE CO., Boston, Mass.

COFFEES.

BUY YOUR
COFFEE
OF
HONG KONG TEA CO.,
110 & 112 Madison-st.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE $25 Reward.
We will bind ourselves to pay to one of the charitable institutions the sum of Twenty-Five Dollars for each case of Inguinal Hernia that can be held by the hand that cannot be retained by the PARKER RETENTIVE COMMON-SENSE TRUSS, Patented July 9, 1878.
BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER,
38 State-st., Chicago, Ill.
Dr. Parker, the Patentee, has had twenty years' experience in adjusting Trusses, and is curing many of the worst cases of Rupture.
Manufacturers and Patentees of the Celebrated Common-Sense Truss, used by one of the Emperors in Europe as being superior to any Truss made in the world. Manufacturers of Elastic Stockings, Instruments for Deformities, etc.

STEEL PENS.

PERRY & CO'S
STEEL PENS
of superior English make; famous for durability and elasticity; great variety of styles suited to every kind of writing. For sale by dealers generally.
TWENTY-FIVE assorted samples for trial, including the "U" AND "FALCON" celebrated Pens, by mail, on receipt of Twenty-five Cents.
IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE U. S.
138 and 140 Grand St., New York.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF MINNESOTA.
NOTICE.
The undersigned are prepared to purchase, pursuant to the provisions of the Land Grant Mortgage made by the Western Railway Company of Minnesota to them as Trustees, ten (10) bonds of the series of $100,000, secured by said mortgage, and will receive proposals from the holders for the sale of that number of said bonds until the 8th day of July next, at No. 228 South Seventh-st., Philadelphia.
Purchases to be made of the bonds offered at the lowest prices, but the right to reject any and all proposals is reserved.
C. TOWER,
J. FRAILEY SMITH,
Philadelphia, May 31, 1879. Trustees.

H. F. GILBERT & CO.,
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,
16 Broad-st., New York, adjoining N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Buy, sell, and carry through the New York Stock Exchange, all the active stocks as long as desired, on 3 per cent margin. First-class stock privileges negotiated at from 1 to 2½ per cent distance. Explanatory circular and daily stock report mailed free on application.

$25. $50. $100. $200. $500.
Alex. Frothingham & Co. have been for many years stock brokers and bankers in New York, at 12 Wall-st. They have the reputation of gaining for their customers large returns from investments ranging from $50 to $300, and have the enviable reputation of always making quick returns. Send for their *Financial Report*, free.—New York Tribune.

$1,200 returns in 30 days on $100 invested. Official reports free. Like profits weekly on stock options of $10 to $50. Address T. POTTER WIGHT & CO., Bankers, 35 Wall-st., New York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ISLES OF SHOALS.
Appledore and Oceanic Hotels.
Not often is it the fortune of the summer tourist to drift into pleasanter waters than those that break among the Isles of Shoals. Situated a distance of ten miles off the New Hampshire coast, they are blessed with an even temperature, a remarkably pure and invigorating atmosphere, perfect quiet and entire freedom from dust. The most eminent physicians recommend a sojourn at the Shoals as possessing all the sanitary influences of a sea voyage. Both hotels are first-class, lighted with gas, band of music, perfect drainage, regular physician, accommodations for 1,000 people; houses connected by steam-ferry; good boats and careful skippers; the best fishing in the world.
The elegant steamer Appledore, Capt. Rand, leaves Portsmouth, N. H., for the islands daily at 11 a. m. and 6 p. m.; returning at 7 a. m. and 3:45 p. m., connecting with trains on the Eastern Railroad. Baggage checked through from Boston and returned free.
LAIGHTON BROS. & CO.

WEST END HOTEL, LONG BRANCH,
PRESBURY & HILDRETH, Proprietors,
WILL OPEN JUNE 19. The only Hotel at the Branch with Hot and Cold Sea Water Baths and Passenger Elevator.
City Office, 52 Broadway, Room 48.

PIGEON COVE HOUSE.
Pigeon Cove, Extreme Point of Cape Ann, Mass.
Open SATURDAY, June 14, 1879.
Mrs. E. S. ROBINSON & CO.

GLEN HOUSE, WHITE MOUNTAINS,
Open June 18, close Oct. 1.
W. & C. R. MILLIKEN, Proprietors.

THE OAKWOOD, GREEN LAKE, WIS., HAS NO equal as a Summer Resort. Send for circulars. Address DAVID GREENWAY, Dartford P. O., Wis.

SEWING MACHINES.

NEW AUTOMATIC
Weed Sewing Machines
SELL THEMSELVES.
PRICES ON APPLICATION.
Weed Sewing Machine Co., Chicago.

PROFESSIONAL.

CATARRH A SPECIALTY.
DR. PEIRO,
83 East Madison-st.
Hershey Music Hall
Hours, 10 to 3.

DR. J. WILBUR Magnetic Physician, 430 W. Randolph-st.
Is making some of the most wonderful cures on record. Magnetic Papers sent by mail; price, $1.00.

MEDICAL.

To CONSUMPTIVES
AND INVALIDS.
Use WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA. For Consumption, Weak Lungs, Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis and General Debility it is an acknowledged Specific Remedy, proved by 20 years' experience. TRY IT.
Price, $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared only by
WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists,
Sold by Druggists. 36 John St., New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KNOW THYSELF
A new Medical Treatise, "THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, OR SELF-PRESERVATION," a book for everybody. Price, $1, sent by mail. It contains fifty original prescriptions, either one of which is worth ten times the price of the book. Gold Medal awarded the author by the National Medical Association. The Boston Herald says: "The Science of Life is, beyond all comparison, the most extraordinary work on Physiology ever published." The London Lancet says: "No person should be without this valuable book. The author is a noble benefactor." An illustrated sample sent to all on receipt of 6 cents for postage.
The author can be consulted. Address DR. W. H. PARKER, No. 4 Bulfinch street, Boston, Mass.
HEAL THYSELF

DR. HENDERSON,
171 E. Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.
A regular graduate in medicine, and authorized by the State of Illinois. Treats Chronic, Nervous, and Private Diseases, Nervous Debility, Sexual Debility, &c. Guarantees his best attention and treatment. Patients at a distance treated by letter; medicines sent everywhere. Charges low. Consultation free—call or write. Illustrated BOOK and Circulars for patients sent sealed for two 3c stamps. Office Hours—8 a. m. to 7 p. m.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! DR. KEAN,
173 South Clark-st., Chicago.
Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

Dr. A. G. OLIN, 223 S. Clark Street, Chicago.
Everybody from Atlantic to Pacific has heard of his skill in treating all Chronic, Nervous and Special Diseases of men and women. Every means used known to the profession, including Electricity. Send two stamps for "Guide to Health." Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays 10 to 12 a. m.

PRESCRIPTION FREE.
For the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. JAQUES & CO., 130 West Sixth-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

TOBACCO.

The Most Delicious
SMOKE
FOR CIGARETTE OR PIPE
IS
Prince Albert.
Appleby & Helme,
NEW YORK.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aSioux City & Yankton	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aDubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	† 9:15 p m	§ 7:15 a m
aOmaha Night Express	† 9:15 p m	§ 7:15 a m
aSioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p m	§ 7:15 a m
aFreeport, Rockf'd & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 3:10 p m
aFreeport, Rockf'd & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:30 a m
bMilwaukee Fast Mail	8:00 a m	4:00 p m
bMilwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
bMilwaukee Express	*10:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:20 a m
bMilwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:45 a m
bGreen Bay Express	* 9:00 a m	* 6:15 p m
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	† 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
bLa Crosse Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bLa Crosse Express	† 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
bWinona & New Ulm	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bWinona & New Ulm	† 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
bMarquette Express	§ 9:00 p m	* 6:45 a m
bLake Geneva Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:45 a m
bLake Geneva & Rockford	* 4:00 p m	*10:45 a m
bFond du Lac, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:30 a m

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st. and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & Mendota Express	* 7:25 a m	* 7:30 p m
Ottawa & Streator Express	* 7:25 a m	* 7:30 p m
Nebraska & Kansas Express	* 9:45 a m	* 3:50 p m
Rockford & Freeport Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Pacific Fast Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Kansas & Colorado Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 8:25 a m	* 1:35 p m
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p m	* 7:55 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	* 4:35 p m	*10:40 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p m	* 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 7:15 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:30 p m	* 6:35 a m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:05 p m	§ 6:55 a m
Texas Fast Express	† 9:05 p m	§ 6:55 a m
Kansas City & St. Joe Express	† 9:05 p m	§ 6:55 a m

C., B. & Q. Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wheel Sleeping-Cars run between Chicago and Omaha on the Pacific Express.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. City Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport Express	7:50 a m	7:05 p m
Omaha Express	10:30 a m	3:40 p m
Leavenworth & Atchison Expr's	10:30 a m	3:40 p m
Peru Accommodation	5:00 p m	9:40 a m
Night Express	10:00 p m	6:20 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	6:55 a m	5:40 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	8:40 a m	7:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	12:20 p m	9:10 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	4:15 p m	1:30 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	6:15 p m	4:40 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	7:10 p m	6:30 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	*11:30 p m	*11:00 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	† 1:15 p m	†10:05 a m

*Saturdays and Thursdays only. †Sundays only.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, AND KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 89 South Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:35 p m	* 3:30 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Peoria, Burlington / Fast Expr's	* 9:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
& Keokuk / Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex.	*12:35 p m	* 3:30 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 7:55 a m	*10:30 a m
Milwaukee Special (Sundays)	8:30 a m	8:30 p m
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, and Menasha through Day Express	*10:10 a m	§ 4:00 p m
Madison, Prairie du Chien & Iowa Express	* 5:00 p m	* 7:45 p m
Libertyville Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 8:01 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex (daily)	§ 9:00 p m	§ 4:00 p m
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, Stevens Point, and Ashland through Night Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:30 a m	[illegible]
aCairo & Texas Express	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:45 a m
Springfield Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	§ 9:30 p m	§ 6:35 a m
Tolono Passenger	* 4:30 p m	* 6:30 a m

a On Saturday night runs to Tolono only.
b On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
Day Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	† 9:10 p m	†7:30 a m

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Fast Line	§ 9:10 p m	§ 6:00 a m

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:50 a m	§ 6:20 a m
Fast Line	§ 9:40 p m	* 7:05 p m

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Mail—Old Line	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York & Boston Special Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	§10:20 p m	§ 6:40 a m

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:10 p m
Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:10 a m

KANKAKEE LINE.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
" Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD.

"Danville Route."
Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st., and Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	* 8:15 a m	* 4:40 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	§ 7:30 p m	§ 7:25 a m

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

Daily for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, Manistee .... *9 a m
Saturday's boat don't leave until .... 8 p m
For Milwaukee, etc., evening boat, Tuesday and Friday .... 7 p m
Daily for Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon .... 7 p m
For Green Bay & Bay ports, Tuesday and Friday .... 7 p m
For Escanaba and Lake Superior towns, Tuesday .... 7 p m
Daily for St. Joseph .... *10 a m
Saturday's Boat (for St. Joe) leaves at .... 11 p m
Docks foot of Michigan-av. *Sunday excepted.

JULIUS CÆSAR.

Froude's Favorable Estimate of the Character of the Great Roman.

A Sturdy Controversion of the Principal Slanders Handed Down by "History."

Julius' Connection with Cleopatra and with the Mother of Brutus.

Appearance and Habits of Cæsar—His Public Life in Its Three Leading Aspects.

A Practical and Upright Statesman, a Great Military Genius, and an Admirable Writer.

In all conditions of human society distinguished men are the subjects of legend; but the character of the legend varies with the disposition of the time. In ages which we call heroic, the saint works miracles, the warrior performs exploits beyond the strength of natural man. In ages less visionary, which are given to ease and enjoyment, the tendency is to bring a great man down to the common level, and to discover or invent faults which shall show that he is or was but a little man after all. Our vanity is soothed by evidence that those who have eclipsed us in the race of life are no better than ourselves, or in some respects are worse than ourselves; and, if to these general impulses be added political or personal animosity, accusations of depravity are circulated as surely about such men, and are credited as readily, as under other influences are the marvelous achievements of a Cid or a St. Francis. In the present day we reject miracles and prodigies, we are on our guard against the mythology of hero-worship, just as we disbelieve in the eminent superiority of any one of our contemporaries to another. We look less curiously into the mythology of scandal, we accept easily and willingly stories disparaging to illustrious persons in history, because similar stories are told and retold with so much confidence and fluency among the political adversaries of those who have the misfortune to be their successful rivals. The absurdity of a calumny may be as evident as the absurdity of a miracle; the ground for belief may be no more than a lightness of mind, and a less pardonable wish that it may be true. But

THE IDLE TALE

floats in society, and by-and-by is written down in books and passes into the region of established realities.

The tendency to idolize great men and the tendency to depreciate them arises alike in emotion; but the slanders of disparagement are as truly legends as the wonder-tales of saints and warriors; and anecdotes related of Cæsar at patrician dinner-parties at Rome as little deserve attention as the information so freely given upon the habits of modern statesmen in the salons of London and Paris. They are read now by us in classic Latin, but they were recorded by men who hated Cæsar, and hated all that he had done; and that a poem has survived for two thousand years is no evidence that the author of it, even though he might be a Catullus, was uninfluenced by the common passions of humanity.

Cæsar, it is allowed, had extraordinary talents, extraordinary energy, and some commendable qualities; but he was, as the elder Curio said, "omnium mulierum vir et omnium virorum mulier"; he had mistresses in every country which he visited, and he had liaisons with half the ladies in Rome. That Cæsar's morality was altogether superior to that of the average of his contemporaries, is in a high degree improbable. He was a man of the world, peculiarly attractive to women, and likely to have been attracted by them. On the other hand, the undiscriminating looseness attributed to him would have been peculiarly degrading in a man whose passions were so eminently under control, whose calmness was never known to be discomposed, and who, in everything which he did, acted always with deliberate will. Still worse would it be if, by his example, he made ridiculous his own laws against adultery and indulged himself in vices which he punished in others. What, then, is

THE EVIDENCE?

The story of Nicomedes may be passed over. All that is required on that subject has been already said. It was never heard of before Cæsar's Consulship; and the proofs are no more than the libels of Bibulus, the satire of Catullus, and certain letters of Cicero's which were never published, but were circulated privately in Roman aristocratic society. A story is suspicious which is first produced after twenty years in a moment of political excitement. Cæsar spoke of it with stern disgust. He replied to Catullus with an invitation to dinner; otherwise he passed it over in silence,—the only answer which an honorable man could give. Suetonius quotes a loose song sung by Cæsar's soldiers at his triumph. We know in what terms British sailors often speak of their favorite commanders. Affection, when it expresses itself most emphatically, borrows the language of its opposites. Who would dream of introducing into a serious life of Nelson catches chanted in the forecastle of the Victory? But which of the soldiers sang these verses? Does Suetonius mean that the army sang them in chorus as they marched in procession? The very notion is preposterous. It is proved that during Cæsar's lifetime scandal was busy with his name; and that it would be so busy, whether justified or not, is certain from the nature of things. Cicero says that no public man in Rome escaped from such imputations. He himself flung them broadcast, and they were equally returned upon himself. The surprise is rather that Cæsar's name should have suffered so little, and that he should have been admitted on reflection by Suetonius to have been

COMPARATIVELY FREE

from the abominable form of vice which was then so common.

As to his liaisons with women, the handsome, brilliant Cæsar, surrounded by a halo of military glory, must have been a Paladin of romance to any woman who had a capacity of admiration in her. His own distaste for gluttony and hard drinking, and for the savage amusements in which the male Romans so much delighted, may have made the society of cultivated ladies more agreeable to him than that of men; and, if he showed any preference, the coarsest interpretation would be inevitably placed upon it. These relations, perhaps, in so loose an age, assumed occasionally a more intimate form; but it is to be observed that the first public act recorded of Cæsar was his refusal to divorce his wife at Sylla's bidding; that he was passionately attached to his sister; that his mother, Aurelia, lived with him till she died; and that this mother was a Roman matron of the strictest and severest type. Many names were mentioned in connection with him, yet there is no record of any natural child save Brutus, and one other whose claims were denied and disproved.

Two intrigues, it may be said, are beyond dispute. His connection with the mother of Brutus was notorious. Cleopatra, in spite of Oppius, was living with him in his house at the time of his murder. That it was so believed a hundred years after his death is, of course, indisputable; but, in both these cases, the story is entangled with legends which show

HOW BUSILY IMAGINATION HAD BEEN AT WORK.

Brutus was said to be Cæsar's son, though Cæsar was but 15 when he was born; and Brutus, though he had the temper of an Orestes, was devotedly attached to his mother in spite of the supposed adultery, and professed to have loved Cæsar when he offered himself as a sacrifice to his country's liberty. Cleopatra is said to have joined Cæsar at Rome after his return from Spain, and to have resided openly with him as his mistress. Supposing that she did come to Rome, it is still certain that Calpurnia was in Cæsar's house when he was killed. Cleopatra must have been Calpurnia's guest as well as her husband's; and her presence, however commented upon in society, could not possibly have borne the avowed complexion which tradition assigned to it. On the other hand, it is quite intelligible that the young Queen of Egypt, who owed her position to Cæsar, might have come, as other Princes came, on a visit of courtesy; and that Cæsar, after their acquaintance at Alexandria, should have invited her to stay with him. But was Cleopatra at Rome at all? The only real evidence for her presence there is to be found in a few words of Cicero: "Reginæ fuga mihi non molesta" ("I am not sorry to hear of the flight of the Queen"). There is nothing to show that the "Queen" was the Egyptian Queen. Granting that the word Egyptian is to be understood, Cicero may have referred to Arsinoe, who was called Queen as well as her sister, and had been sent to Rome to be shown at Cæsar's triumph.

But enough and too much on this miserable subject. Men will continue to form their opinions about it, not upon the evidence, but according to their preconceived notions of what is probable or improbable. Ages of progress and equality are as credulous of evil as ages of faith are credulous of good, and reason will not modify convictions which do not originate in reason.

Let us pass on to surer ground.

IN PERSON

Cæsar was tall and slight. His features were more refined than was usual in Roman faces; the forehead was wide and high, the nose large and thin, the lips full, the eyes dark-gray like an eagle's, the neck extremely thick and sinewy. His complexion was pale. His beard and mustache were kept carefully shaved. His hair was short and naturally scanty, falling off toward the end of his life and leaving him partially bald. His voice, especially when he spoke in public, was high and shrill. His health was uniformly strong until his last year, when he became subject to epileptic fits. He was a great bather, and scrupulously clean in all his habits, abstemious in his food, and careless in what it consisted,—rarely or never touching wine, and noting sobriety as the highest of qualities when describing any new people. He was an athlete in early life, admirable in all manly exercises, and especially in riding. In Gaul he rode a remarkable horse, which he had bred himself, and which would let no one but Cæsar mount him. From his boyhood it was observed of him that he was the truest of friends, that he avoided quarrels, and was most easily appeased when offended. In manner he was quiet and gentlemanlike, with the natural courtesy of high-breeding. On an occasion when he was dining somewhere, the other guests found the oil too rancid for them. Cæsar took it without remark, to spare his entertainer's feelings. When on a journey through a forest with his friend Oppius, he came one night to a hut where there was a single bed. Oppius being unwell, Cæsar gave it up to him, and slept on the ground.

In his public character he may be regarded under three aspects,—as a politician, a soldier, and a man of letters.

Like Cicero, Cæsar entered public life

AT THE BAR.

He belonged by birth to the popular party, but he showed no disposition, like the Gracchi, to plunge into political agitation. His aims were practical. He made war only upon injustice and oppression; and, when he commenced as a pleader, he was noted for the energy with which he protected a client whom he believed to have been wronged. At a later period, before he was Prætor, he was engaged in defending Masintha, a young Numidian Prince, who had suffered some injury from Hiempsal, the father of Juba. Juba himself came to Rome on the occasion, bringing with him the means of influencing the Judges which Jugurtha had found so effective. Cæsar in his indignation seized Juba by the beard in the Court; and, when Masintha was sentenced to some unjust penalty, Cæsar carried him off, concealed him in his house, and took him to Spain in his carriage. When he rose into the Senate, his powers as a speaker became strikingly remarkable. Cicero, who often heard him, and was not a favorable judge, said that there was a pregnancy in his sentences and a dignity in his manner which no orator in Rome could approach. But he never spoke to court popularity; his aim from first to last was better government, the prevention of bribery and extortion, and the distribution among deserving citizens of some portion of the public land which the rich were stealing. The Julian laws, which excited the indignation of the aristocracy, had no other objects than these; and, had they been observed, they would have saved the Constitution. The obstinacy of faction, and the civil war which grew out of it, obliged him to extend his horizon, to

CONTEMPLATE MORE RADICAL REFORMS,—

a large extension of the privileges of citizenship, with the introduction of the provincial nobility into the Senate, and the transfer of the administration from the Senate and annually-elected magistrates to the permanent chief of the army. But his objects throughout were purely practical. The purpose of government he conceived to be the execution of justice; and a constitutional liberty under which justice was made impossible did not appear to him to be liberty at all.

The practicality which showed itself in his general aims appeared also in his mode of working. Cæsar, it was observed, when anything was to be done, selected the man who was best able to do it,—not caring particularly who or what he might be in other respects. To this faculty of discerning and choosing fit persons to execute his orders may be ascribed the extraordinary success of his own provincial administration, the enthusiasm which was felt for him in the North of Italy, and the perfect quiet of Gaul after the completion of the conquest. Cæsar did not crush the Gauls under the weight of Italy. He took the best of them into the Roman service, promoted them, led them to associate themselves in the interests of the Empire with their personal advancement, and the prosperity of their own people. No act of Cæsar's showed more sagacity than the introduction of Gallic nobles into the Senate; none was more bitter to the Scipios and Metelli, who were compelled to share their august privileges with these despised barbarians.

It was by accident that Cæsar took up the profession of a soldier; yet perhaps no commander who ever lived

SHOWED GREATER MILITARY GENIUS.

The conquest of Gaul was effected by a force numerically insignificant, which was worked with the precision of a machine. The variety of uses to which it was capable of being turned implied, in the first place, extraordinary forethought in the selection of materials. Men whose nominal duty was merely to fight were engineers, architects, mechanics of the highest order. In a few hours they could extemporize an impregnable fortress on an open hillside. They bridged the Rhine in a week. They built a fleet in a month. The legions of Alesia held twice their number pinned within their works, while they kept at bay the whole force of insurgent Gaul, entirely by scientific superiority. The machine, which was thus perfect, was composed of human beings who required supplies of tools, and arms, and clothes, and food, and shelter; and for all these it depended on the forethought of its commander. Maps there were none. Countries entirely unknown had to be surveyed; routes had to be laid out; the depths and courses of rivers, the character of mountain passes, had all to be ascertained. Allies had to be found among tribes as yet unheard of. Countless contingent difficulties had to be provided for, many of which must necessarily arise, though the exact nature of them could not be anticipated. When room for accident is left open, accidents do not fail to be heard of. Yet Cæsar was never defeated when personally present, save once at Gergovia and once at Durazzo; and the failure at Gergovia was caused by the revolt of the Ædui; and the manner in which the failure at Durazzo was retrieved showed Cæsar's greatness more than the most brilliant of his victories. He was rash, but with a calculated rashness, which the event never failed to justify. His greatest successes were due to

THE RAPIDITY OF HIS MOVEMENTS,

which brought him on the enemy before they heard of his approach. He traveled sometimes a hundred miles a day, reading or writing in his carriage, through countries without roads, and crossing rivers without bridges. No obstacles stopped him when he had a definite end in view. In battle he sometimes rode; but he was more often on foot, bare headed, and in a conspicuous dress, that he might be seen and recognized. Again and again by his own efforts he recovered a day that was half lost. He once seized a panic-stricken standard-bearer, turned him round, and told him that he had mistaken the direction of the enemy. He never misled his army as to an enemy's strength, or, if he misstated their numbers, it was only to exaggerate. In Africa, before Thapsus, when his officers were nervous at the reported approach of Juba, he called them together and said briefly, "You will understand that within a day King Juba will be here with ten legions, 30,000 horse, 100,000 skirmishers, and 300 elephants. You are not to think or ask questions. I tell you the truth, and you must prepare for it. If any of you are alarmed, I shall send you home."

Yet he was singularly careful of his soldiers. He allowed his legions rest, though he allowed none to himself. He rarely fought a battle at a disadvantage. He never exposed his men to unnecessary danger; and the loss by wear-and-tear in the campaigns in Gaul was exceptionally and even astonishingly slight. When a gallant action was performed, he knew by whom it had been done; and every soldier, however humble, might feel assured that, if he deserved praise, he would have it. The army was

CÆSAR'S FAMILY.

When Sabinus was cut off, he allowed his beard to grow; and he did not shave it till the disaster was avenged. If Quintus Cicero had been his own child, he could not have run greater personal risk to save him when shut up at Charleroy. In discipline he was lenient to ordinary faults, and not careful to make curious inquiries into such things. He liked his men to enjoy themselves. Military mistakes in his officers, too, he always endeavored to excuse,—never blaming them for misfortunes, unless there had been a defect of courage as well as judgment. Mutiny and desertion only he never overlooked. And thus no General was ever more loved by, or had greater power over, the army which served under him. He brought the insurgent Tenth Legion into submission by a single word. When the civil war began and Labienus left him, he told all his officers who had served under Pompey that they were free to follow if they wished. Not another man forsook him.

Suetonius says that he was rapacious, that he plundered tribes in Spain who were allies of Rome, that he pillaged shrines and temples in Gaul, and destroyed cities merely for spoil. He adds a story which Cicero would not have left untold and uncommented on if he had been so fortunate as to hear of it: that Cæsar, when First Consul, took 3,000 pounds weight of gold out of the Capitol and replaced it with gilded brass. A similar story is told of the Cid and of other heroes of fiction. How came Cicero to be ignorant of an act which, if done at all, was done under his own eyes? When Prætor, Cæsar brought back money from Spain to the Treasury; but he was never charged at the time with peculation or oppression there. In Gaul the war paid its own expenses; but what temples were there in Gaul which were worth spoiling? Of temples he was, indeed, scrupulously careful. Varro had taken gold from the Temple of Hercules at Cadiz; Cæsar replaced it. Metullus Scipio had threatened to plunder the Temple of Diana at Ephesus; Cæsar protected it. In Gaul the Druids were his best friends: therefore he certainly had not outraged religion there; and the quiet of the province during the civil war is

A SUFFICIENT ANSWER

to the accusation of gratuitous oppression.

The Gauls paid the expenses of their conquests in the prisoners taken in battle, who were sold to the slave-merchants; and this is the real blot on Cæsar's career. But the blot was not personally upon Cæsar, but upon the age in which he lived. The great Pomponius Atticus himself was a dealer in human chattels. That prisoners of war should be sold as slaves was the law of the time, accepted alike by victors and vanquished; and the crowds of freedmen who assisted at Cæsar's funeral proved that he was not regarded as the enemy of these unfortunates, but as their special friend.

His leniency to the Pompeian faction has already been spoken of sufficiently. It may have been politic, but it arose also from the disposition of the man. Cruelty originates in fear, and Cæsar was too indifferent to death to fear anything. So far as his public action was concerned, he betrayed no passion save hatred of injustice; and he moved through life calm and irresistible, like a force of nature.

Cicero has said of Cæsar's oratory that he surpassed those who had practiced no other art. His praise of him as a man of letters is yet more delicately and gracefully emphatic. Most of his writings are lost; but there remain seven books of commentaries on the wars in Gaul (the eighth was added by another hand), and three books upon the civil war, containing an account of its causes and history. Of these it was that Cicero said, in an admirable image, that fools might think to improve on them, but that no wise man would try it; they were "nudi omni ornatu orationis, tanquam veste detracta,"—bare of ornament, the dress of style dispensed with, like an undraped human figure perfect in all its lines as Nature made it. In his composition, as in his actions, Cæsar

IS ENTIRELY SIMPLE.

He indulges in no images, no labored descriptions, no conventional reflections. His art is unconscious, as the highest art always is. The actual fact of things stands out as it really is, not as mechanically photographed, but interpreted by the calmest intelligence, and described with unexaggerated feeling. No military narrative has approached the excellence of the history of the war in Gaul. Nothing is written down which could be dispensed with; nothing important is left untold; while the incidents themselves are set off by delicate and just observations on human character. The story is rendered attractive by complimentary anecdotes of persons; while details of the character and customs of an unknown and remarkable people show the attention which Cæsar was always at leisure to bestow on anything which was worthy of interest, even when he was surrounded with danger and difficulty. The books on the civil war have the same simplicity and clearness, but a vein runs through them of strong if subdued emotion. They contain the history of a great revolution, related by the principal actor in it; but no effort can be traced to set his own side in a favorable light, or to abuse or depreciate his adversaries. The coarse invectives which Cicero poured so freely upon those who differed from him are conspicuously absent. Cæsar does not exult over his triumphs or parade the honesty of his motives. The facts are left to tell their own story; and the gallantry and endurance of his own troops are not related with more feeling than the contrast between the confident hopes of the patrician leaders at Pharsalia and the luxury of their camp, with the overwhelming disaster which fell upon them. About himself and his own exploits there is

NOT ONE WORD

of self-complacency or self-admiration. In his writings, as in his life, Cæsar is always the same,—direct, straightforward, unmoved save by occasional tenderness, describing with unconscious simplicity how the work which had been forced upon him was accomplished. He wrote with extreme rapidity in the intervals of other labor; yet there is not a word misplaced, not a sign of haste anywhere, save that the conclusion of the Gallic war was left to be supplied by a weaker hand. The "Commentaries," as an historical narrative, are as far superior to any other Latin composition of the kind as the person of Cæsar himself stands out among the rest of his contemporaries.

His other compositions have perished, in consequence, perhaps, of the unforgiving republican sentiment which revived among men of letters after the death of Augustus, which rose to a hight in the "Pharsalia" of Lucan, and which leaves so visible a mark in the writings of Tacitus and Suetonius. There was a book, "De Analogia," written by Cæsar after the conference at Lucca, during the passage of the Alps. There was a book on the Auspices, which, coming from the head of the Roman religion, would have thrown a light much to be desired on this curious subject. In practice Cæsar treated the auguries with contempt. He carried his laws in open disregard of them. He fought his battles careless whether the sacred chickens would eat or the calves' livers were of the proper color. His own account of such things in his capacity of Pontifex would have had a singular interest.

From the time of his boyhood

HE KEPT A COMMONPLACE BOOK,

in which he entered down any valuable or witty sayings,—inquiring carefully, as Cicero takes pains to tell us, after any smart observation of his own. Niebuhr remarks that no pointed sentences of Cæsar's can have come down to us. Perhaps he had no gift that way, and admired in others what he did not possess.

He left in verse "an account of the stars,"—some practical almanac, probably, in a shape to be easily remembered; and there was a journal in verse also, written on the return from Munda. Of all the lost writings, however, the most to be regretted is the "Anti-Cato." After Cato's death Cicero published a panegyric upon him. To praise Cato was to condemn Cæsar; and Cæsar replied with a sketch of the Martyr of Utica as he had himself known him. The pamphlet, had it survived, would have shown how far Cæsar was able to extend the forbearance so conspicuous in his other writings to the most respectable and the most inveterate of his enemies. The verdict of fact and the verdict of literature on the great controversy between them have been summed up in the memorable line of Lucan:

"Victrix causa Deis placuit, sed victa Catoni."

Was Cato right, or were the gods right? Perhaps both. There is a legend that at the death of Charles V. the Accusing Angel appeared in Heaven with a catalogue of deeds which no advocate could palliate,—countries laid desolate, cities sacked and burned, lists of hundreds of thousands of widows and children brought to misery by the political ambition of a single man. The Evil Spirit demanded the offender's soul, and it seemed as if mercy itself could not refuse him the award. But at the last moment the Supreme Judge interfered. The Emperor, he said, had been sent into the world at a peculiar time, for a peculiar purpose, and was not to be tried by the ordinary rules. Titian has painted the scene: Charles kneeling before the Throne, with the consciousness, as became him, of human infirmities, written upon his countenance, yet neither afraid nor abject, relying in absolute faith that the Judge of all mankind would do right.

Of Cæsar, too, it may be said that he came into the world at a special time and

FOR A SPECIAL OBJECT.

The old religions were dead, from the Pillars of Hercules to the Euphrates and the Nile, and the principles on which human society had been constructed were dead also. There remained of spiritual conviction only the common and human sense of justice and morality; and out of this sense some ordered system of government had to be constructed, under which quiet men could live, and labor, and eat the fruit of their industry. Under a rule of this material kind there can be no enthusiasm, no chivalry, no saintly aspirations, no patriotism of the heroic type. It was not to last forever. A new life was about to dawn for mankind. Poetry, and faith, and devotion were to spring again out of the seeds which were sleeping in the heart of humanity. But the life which is to endure grows slowly; and, as the soil must be prepared before the wheat can be sown, so, before the Kingdom of Heaven could throw up its shoots, there was needed a kingdom of this world where the nations were neither torn in pieces by violence nor were rushing after false ideals and spurious ambitions. Such a kingdom was the Empire of the Cæsars,—a kingdom where peaceful men could work, think, and speak as they pleased, and travel freely among provinces ruled for the most part by Gallios who protected life and property, and forbade fanatics to tear each other in pieces for their religious opinions. "It is not lawful for us to put any man to death," was the complaint of the Jewish priests to the Roman Governor. Had Europe and Asia been covered with independent nations, each with a local religion represented in its ruling powers, Christianity must have been stifled in its cradle. If St. Paul had escaped the Sanhedrim at Jerusalem, he would have been torn to pieces by the silversmiths at Ephesus. The appeal to Cæsar's judgment-seat was the shield of his mission, and alone made possible his success.

And this spirit, which confined government to it simplest duties, while it left opinion unfettered, was

ESPECIALLY PRESENT IN JULIUS CÆSAR HIMSELF.

From cant of all kinds he was totally free. He was a friend of the people, but he indulged in no enthusiasm for liberty. He never dilated on the beauties of virtue, or complimented, as Cicero did, a Providence in which he did not believe. He was too sincere to stoop to unreality. He held to the facts of this life and to his own convictions; and, as he found no reason for supposing that there was a life beyond the grave, he did not pretend to expect it. He respected the religion of the Roman States as an institution established by the laws. He encouraged or left unmolested the creeds and practices of the uncounted sects or tribes who were gathered under the eagles. But his own writings contain nothing to indicate that he himself had any religious belief at all. He saw no evidence that the gods practically interfered in human affairs. He never pretended that Jupiter was on his side. He thanked his soldiers after a victory, but he did not order "Te Deums" to be sung for it; and, in the absence of these conventionalisms, he perhaps showed more real reverence than he could have displayed by the freest use of the formulas of pietism.

He fought his battles to establish some tolerable degree of justice in the government of this world; and he succeeded, though he was murdered for doing it.

Strange and startling resemblance between the fate of the founder of the kingdom of this world and the Founder of the kingdom not of this world, for which the first was a preparation. Each was denounced for making himself a King; each was maligned as the friend of publicans and sinners; each was betrayed by those whom he had loved and cared for; each was put to death; and Cæsar also was believed to have risen again and ascended into Heaven and become a divine being.

THE COURTS.

New Suits, Confessions, Divorces, Etc.

Judge Drummond was enfiaged yesterday in hearing an application of the Receiver of the St. Louis & Southeastern Railway Company to condemn a considerable quantity of land in Evansville, Ind., for the use of the road. By the law of Indiana, the owners of abutting lots on streets have a right or property in such streets, and this must be condemned if a railroad wants to use the street. The objection was made that the Receiver must be sent to the State Court of Indiana to enforce his condemnation suit, and that it could not be heard in the Federal Court. Judge Drummond, however, held that he could refer the matter to Commissioners, to be appointed by him, who would take proof as to the value of the property, and the amount of damages, and report the same to the Court. The order was accordingly entered to that effect.

ITEMS.

Judge Harlan will render opinions Monday morning. Monday afternoon he and Judge Drummond will hear the case of Tiernan vs. Booth, a case which was referred to Judge Drummond to take proof and report to Judge Harlan.

Judge Blodgett's call to-day goes from 87 to 128, inclusive. No case on trial.

Judge Moore will take defaults to-day.

Judges Booth, Gary, Williams, and Farwell will hear motions to-day.

Judge Rogers will take up motions for new trial to-day.

Judge Jameson will keep on with the trial of the State street condemnation case to-day.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Thomas Sayles filed a bill yesterday against the Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago Railroad Company, to prevent it from infringing his patent for an improvement in car-brakes.

The Goodyear Dental Vulcanite Company filed a bill against T. J. Helmuth to make him recognize the validity of its patent for artificial gums.

Abby W. Woodruff began a suit for $3,000 against Timothy Silver.

BANKRUPTCY.

Discharges were issued yesterday to Albert Sawyer, John Swenson, and Thomas Evans, Jr.

In the cases of James C. Hyde, E. B. Sherman, and Joseph P. Koons, orders were made for the sale of the assets, after giving three weeks' notice by publication.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

The Union Mutual Life-Insurance Company filed a bill yesterday against W. M. Zearing, Alfred James, F. S. James, Luther Boardman, L. D. Boone, S. S. Boone, and William Hansbrough, to foreclose a trust-deed for $5,000 on the following-described lot: commencing at a point 152 feet north of the S. E. corner of Lot 5 in the School Trustees' subdivision of Sec. 16, 38, 14, running thence north about 218 feet to the N. E. corner of said Lot 5, thence west on the north line of said Lot 5 about 672 feet to the ground owned and occupied by the Rock Island Railroad Company, thence south about 218 feet to a point directly west of the point of beginning, thence east to the place of beginning. The same Company also filed another bill against W. M. Gearing, L. D. Boone, D. L. and S. S. Boone, F. Lewis, and W. H. Crane, to foreclose three trust deeds for $14,000 on the W. ½ of the S. ½ of Lot or Block 19, and the W. ½ of Lot or Block 20, in Newhall, Larned & Woodoridge's Subdivision of the S. part of the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 15, 38, 14.

CIRCUIT COURT.

E. C. Rogers filed a bill against Leonard W. Volk, Emily C. Volk, and Meyer Weinschenk, Assignee, to foreclose a mortgage for $3,000 on Lot 8, in Jordan & Sawyer's Resubdivision of Lots 5, 6, 7, 8, and all of Lots 9, 10, 12, and 14, lying west of the Drexel avenue boulevard, together with the adjacent alleys, all in Block 15 of the resubdivision of Blocks 15 and 16 in Cleaverville.

The First National Bank of Maquoketa sued Albert McCurdy and Peter H. Beveridge for $1,500.

Robert McCulloch, administrator of the estate of Ira Cook, deceased, commenced a suit in trespass against the City of Chicago to recover $5,000 damages for Cook's death, which was caused by falling through a sidewalk on Loomis street July 28, 1878.

Patrick, alias "Pot" Sharkey, a "kid" 13 years old, filed a petition for habeas corpus yesterday. He was held on a charge of making threats to smash the head of one James Lynch, and he claims the offense was not one for which he could be arrested and held to bail, and also that the complaint and warrant were void for irregularity. The case was heard by Judge Rogers, and the boy discharged.

PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of Sarah A. Talcott, deceased, the claim of Eldridge & Tourtelotte for $259.10 was set aside after being allowed, as being too large, and claim allowed for $146.50.

The verdict of the jury in the case of Ole Tolleson, deceased, was set aside, and the motion for a new trial granted.

The claim of H. F. Getchell & Sons against the estate of Henry F. Getchell, deceased, was allowed for $11,725.24.

THE CALL MONDAY.

JUDGE HARLAN—Opinions at 10 a. m.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—General call of his calendar.

JUDGE GARY—636, 692, 699, and 709 to 831, except 773. No case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—72,854, City vs. Smith, on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—Contested motions.

JUDGE ROGERS—Set case 4,415, Hannily vs. Myers, and calendar Nos. 282, 301, 314, 316, 317, and 318. No case on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—Set cases 6,024, Gray vs. Rogers; 2,064, Gough vs. Dunne; 6,486, Caine vs. Dunneling; and 6,222, Shufeldt vs. Mutual Life Insurance Company. No case on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—Motions and decisions at 2 p. m.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—Motions.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—J. A. Troup et al. vs. American Central Insurance Company of St. Louis; verdict, $3,455, and motion for new trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—J. V. Farwell & Co. vs. John Keck, $737.10.—John Kranz vs. Henry E. Marble and Samuel Wing, $390.70.

JUDGE GARY—W. H. Shea vs. William Baker, verdict $93.25.—Mary W. Sea vs. James and Clara M. King, $499.50.—Isaac Goldsmith et al. vs. M. M. Fitchette, $307.98.—J. J. McClellan et al. vs. Daniel J. Warner, $271.80.—Peter J. Puetz, use, etc., vs. Louis Grummie and Carl Lotz, $266.40.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE ROGERS—Lars Lee vs. Paul F. Eckstram, $500.—Winslow Bushnell vs. Herman J. Pratt, finding, $82.50.—Alexander Kirkland vs. John Quinn and Martin Hanlon, $22.50.

STATE STREET.

The Great Thoroughfare After Nightfall.

Crowded with the Vile and Disreputable of Both Classes.

And Still the Dives Are Allowed to Run Wide Open.

Some little time ago THE TRIBUNE published a few articles in regard to the demoralizing and villainous nuisances in the shape of so-called "beer-gardens," which infest State, Clark, and other of the leading streets of the South Division. In these articles "the Mayor of the entire city" was informed as to a few subjects of which he was supposedly ignorant. He was told that prostitution, open and undisguised, was rampant upon the public streets; that thieves, pimps, and women of ill-repute gathered nightly in a hundred resorts licensed by the City of Chicago for their special entertainment; and that from Madison street south to Twelfth, on both State and Clark streets, the prostitute and her hanger-on ruled the roast.

Neither the Mayor nor his Chief of Police have yet seen fit to take any action in regard to this most outrageous scandal and disgrace. Half-grown girls promenade the principal thoroughfares in every variety of dress or undress, and openly solicit passers-by. Pimps, thugs, bunko-men, sneak-thieves, and male prostitutes infest every corner. After nightfall the chief thoroughfares of this great city are practically impassable to any decent woman, and work-girls and others who are compelled to return to their homes at any hour later than 8 o'clock do so in fear and trembling, for the chartered libertines of the pave are undisturbed in their operations. Things have got to such a pitch that the cyprians and their male "friends" control everything. They stand out in all their moral filth and brazen iniquity, and ask the citizens of Chicago what they think they can do about it. The only answer so far received to this question is shown by the hundreds of letters with which THE TRIBUNE has been inundated since the publication of the articles referred to.

Some of these were published, and they show that the people—the men who pay the taxes and who have an interest in the welfare of the city—realize that this thing

HAS GOT TO BE STOPPED.

They want to know why THE TRIBUNE does not keep up the warfare on the dizzy beer-gardens, the Italian restaurants, and the street-walking fraternity. They complain that no woman is safe from insult on the public streets, and that the chief thoroughfares of the city are given up wholly and entirely to the criminal and vicious classes. But they do not stop to remember that the functions of a newsper do not extend to the suppression of such evils, and that this is a matter for the Executive power to handle. A newspaper may properly direct attention to an abuse or a crime, but it is the duty of the sworn officers of the law to abate nuisances.

Last night a TRIBUNE reporter made a tour along State and Clark streets to see what was going on. He found the prostitutes in full possession of the first-named thoroughfare. They swept in all their panoply of shame from one Italian restaurant to the next gathering-place of vice, and they improved their opportunities as they passed. Of the forty-three dens of this character to be found on the west side of State street between Monroe and Twelfth streets, fully two-thirds were doing a thriving business. In each there were half-a-dozen lewd women and as many fools of the male sex. In each vile liquor was being consumed, assignations were being made, and the general work of the Devil progressed finely.

But it was in the "Beer Gardens" that the thing reached its maximum, and there are three of these deserving of special notice. These are the "Eagle Saloon" on State, immediately south of Harrison street; Jerry Monroe's infamous dive near the corner of State and Polk streets, and the no less notorious ranch run by special-bailer Jim Fitzsimmons on South Clark street, near Van Buren. Each, all, and every one of these places is the resort of thieves, prostitutes, pimps, bunko-men, "mashers," thugs, and the

GENERAL OFF-SCOURINGS OF HUMANITY.

They are assignation dens, gatherings of bad men and worse women, resorts of criminals, and a disgrace to the city.

Take the first of them, the "Eagle." It is situated in the heart of the worst district in Chicago, and its character is worthy of its surroundings. It consists of a miserable frame shell, erected a few months ago, while the Building Inspector and his deputies were out electioneering, and it rears its unhallowed head close by the Jones School. The proprietor got his license on the eve of election—Mr. Harrison best knows why. It contained, at 9 o'clock last night, over forty prostitutes and perhaps a hundred boys and men. There was not one decent woman within its walls; there was not a man there but who, if he had the instincts of manhood in him, would have revolted at the companionship forced upon him. A wretched pair of cracked violins discoursed "music" to the gang. The barkeepers skipped to and fro, the prostitutes touted openly for custom for themselves and the "house," and with their friends and victims they imbibed stale beer from dirty glasses until further notice. Besides the painted eagle on the sign a live bird ornamented a perch inside the ranch. The poor creature seemed exquisitely uncomfortable, and well he might, for surely never was bird of freedom in worse company.

Jerry Monroe's hell-hole was found in full blast. There were about thirty-five battered, brazen trampers of the pavement here, their strident voices sounding loud above the din of general conversation. At each place something in the nature of an imitation of a policeman guarded the "sanctity" of the place—vide, a big tin star on his breast. Here, as at the other place, the barkeepers made themselves doubly useful. They took a

LIVELY INTEREST IN THE WELFARE

of the young women present, and when they saw one sitting alone they promtly took steps to provide her with a partner—who could pay for her beer. These "pitiful goers-between" ranged from table to table, exchanging filthy remarks and broad allusions with the she-patrons of the dives, and ever and anon recruiting on their behalf among the male visitors.

At the Pacific Garden, on Clark and Van Buren streets, there were fewer habitues present. But here, too, the women were all bad characters, and known as such to the police, while the men were of the usual class found in such "houses of entertainment." There was music here, too, of a kind. Here the prostitutes almost outnumbered the male frequenters. A few doors north is the Atlantic Garden, an offshoot of the other, and run by Fitzsimmons. Although smaller, and therefore less offensive, it was of the same general character as the others, and was doing a thriving business all the evening. There is not space here to particularize the different "restaurants," each with their half a-dozen prostitutes and pimps. Nor would space permit of anything more than the merest reference to the ceaseless tide of vice which blocked the sidewalk. Yet, as an officer said to the reporter, "It isn't a good night for 'em anyhow; 'tis too muddy and dirty," it may reasonably be supposed that if to-night should be moonlight, and the streets should have become clean, the Mayor of the entire city might learn a lesson by looking through these places. He should leave his watch and nearly all his money at home, and even then he would need to look out sharp for fear sombody might elope with what he values higher than riches.

SUPREME COURT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., June 13.—In the case of the People vs. F. E. Albright, in which a rule was ordered for Albright to show cause at the next term why his name should not be stricken from the roll of attorneys in the Supreme Court this morning, the order of continuance was set aside and leave to answer at this term.

The following applicants on certificates and foreign license were awarded license this morning to practice law: George F. Borman, Arthur L. Hereford, F. L. Rhodes, William L. Seely, William A. Vincent, R. C. Torrence, Isaac H. Price, Moses W. Martin, Victor Morawitz, A. B. Leaman, Walter B. Wines, Louis Washington, Henry F. Stelle, Jr., William J. Gutherland, Louis J. Plum, Shelby P. Duncan, T. D. Jones. Adjourned till morning.

"You have played the dence with my heart," said a gentleman to a lady partner during a game of whist. "Well," replied the lady, with an arch smile, "it was simply because you played the knave."

GENERAL U. S.

GRANT'S GREATNESS.

The Ex-President Is Undoubtedly a Great Man.

But in Spite of His General Ability He Is Not Half as Popular with the Public

As Dr. S. N. Rochester, the Inventor of Rochester's Absorbing Cushion and Improved Liver Pad.

To the Efficacy of Which Hundreds of Our Citizens Gratefully Testify.

Americans are justly proud of Ulysses Grant, and are gratified to hear of the honors bestowed upon him by foreign officials. But should he return to this country immediately he would find it necessary to take a back seat, as, since Dr. S. N. Rochester invented the "Rochester Absorbing Cushion," and Improved Fever and Ague and Liver Pad, he has been the recipient of much public attention. In order that our readers may appreciate the full value of these Pads in the treatment of human ills, we print below a remarkably interesting statement made by

MR. P. B. MASON,

the gentlemanly Cashier of the Commercial Hotel, to a representative of this paper: "I have been afflicted for years with liver complaint and dumb ague. By the advice of friends I procured one of the Rochester Absorbing Cushions, since which time I have been entirely free from my trouble, and I can unhesitatingly say that these Pads are the best remedies for liver complaint, headaches, and malarial fevers extant."

MR. C. O. COLLINS,

Well known in Chicago by his connection with the Barb Wire Fence Company, said: "I have been troubled for twenty years with headache, indigestion, liver complaint, etc. In my efforts to find relief I have spent hundreds of dollars to no purpose, until finally I purchased one of Rochester's Absorbing Cushions; this proved to be just what I needed, for since I put it on I have had no headache, no liver trouble. In fact, I feel like a new man. I can eat a hearty breakfast, something I have been unable to do for ten years. My advice to suffering humanity is to procure one of these Pads immediately."

In conclusion it may be stated that Mr. J. F. Dresser is the General Agent for these goods in Chicago. He has established offices in the Dore Block, corner of State and Madison-sts., second floor, Rooms 1 and 2, where consultation may be had, free of charge. Ladies calling will find a lady attendant thoroughly conversant with the requirements of the business. Pads and Plasters sent by mail, on receipt of price, postage paid. Address J. F. DRESSER, 126 State-st. For sale by all Druggists.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
173 East Randolph-st.,
Is the Oldest and Longest Established
AUCTION HOUSE IN CHICAGO.

CONTINUED AUCTION SALE OF
Very Fine Oil Paintings,
AT 79 STATE-ST.,
North of Field, Leiter & Co.'s Store,
THIS MORNING at 10, and at 2½ p. m.
This collection is a most excellent one. Every Picture must be sold.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BUTTERS' REGULAR SATURDAY SALE OF
FURNITURE
IS NO MOCK AUCTION.
They will have a large lot of Househould and Office Furniture, Carpets, Table Cutlery, and General Merchandise, all of which will be sold as usual to the highest bidder.
SATURDAY, JUNE 14, AT 9 O'CLOCK A. M.,
At their salesrooms, 173 Randolph-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF
Wall Paper, Paints, Window Shades, Picture Frames, Store Fixtures, Safe, &c.,
BY AUCTION,
WEDNESDAY, June 18, at 10 o'clock a. m., at store 331 West Madison-st.
W. KERR, Assignee of Geo. M. Parsons.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY M. M. SANDERS & CO.,
130 and 132 Wabash-av.
Another Large Trade Sale
OF
BOOTS & SHOES.
Tuesday Morning, June 17,
AT 9 O'CLOCK.
We will sell an immense assortment of Fine Boots and Shoes, to be closed out without regard to price.
Large Invoices Slippers, Sandals, and Ties.
Also, 500 Dozen "Weed & Reaver" Solid Custom Work.
JAS. P. McNAMARA, Auct'r.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
ASSIGNEE SALE
High-Class Oil Paintings,
AT STORE
Corner of Monroe and State-sts.,
COMMENCING
Friday Evening, June 13, at 8 o'cl'k,
And continuing Saturday Morning, June 14, at 10 o'clock, and 3 and 8 o'clock p. m.
A SUPERB COLLECTION OF
275 Modern Oil Paintings,
All beautifully mounted in Fine Gilt Frames.
This collection of desirable Pictures is consigned to us by A. WOLF, Esq., of New York, assignee for the estate of a large Picture Dealer, for positive sale without limit or reserve. Attend this sale for bargains.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers,
78 and 80 Randolph-st.

SHERIFF'S SALE,
Monday, June 16, at 10 a. m.,
At 175 Randolph-st.,
Next door to Wm. A. Butters & Co.'s OLD Auction House.
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF
GOLDSTEIN'S STORE,
CONSISTING OF
Elegant Chamber and Parlor Sets,
Plated and Glass Ware,
Crockery and Toilet Sets,
Mirrors, Chairs, Extension Tables,
Oil Cloths, Stoves of all kinds,
Bar Fixtures, &c., &c.
AND A LARGE LOT OF
BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS.
This stock is all in good condition, and must be sold. Sale positive and unreserved.
"DON'T YOU FORGET IT."
JOHN HOFFMANN, Sheriff.
By T. E. STACY, Deputy.

BY FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., General Auctioneers, 84 & 86 Randolph-st.
SATURDAY'S SALE,
THIS MORNING, at 9:30 o'clock,
AT POPULAR AUCTION HOUSE,
84 AND 86 RANDOLPH-ST.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND
FURNITURE,
Carpets, General Household Goods,
Stoves, Ranges, Three Fine Pianos,
Chromos, Oil Paintings,
General Merchandise, &c., &c.
Our Store must be cleared for large sales next week. Attend for bargains.
FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., Auct'rs.

BIRDS.
BIRDS German Canaries, CAGES, GOLD FISH, and AQUARIA, in great variety. KAEMPFER, No. 127 Clark-st.

AUCTION SALES.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
80 and 82 Wabash-av.
REGULAR TRADE SALE
DRY GOODS,
Tuesday, June 17, 9:30 a. m.
VERY IMPORTANT
SPECIALTIES
In MILLINERY GOODS. One Thousand Cartons Artificial Flowers. CLOTHING—New Invoices. Suits, Broken Suits, and Single Garments. White and Colored Embroideries, a popular assortment. We shall also offer a line of OVERALLS and JUMPERS, which will include the brand known as "California" grade. We have a well-assorted consignment of ALL-LINEN CRASHES. HATS and CAPS, Strictly Perfect and Seasonable. A Line of CHEVIOT and COLORED OVERSHIRTS. A Large Line of TABLE CUTLERY. We have the balance of an invoice of LACE POINTS, CASHMERE SHAWLS, etc., etc., to clear. We have several New Consignments in HOSIERY, Gents', Ladies', and Misses' Styles. We shall offer another Large and Well-Assorted Stock of JAPANESE FANS. What we have left in STRAW GOODS will be closed. This sale will in many other respects be a very important one to the Trade.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

BOOTS & SHOES
AT AUCTION,
Wednesday, June 18, at 9:30 a. m.
We shall hold a General Clearing Sale of all desirable SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, including all of our Regular Warranted Goods. We shall also sell, without reserve, a very large and desirable line of Sandals, Newports, and Slippers.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
80 and 82 Wabash-av.

THURSDAY, June 19, at 9:30 a. m.,
TRADE SALE
Crockery & Glassware.
50 Crates Assorted W. G. Ware.
20 Casks Brown and Yellow Ware.
100 Brls. Glassware.
Lamp Chimneys, Shades, and Burners.
Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auct'rs.

BY CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO.,
Auctioneers, 137 and 139 Wabash-av.
AUCTION SALE
Boots, Shoes & Slippers
TUESDAY, JUNE 17.
DRY GOODS
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18.
Linens, Carpets, Hosiery, Straw Hats, Millinery Goods, Clothing, Underwear, Notions, &c., &c.
Sales commence at 10 sharp.
CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO.

WOVEN WIRE MATTRESSES.
WOVEN WIRE MATTRESSES!

CLEANLY and DURABLE.
Do not throw money away on cheap Springs when a Woven Wire Mattress will last a lifetime.
OURS GIVE THE BEST SATISFACTION.
Sold by all the leading Furniture Houses.
UNION WIRE MATTRESS CO.,
7 North Clark-st., Chicago.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Only Direct Line to France.
General Transatlantic Company.
Between New York and Havre. Pier 42, N. R., foot of Morton-st.
Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomfort of crossing the Channel in a small boat.
LABRADOR, Sanglier....Wednesday, June 18, 4 p. m.
ST. LAURENT, Joucla. Wed'sday, June 25, 9:30 a. m.
AMERIQUE, Delord........Wednesday, July 2, 4 p. m.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine): TO HAVRE—First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $65. Steerage, $26, including wine, bedding, and utensils.
Checks drawn of Credit Lyonais of Paris in amount to suit.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway, or W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., and ALFRED LAGERGREN, 48 S. Clark-st., Agents for Chicago.

INMAN LINE
OCEAN STEAMSHIPS,
Carrying the British and United States Mails
New York and Liverpool, via Queenstown.
Tickets to and from the principal English, Scotch, Irish, French, German, Italian, and Scandinavian Ports.
These steamers carry no live stock of any kind.
FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen. Western Agent,
32 South Clark-st., Chicago.
DRAFTS on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent for sale.

STATE LINE
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
JAMES WARRACK, General Western Manager,
168 Randolph-st., Chicago.
Austin Baldwin & Co., Gen'l Ag'ts, 72 Broadway, N. Y.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
New York..............London..............Paris
Steamers sail every Saturday from New York for Southampton and Bremen. Passengers booked for London and Paris at lowest rates.
RATES OF PASSAGE—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30. Return tickets at reduced rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., Agents for Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS
New York and Glasgow.
DEVONIA, June 14, 1 pm | ANCHORIA, June 28, noon
BOLIVIA, June 21, 6 a m | ETHIOPIA, July 5, 6 a m
New York to London direct.
ALSATIA, June 28, noon | VICTORIA, July 5, 6 a m
Cabins $55 to $80. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $28.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 96 Washington-st.

WHITE STAR LINE,
Carrying the United States and Royal Mail between New York and Liverpool. For passage apply to Company's office, 48 South Clark-st.
ALFRED LAGERGREN, Gen'l Western Agent.
Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.
Sailing three times a week to and from British Ports. Lowest Prices.
Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago.
P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing twice a week from New York to Queenstown, Liverpool, and London.
Cabin passage from $50 to $70 currency. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $28. Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.
For sailings and further information apply to P. B. LARSON, No. 4 South Clark-st.